"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local thundershowers Monday; fair Tuesday; moderate winds, except fresh on the coast.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,345. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GEN. WOOD TO SEND 130,000 SOLDIERS TO MEXICAN LINE

War Department Has Called Upon States in Eastern Department for That Number.

24,000 ALREADY ON THE WAY

Only 58,000 Now Left in the Mobilization Camps Under Wood's Jurisdiction.

50,000 RECRUITS NEEDED

Governors Island Busy with Preparations to Move 11,000 More Men South This Week.

The War Department has called on the Eastern Department of the army to furnish 130,000 National Guardsmen for service along the border. Of this number more than 24,000 are now on the border or en route South, while more than 58,000 others are in mobilization camps in the various States included in the department.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, said yesterday that he expected by the end of this week to have at least 35,000 men from his department either on the border or on the way, and that the remaining units would be sent to the border as fast as they could be equipped and made ready. The infantry, cavalry, and all other units, except the field artillery, in the States whose quotas for border service have not yet been ordered to the front, will be held in the mobilization camps in these States and given a course of intensive training before being ordered to move. The artillerymen will be mobilized at the Federal artillery training station near Tobyhanna, Penn.

Of the 24,000 troops that have left the Department of the East in the last six days for the border, New York furnished the largest quota, and was followed in order by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.

The following table shows how many troops each State in the Eastern Department has sent to the border, as well as the number of troops in the mobilization camps:

	Sent Forw'd.	In Camp.	Total.
Massachusetts	5,437	1,780	7,217
Maine	1,039	439	1,478
Vermont	888	300	1,188
Rhode Island	181	452	633
Connecticut	2,221	1,071	3,292
New Jersey	4,066	307	4,363
Maryland	1,165	3,136	4,301
New York	5,643	11,000	16,643
Pennsylvania	3,398	11,342	14,740
Delaware	...	493	493
Dist. of Columbia	...	2,245	2,245
New Hampshire	...	1,399	1,399
Virginia	...	3,284	3,284
West Virginia	...	1,076	1,076
North Carolina	...	2,532	2,532
South Carolina	...	2,696	2,696
Georgia	...	4,030	4,030
Alabama	...	3,983	3,983
Florida	...	1,415	1,415
Mississippi	...	1,600	1,600
Tennessee	...	2,672	2,672
Kentucky	...	1,154	1,154
Totals	24,023	58,406	82,434

The totals show that the recruiting officers in the various States still have to recruit approximately 48,000 men before the department will be in a position to supply the total force of 130,000 officers and men asked for by the department. The 130,000 total represents the war strength totals of the mobile guard organizations in the Eastern Department.

General Wood received a telegram from Major Gen. Funston yesterday informing him that the New Jersey units now on the way south would be sent to the Arizona border and would base on Douglas. Reports from the various units en route to the border received at Governors Island indicate that all commands are in fine shape and that the troop trains are keeping on schedule.

Owing to the great demand for officers for mobilization, mustering in, and other work in the department, many retired officers of the regular service resident in the Eastern Department have been temporarily called back into active service.

Many curious incidents in connection with the mobilization of the guard and the dispatch of units south happen every day, and serve to relieve the monotony of the big task that confronts General Wood and his staff on Governors Island.

For instance, General Wood has received a letter from the wife of a cavalryman—not from New York—in which she pleaded with the General to disqualify her husband and order him out of the service.

"He is in the cavalry," she wrote, "and has never drilled. He cannot shoot, does not even own a pistol, and, furthermore, he has never ridden a horse. Besides, he's not acclimated. He won't do, so please discharge him."

General Wood, it was said, will probably refer the letter to the trooper's commanding officer for final action.

A minister called on Colonel Bellinger, the Department Quartermaster and, next to General Wood and Colonel Glenn, the hardest worked man on Governors Island, and offered to teach him "how to make soldiers happy," as the Colonel put it.

"Begin with me," said the Colonel, "for I am about the busiest unhappy busy man on this continent."

Colonel Bellinger and his staff were still busy late last night working out the routes of the various units which will start for the border in the next few days.

BATTERY B OF FIRST WILL LEAVE TODAY

Artillerymen Get Orders to Move This Afternoon—Col. M. H. Smith to Command.

Orders were issued yesterday for Battery B, of the First Field Artillery, to start for Texas today. The battery will break camp at daybreak today and will leave Yonkers early this afternoon. The staff of the regiment will go on the same

Continued on Page 3.

Wilson's Speech Wins Approval in Mexico City; Officials There Again Suggest Arbitration

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 2, (via Galveston.)—Officials here regard the danger of intervention as practically over, and are reassured by the speech of President Wilson to the New York Press Club. They feel sure that the United States will see good reason in the demand made by the de facto Government for the withdrawal of troops. They think it probable that other difficulties existing between the two countries will be solved by appointing a mediation committee following the lines of the commission which met at Niagara Falls.

They suggest a meeting to be held in some other country, such as Costa Rica, where a peace palace for the settlement of Central American difficulties is located at Cartago. It is understood that in the event of such a meeting the de facto Government would send men like Luis Cabrera, Secretary of the Treasury; General Obregon, Minister of War; Juan Amador, Second Secretary of Foreign Relations, and probably Ignacio Bonillas, Secretary of Public Works.

It is believed here that such a commission, headed by these men who are the strongest supporters and advisers of General Carranza, would have no difficulty in proving to the Washington Government the willingness of the de facto Government to get in touch with the plans of the Wilson Administration and to explain the causes of the ill feeling existing between the two republics.

Today's manifestations had the novelty of men's choruses parading the streets and singing the national anthem. They also sang a song whose chorus started: "War, War Upon the Invaders!" The leaders of the choruses were actors at the local theatres. The parades were impressive, but Americans were not molested.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—President Wilson's speech before the New York Press Club has made a deep impression here and is the subject of general comment. The papers print in large type the statement of the President that the American people do not want war and that he is not the servant of those who desire to increase their property in Mexico.

Another item which gets a prominent place in the press is a dispatch from El Paso stating that the liberation of the American troopers taken prisoner at Carrizal has caused a good impression in the United States.

Carranza Delay Annoys Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing tonight were anxiously awaiting Carranza's reply to the Lansing note of June 25, which called for a frank statement whether Mexico's attitude toward the American forces south of the border was correctly assumed by this Government to be one of deliberately hostile intention.

The Lansing note has been in the hands of the Carranza Government a week. Since it was delivered the Carranza Government has found time to issue the long Aguilar memorandum simultaneously with the first publication in Mexico City of the American note of June 20. The feeling here is that there is no real occasion for the delay in answering Secretary Lansing's note of last Sunday.

General Funston sent to the War Department today a dispatch from General Bell, at El Paso, which stated that the Mexican authorities had promised aid in recovering the bodies of Americans killed at Carrizal.

NEW SURVIVOR OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Corporal, With a Broken Arm, Sent to Juarez After Long Journey in Desert.

NURSED BY NATIVE FAMILY

Tells Now How Captain Boyd Warned His Troops Against Firing First Shot.

EL PASO, Texas, July 2.—Another survivor of the Carrizal fight was found today. He is Corporal F. X. Cooke of K Troop, Tenth Cavalry, who was brought into Juarez this afternoon from Villa Ahumada and placed in prison. General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, wired General Jacinto Trevino at Chihuahua City for instructions, and probably Cooke will be turned over to the American authorities tomorrow.

Corporal Cooke, in addition to telling of his adventure since the battle with the Mexicans under General Gomez, added his statement to that of other survivors that the Mexicans fired the first shots of the engagement. He also quoted Captain Boyd as saying that just before the commander gave orders to his men to advance:

"The General has given orders that there is only one way for us to go, and that is to the north. My orders are to go to Villa Ahumada, to the east, and I am going there."

In previous stories Captain Boyd's mission has been explained to have been the recovery of a deserter at Villa Ahumada. Captain Boyd also, Cooke said, cautioned the Americans against firing first and against letting any piece go off accidentally, under pain of heavy punishment.

Wandered in the Desert.

After escaping from the fight at Carrizal, Cooke said he wandered, without food and with a broken right arm, for four days, lived several more on the hospitality of Mexican ranches, and then pushed out alone for the American base, only to be captured at a waterhole. He was brought into Villa Ahumada yesterday afternoon, and put on a train in the evening for Juarez.

"I was shot down in the very beginning of the fight," Corporal Cooke said. "I crawled back, with my arm dragging, to a ditch, and slipped down into it. There I met Corporal Queen. The Corporal undid his emergency bandage and bound up my arm. I then went back to where the horse holders had been, and couldn't see anybody, so I struck out for the place where we had camped the night before.

"I didn't then even know that the name of the place of the fight was Carrizal. I saw only five men who had been shot down, but some one said Captain Boyd was killed. The number killed and captured is a surprise to me.

"I reached our old camping ground about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and stuck around there until 8 o'clock at night, expecting my command to assemble there. No, Sir; I didn't intend to surrender. I intended to get back to our base at Federic.

"For four days I wandered around, trying to work my way back the way we came, but I got on the wrong trail. I didn't get a bite to eat these days and had hard work finding water. Of course, I did my traveling at night and hid in the mesquite in the day. There were plenty of coyotes howling around at night.

Drank Six Bottles of Water.

"As I didn't know any Spanish I felt doubtful about showing myself. But I got so weak from loss of blood and my arm swollen and painful, and no food, that finally I accosted a Mexican at a well watering mules. I had picked up a clay water bottle, and the first thing I did at the well was to empty the bottle six times. When the Mexican got over

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TROOPS GO OVER LINE, BUT RETURN

Eighth Cavalry Squadron Loses Trail of Band That Raided Fort Hancock, Texas.

CAUTION AGAINST CLASHES

All American Officers Warned to Avoid Trouble with the Carranzista Forces.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 2.—Captain Le Roy Eltinge, with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, today searched the country on the Mexican side of the river opposite Fort Hancock, Texas, for bandits who yesterday fled back into Mexico after raiding the American side. Late today it was reported he had returned to the American side of the river, having lost the trail of the raiders.

Captain Eltinge crossed the Rio Grande yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, picked up the trail, and followed it a short distance, but found that it led him back toward the river at a point lower down. He was unable to discover any indication by that time as to the location of the bandits, and recrossed to the American side. Early today he led his two troops back into Mexico, but the report this evening said that, having found no evidence on which to base the pursuit, he took his troops back to this side of the Rio Grande.

The best information obtainable indicated there were only eight Mexicans in the raiding party, which drove off a few head of horses and cattle yesterday from a ranch fifty-four miles southeast of El Paso. Lieutenant Hardy, with only part of one troop of cavalry, followed their trail to a point where it ended at the river, and Captain Eltinge, several hours later, arrived with two troops from El Paso to make an investigation and to continue the pursuit if he considered it advisable. He was instructed not to precipitate a clash with Mexican troops if it could be avoided.

All reports received at General Funston's headquarters indicated nothing more exciting along the international line than the exchanging of shots between sentries at Nogales. Apparently no early offensive by the concentrated forces of the Mexicans in front of General Pershing's positions was contemplated.

All officers commanding the troops along the 1,700 miles of border are cautioned to avoided clashes with the Mexican troops that face them, but the recurrence of such incidents as that at Nogales has caused staff officers to fear something may happen at any time that may serve as the basis for further complicating the situation.

Unofficial reports that a fire at Pharr, Texas, today was of incendiary origin found credence at army headquarters. Army men admitted that it would be no surprise to them if dynamite and fire were used more or less extensively at points along the border to hamper the movements of the guardsmen.

Eight American consular officers who have been removed from their posts in Mexico and who are being held here by the State Department, have sent messages into their districts urging all Americans to leave the country. They acted under orders rfom the State Department.

EXCHANGE SHOTS AT NOGALES

Carranza Soldiers and American Sentries Fire Fusillades.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 2.—Nogales was aroused early today by a fusillade of shots just west of the town that lasted for five minutes. The firing was an exchange of shots between members of the Carranza garrison in Nogales,

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F. J. HENEY QUITS BULL MOOSE RANKS TO SUPPORT WILSON

California Progressive Telegraphs President Pledging Active Aid in Fight.

HUGHES GOING TO COAST

Will Make Eight or Ten Speeches in August on Trip West—Later Will Climb Rockies.

WEISMANN HITS WILSON

German-American Leader Attacks His Neutrality in Report to Buffalo Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Francis J. Heney of San Francisco has sent a telegram from Los Angeles to President Wilson pledging to support him for re-election.

The telegram, which is most sensational, not only announces the determination of Mr. Heney to work "earnestly and actively" for Mr. Wilson's re-election, but in refusing to follow Theodore Roosevelt back into the Republican fold or to support Charles E. Hughes as the Republican standard bearer, Mr. Heney assails the action of the Republican Convention and condemns Mr. Hughes for accepting the nomination. Mr. Heney was one of the delegates who left the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1912 and helped form the Progressive Party.

The telegram from Mr. Heney pledging his support to the President fell like a bombshell in Republican political circles here tonight. It will be used by the Democratic National Committee as an important political document and widely circulated in the campaign. The Heney telegram was given out for publication this afternoon by the Democratic Committee. In Democratic circles it is interpreted as the forerunner of other pledges of support that will come to the President from Progressive leaders who refuse to follow Colonel Roosevelt back into the Republican Party.

Mr. Heney's telegram sets forth fully his reasons for leaving the Republican and Progressive ranks and aligning himself on the side of the Democratic Administration. He indorses in words of highest praise the record of President Wilson, including his German and Mexican policies.

"To my mind," says Mr. Heney, "the nomination of Mr. Hughes represents the fruition of the political corruption which was also successfully practiced by the Republican National Committee four years ago, under the guidance of the men I have named."

The men named by Mr. Heney as having deprived Roosevelt of the Republican nomination four years ago and who are alleged by Mr. Heney to have prolonged "their power again to defeat the will of the majority of the Republican voters" are Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, William Barnes, Jr., and Elihu Root of New York.

"I do not question the personal integrity or character of Mr. Hughes," says Mr. Heney, "but I do condemn him for permitting professional political tricksters to make a nation-wide canvass for his nomination while he was a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, under an appointment for life, with the vast potential power which accompanies that position."

Some striking sentences in Mr. Heney's telegram say:

"It is now my intention earnestly and actively to work for your re-election as President."

"I cannot follow Theodore Roosevelt back into the Republican Party, while it is still controlled by these same men."

"Hughes represents merely the consent of Penrose, Crane, and Barnes to permit the Republican Party to have as its candidate a man selected by themselves, who, therefore, if elected President, would be disinclined to attempt to destroy the continuance of their control of the nominating machinery.

"I cannot vote for or support him (Hughes)."

"Personally I shall not vote for any Republican candidate for President hereafter, as long as the corrupt control of the nominating machine of the Republican Party is permitted thus to continue in existence."

"Through your personal efforts as President most of the other important planks of the National Progressive platform of four years ago have already been enacted into law by Congress."

Mr. Heney, who is a native of New York, was a practicing lawyer in San Francisco when he was urged by Philander C. Knox, Attorney General during the Roosevelt Administration, to undertake the prosecution of the famous land fraud cases in Portland, Ore. He obtained the indictment, among others, of the late Senator Mitchell of Oregon. He has been a stanch personal friend, admirer, and follower of Colonel Roosevelt, and asserts in his telegram that he would loyally and vigorously have supported Roosevelt if he had accepted the Progressive nomination.

Mr. Heney's telegram gives his reason for refusing to support Mr. Hughes in part as follows:

"Four years ago, after the fiasco of nominating Mr. Taft, with the aid of dishonestly seated delegates and of delegates who were representatives of a mere handful of office-holders in the Southern States, had been perpetrated against them, a majority of the Repub-

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ALLIES FORGE AHEAD ON THE SOMME; TAKE FRICOURT, FRISE AND CURLU; 9,500 GERMANS CAPTURED IN 2 DAYS

STORY OF GREAT BATTLE

Night of Intense Shelling Before the Assault by Allied Troops.

FLAMES SWEPT THE HILLS

Darkness Pierced by Flashes of the Cannon and Signals of Colored Rockets.

TENSE HOURS FOR BRITISH

But the Men Went to the Front Singing—Prisoners Show Signs of Frightful Ordeal.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 1.—The great attack which was launched today against the German lines on a twenty-mile front has begun satisfactorily. It is not yet a victory, for victory comes at the end of battle, and this is only the beginning, but the British troops, fighting with splendid valor, have swept across the German front trenches along the great part of the line of attack, and have captured villages and strongholds which the Germans have long held. They are fighting their way forward, not easily but doggedly.

After the first day of battle we may say "All goes well." It is a good day for England and for France. It is a day of promise in this war in which the blood of brave men is poured out upon the sodden fields of Europe.

For nearly a week now the British have been bombarding the enemy's line from the Yser to the Somme. Those who watched this bombardment knew the meaning of it. They knew it was in preparation for this attack. They had to keep it secret, to close their lips tight, to write vague words lest the Germans should get a hint too soon, and the strain was great upon them and the suspense and the ordeal to the nerves became more trying because, as the hours went by, they drew nearer to the time when great waves of men, those splendid young men who had gone marching along the roads of France, would be sent into the open, out of the ditches where they had got cover from the German fire.

This secret was foreshadowed by many signs. Traveling along the roads one saw new guns arriving, heavy guns and field guns. Week after week the British were massing a great weight of metal. Passing them, men raised their eyebrows and smiled grimly. The tide of men flowed in from the ports of France, new men of new divisions. They passed to some part of the front, disappeared for a while, were met again in the fields and billets, looking harder and having stories to tell of trench life and raids.

First Hint of the Attack.

A week or two ago the whisper passed that we were going to attack, but no more than that, except behind closed doors. Somehow, by the look on men's faces, by their silence and thoughtfulness, one could guess something was to happen. There was a thrill in the air, a thrill from the pulse of men who know the meaning of attack. Would it be in June or July?

The guns spoke one morning last week with louder voice than yet had been heard upon the front, and as they crashed out all knew it was the signal for the new attack. Their fire increased in intensity, covering raids at many points of the line, until at last all things were ready for the biggest raid.

The scene of the battlefields at night was of terrible beauty. I motored out from a town behind the lines where through their darkened windows the French citizens watched the illumination of the sky, throbbing and flashing to distant shellfire. Behind the lines the villages were asleep without a twinkle of a lamp in any window. Here and there on the roads a lantern waved to and fro, and its rays gleamed upon the long bayonet and steel casque of a French territorial and upon the bronzed face of an English soldier who came forward to stare closely at the piece of paper which allowed a man to go into the fires of hell up there.

It was an English voice that gave the first challenge and then called out "good night" with a strange and unofficial friendliness as a greeting to men who were going toward the guns.

A mile or two more, a challenge or two more, and then a halt by the roadside. It was a road which led straight into the central fires of one of the great battlefields in a battle line of eighty miles or more, a small corner of the front yet in itself a broad and far-stretching panorama of the British gunfire. On this night of bombardment I stood with a few officers in the centre

Continued on Page 2.

First Day's Results Satisfy the Allies; Paris Says Drive Will Be Long Continued

PARIS, July 2.—"An artillery preparation, the violence of which never has been equaled, marked the attack of the Franco-British troops in the joint offensive yesterday," says a semi-official note. "For more than a week, in fact, the continued preparation from the North Sea to Champagne gave an inkling of it. The British in particular in the entire sector they occupy had been methodically continuing an alternative system of intense bombardments and sounding operations here and there.

"The attack began at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and was continued rapidly with much bravery and assurance. At 9 o'clock the defenses of the advanced German lines fell into the hands of the Allies. The progress developed during the morning and afternoon, and at the end of the day, on all of the front attacked, the first enemy positions were occupied by the Allies, whose line was thus advanced about two kilometers (one and one-quarter miles) in depth for a length of forty kilometers (about twenty-five miles.) The villages taken are in both English and French sectors.

"According to the preliminary information, the allied losses were slight by reason of the efficiency of the preliminary work, while those of the Germans were said to be quite heavy. The French took 3,500 prisoners, while those captured by the British exceeded 2,000 in number."

The first day of the offensive is considered to have been fully satisfactory, although not as overwhelming as has happened before in similar operations, but it was extensive and important, says the note, which adds:

"It is especially important because it is rich in promise that the effort now is not a doubtful attempt to pierce the line, but rather a long-continued drive which will be methodical, and which will economize life. It will be exercised from line to line until the day when the enemy resistance, continually hammered, will break at some point."

OFFENSIVE GAINS GROUND

Two-Mile Advance Made by British at Some Points of Attack.

FRENCH NOW EAST OF FRISE

They Have Cut the Second Lines of the Foe South of the Somme.

KAISER'S LOSSES GROWING

London Says First Estimates Were Too Low—Desperate Resistance to Allies' Advance.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—The official British dispatches issued yesterday report the continued success of the combined Anglo-French offensive. The Germans put into operation strong counter-attacks during the night, and are apparently making desperate resistance, but the British troops have occupied Fricourt, three miles east of Albert, and the French have captured Curlu and Frise, and have seemingly nowhere had to yield the ground already gained.

The German lines in some places have been penetrated to a depth of two miles, and the prisoners taken by the French and British in the two days number nearly 10,000, according to the latest estimates that have been given out.

North of the Somme, where the French and British Armies make contact, various points of tactical value have been taken. The allied struggle is to extend the hold over the rolling plateau, from 300 to 500 feet high, which stretches around Albert.

At Fricourt, Contalmaison, and Gommecourt the Germans made a most desperate resistance, with a view to defending the high road which extends from Arras to Bapaume and Peronne, and which is one of the main arteries of the western operations.

British General Headquarters gave out the following report late last (Sunday) night:

Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boiselle.

Fricourt was captured by our troops about 2 P. M. and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made east of the village.

In the neighborhood of La Boiselle the enemy is offering stubborn resistance, but our troops are making satisfactory progress. A considerable quantity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not available.

On either side of the valley of the Ancre the situation is unchanged.

The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the enemy's losses shows that our first estimates were too low.

Yesterday our aeroplanes were very active in co-operatin with our attack north of the Somme and afforded valuable assistance to our operations. Numerous enemy headquarters and railway centres were attacked with bombs.

In one of these raids our escorting aeroplanes were attacked by twenty Fokkers, which were driven off. Two enemy machines were seen to crash to earth and were destroyed.

Some long distance reconnoissances were carried out in spite of numerous attempts by enemy machines to frustrate the enterprises. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloons were in the air the whole day.

The text of an official British announcement given out early in the evening said:

Substantial progress has been made in the vicinity of Fricourt which was captured by us at 2 P. M. today.

Up to noon today some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the operations between the Ancre and the Somme, bringing the total up to 3,500, including those captured on other parts of the front last night.

French Extend Their Gains.

The statement of the French War Office given out last night says:

North of the Somme the battle continued all day in our advantage in the region of Hardecourt and Curlu. East of this latter village we have carried a quarry which had been powerfully organized by the enemy.

South of the Somme we have obtained a footing in the second line of the German trenches at numerous places. Between the river and Assevillers the village of Frise has fallen into our hands, and also the Mereaucourt wood, further east.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French soldiers during the two days' fighting, and who have been counted, is more than 6,000, of which at least 150 are officers. Some cannon and much other material has also fallen into our hands. Thanks to the very complete and very efficacious artillery preparation, and thanks also to the elan of our infantry, our losses have been very small.

The French statement of yesterday afternoon says:

North of the Somme the fighting was fierce during the night. The Germans launched violent counterattacks against our new positions at the approaches to Hardecourt. Our curtains of artillery fire and infantry fire inflicted important losses upon the enemy, who was forced to retreat in disorder, leaving in our hands 200 prisoners, of whom six were officers.

Pursuing our advantage upon the right bank of the river [illegible] captured,

RUSSIANS STORM AUSTRIAN WORKS

Take 2,000 Prisoners in Battle with Fresh Troops West of Kolomea.

REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS

Routed Foe In Volhynia "Destroyed in Masses," Petrograd Official Report Says.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—Desperate attacks against the Russian line at various points have been definitely repulsed, according to official statements issued today at the War Office, although preceded by "gusts of fire" and made by infantry in mass formation. General Letchitzky's army, after intense fighting, has captured by storm the Austrian positions in the region west of Kolomea, in Galicia. Up to the present 2,000 prisoners have been taken in this sector. The first statement, issued this morning, follows:

On our western front the enemy continues to deliver desperate attacks against some sectors between the Styr and Stokhod and south of the Stokhod.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy artillery produced gusts of fire in the region of Koptchie, Ghelenovka, and Zabary, southwest of Sokul. An energetic attack then followed but was repulsed.

Northeast of Kiselin, near the village of Trystenu, we observed enemy troops mustering. The fire of our artillery dispersed and put them to flight. Southeast of Kiselin our fire stopped an offensive by mass formations of the enemy. At the village of Seniawa and in the same region near the village of Seublino, there was a warm engagement.

South of the village of Zaturze, near the village of Kosoheff, we stopped an Austrian offensive by a counteroffensive. We repulsed hostile attempts to cross the River Schara, southwest of Lipsk and south of Baranovichi.

Following is the subsequent statement issued by the War Office tonight:

In the region west of Kolomea the army of General Letchitzky, after intense fighting, took by storm the enemy positions. Up to the present we have taken 2,000 prisoners from the fresh troops brought to this region. The greater number were intoxicated.

In Volhynia the enemy continues to make desperate attacks. The offensive of the Germans between the rivers Styr and the Stokhod, in the region of the villages of Koptohe and Zobary, was repulsed.

A series of fresh enemy attacks southwest of Kiselin-Zubilno-Kochev were repulsed. The enemy's columns were put to flight with heavy losses. The fugitives have been destroyed in masses, but, reinforced by reserves, the enemy is making fresh attacks, which so far have been repulsed.

Berlin, July 2, (via London.)—The following official communication reporting operations on the Russian front was issued by Army Headquarters today:

Army of General von Linsingen—The attack is going forward. The number of prisoners has been increased by seven officers and 1,410 men. At various points enemy counterattacks were easily repulsed.

Army of General Bothmer—German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the hill of Vorobijowka, a height southwest of Tarnopol, which recently had been occupied by the Russians and took from the enemy seven officers and 891 men. Seven machine guns and two mine throwers were captured.

FULL CIVIL RIGHTS FOR RUSSIAN PEASANT

Duma Adopts Bill According Freedom Enjoyed by Other Classes of the Population.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—The Russian Duma today adopted a bill according to peasants the same civil rights as are

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BERLIN AWAITS SUPREME COMBAT

Germans, While Concerned Over British Offensive, Are Ready for the Test.

CONCEDE FOES' STRENGTH

Tageblatt's Military Expert Says Final Victory Is More Difficult to Expect.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—Pending events on the English front are being awaited here with the tensest interest. Staff officers here cautiously say they "suspect" the English have at last begun their offensive, but that the situation hasn't cleared as yet. The public is convinced that a great, perhaps a decisive, offensive is under way. It has been characterized as the best-advertised offensive of the war, and the very publicity about it has afforded the Germans ample time to prepare for its coming. At no point on either the east or the west front, however, have the German lines been weakened as a result of the preparations to give the English offensive a warm welcome.

Adequate reserves of picked, trained-to-the-minute troops have for nearly a year been held in readiness for the emergency of having to break up the supreme English offensive.

Major Morath, the military critic of the Tageblatt, in what he entitles "A Study of the General War Situation," today says:

"Such a study indicates that all the warring nations find themselves in a critical stadium. Our enemies, like ourselves, now stand on the pinnacle of their strained endeavors. Gradually they have learned in the course of the war to launch their attacks against the Central Powers simultaneously. We must honestly admit that the organization of the conduct of the war on the part of our enemies has grown more energetic and more uniform. They have learned some things from us, and their great resources in men and money, together with their many lines of communication on the open seas, enable them to make the final victory more difficult for us to expect.

"Of their strength we would be blind were we to overlook these phenomena at the end of the second year of the war, and that could not be consonant with the German character were we unwilling to realize the truth. Appreciation of the whole situation, however, nevertheless, gives us no grounds for looking pessimistically into the future. If our enemies' war organization has made progress, so have we, and I assert that in this respect we still, as before, lead the way. Unity of the will to win is a prerequisite of our final success.

"So far as one can see, this unity has been shaken by nothing, and we are confident that the bands forged by our common interests will in future, too, continue to bind Turkey and Bulgaria to us in devoted, self-sacrificing activity. On the side theatres of the war our enemies, too, no longer make an attempt, unless secretly, to separate our Eastern allies from the Central Powers. On the other hand, our enemies have had success in that, despite the strongest violation of the neutrals, they have known how to prevent every one of them from openly joining our side. The situation on the western front is approaching a climax. The Russian offensive brought no relief from our pressure. Decisive battles, which will undoubtedly be hard, are still before us, but we do not doubt we shall be successful, for communication between the centre of resistance and the French fortification works that now form the extreme line of defense east of the Meuse has become very difficult. One can now hope for a speedy isolation of the several supporting points of the inner fort chain.

"The English are going ahead very systematically and very cautiously, reconnoitring at many points by tactically unimportant thrusts and letting their artillery work at long range, having undoubtedly great masses of ammunition available.

"Our English enemies are not making the mistake of losing their heads and rejoicing, like the Italians, seeing great things in little successes. The English have actually become very sober; they avoid boasting and are not calculating on a quick repetition of the Russian and Italian successes. Because of this very sobriety of judgment we again and again recognize the English determination to hold on until victory, regardless of the length of time it may take. I repeat, without an earnest settlement with England on the battlefields in the west we shall never come a step nearer peace."

after spirited fighting, the village of Curlu, which we have entirely occupied.

South of the Somme we have maintained all the positions conquered by us yesterday, and accomplished some progress between Herbecourt and Assevillers during the night.

The receipt of new information brings the total number of unwounded Germans captured by French troops yesterday to more than 5,000.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we took prisoner a German patrol which attempted to reach our lines near Bailly.

The German official report generally confirms the success of the first day's British operations, admitting the withdrawal of the Germans from their first-line trenches and the abandonment of heavy material therein.

The German statement says the allied troops were successful in penetrating the German first-line trenches at several points. The German division defending these trenches, it is added, had to be withdrawn to other prepared positions.

The text of the official statement is as follows:

The great British and French offensive, in massed attack, which had been extensively prepared for many months past, began yesterday after strong artillery and gas preparation lasting six days over a front of twenty-five miles on both sides of the River Somme and likewise the Ancre Brook.

From Gommecourt to the region of La Boiselle the enemy obtained no advantages worthy of mention. He sustained, however, very heavy losses.

On the other hand, he was successful in penetrating at several points the first-line trenches of our division in the region abutting both banks of the Somme and was able to advance. This division had to be withdrawn from the heavily shelled first-line trenches into the positions arranged for checking an advance from the first to the second lines. The material in the first line, which was immovable and which had been rendered useless, as is customary in such cases, was lost.

In connection with these extensive operations there were many artillery actions and numerous minor attacks on the adjoining front to the west and southeast of Tahure. They were everywhere unsuccessful.

A Push, Not a Thrust.

The British public still displays the same quiet enthusiasm, determination, and confidence, fully understanding that no great drive like that carried out by the Russian commander, General Brussiloff, is possible against the depth, strength, and rail power of the formidably organized German front, and that great sacrifices and possible setbacks must be prepared for. Many regrets are heard that Kitchener had not lived to see the results of his work. This is the first great battle in which the military legions he created are being put to the test.

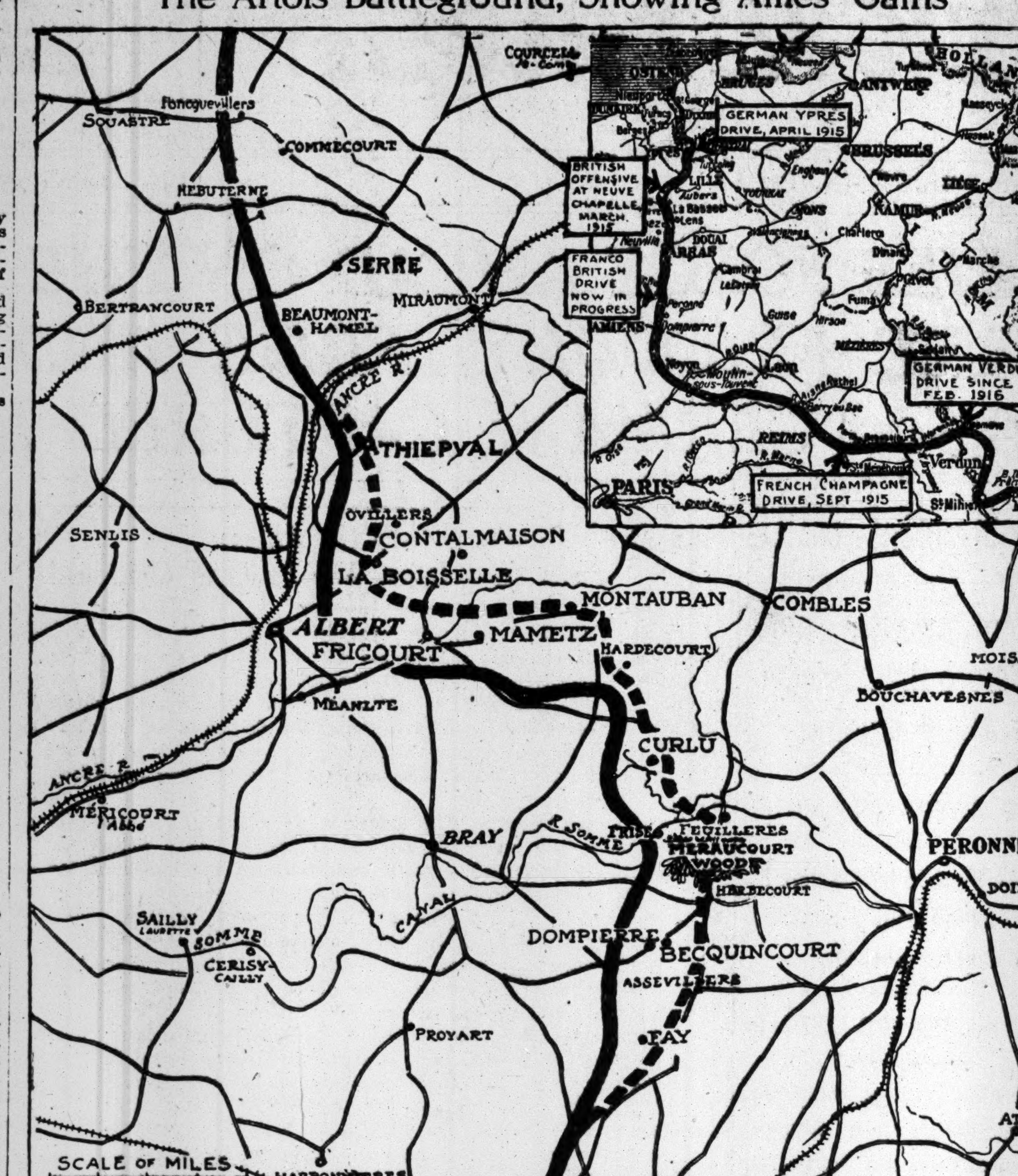
Kitchener's armies have virtually replaced the first small expeditionary force sent out under Field Marshal French, which had to sustain the earlier battles of the war. It is also the first time that a great offensive has been carried out under well organized, co-ordinated allied strategy, not on the western front alone but over the whole field of operations, and confidence is felt that the allied commanders have no intention to risk reckless sacrifices of life for a mere spectacular advance. As one correspondent writes:

"There is no longer an attempt to pierce as with a knife, but a slow, continuous, methodical push, leading to the day when the enemy's resistance will crumble at some point."

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France suggests that the comparative feebleness of the German artillery response to the British bombardment arose from the same cause as the shortage of food in the German trenches, namely, the deadly character of the almost ceaseless British barrage fire which for the past week has hampered the German transport service. He warns the British people that, although the situation looks promising, too much should not be expected, and adds:

"We are fighting a determined, resourceful foe, and though he has now been smitten harder than ever before by the British Army it would be unwise to underrate his powers of resistance in the face of a highly menacing position."

The Artois Battleground, Showing Allies' Gains



The black line shows the approximate battlefront before the allied offensive began on Saturday morning, and the broken line the present front, so far as can be gleaned from the brief official reports. The British official accounts indicate that the gains made to the north of Albert were not all held, but the extent of the actual progress in that region is not stated.

The inserted chart shows the points at which the great offensives have been made on the western front.

GERMANS THREATENED BY FRICOURT'S FALL

Guns Laid Bare Before Bapaume—British Grip Holds on Ancre Trenches.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 2, (via London, July 3.)—There is rejoicing in the British Army at the close of the second day of the battle of the Somme over the taking of Fricourt, which the capture of Mametz and Montauban yesterday left as a sharp German salient. The British guns surrounded it with curtains of fire, and after a heavy pounding the British troops rushed through the débris, taking the survivors prisoner at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Later they stormed Fricourt Wood, and from the neighboring hill it could be seen that the Germans, as they were forced from the wood, were holding up their hands in surrender.

Included in the same panorama was the bombardment of La Boiselle, followed by a British infantry attack. When it faced the machine guns, which the artillery had not reached, the line advanced unwaveringly into the German positions and was lost to view.

The possession of Fricourt and the wood means command of the ground toward Bapaume, and the German guns, which had been hidden in the valleys of the front, have now been disclosed to the British observers and must withdraw or be put out of action.

North of the Ancre the day was quiet except for vicious in and out fighting in the sections of the first line German trenches held by the British. Here the Germans in great force in the day attack kept to their dugouts forty feet deep during the bombardment. They then rushed out with machine guns to receive the British advance. Ulster troops drove through the ridge north of Thiepval most gallantly, but were forced to retire before the fire of the machine guns.

The northern attacks yesterday served as a diversion which led to the success at Fricourt today and Montauban the previous day. Everywhere the German machine guns were numerous, and the German machine gunners fought to the death as the British closed in on them. A German counterattack at Montauban yesterday was mowed down by the British machine guns.

The weather was fair and hot today.

There are many tales of heroism. Scotch pipers played their regiment to the charge. A private of 18, when all the officers of his company had been killed, came on and captured a machine gun.

Many German dead are lying on the ground taken by the British at Montauban and Mametz, and the British litter bearers were busy today bringing in the German wounded.

Great Secrecy Before Attack.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, (via London, July 2.)—Infinite care and pains had been taken to keep secret the preparations for the great offensive and the section of the line where the big push was to be made. For many weeks the work went on, with silence required on the part of all officers, but most of them were so limited to their own areas that they did not know what has happening in the others.

At all the messes, including the officers', the subject was barred from discussion, although all knew. The only spoken references took place at consultations, and the official orders naturally bore on the matter. Battery emplacements were constructed and batteries were placed in position and troops were marched up at night with no lights. The soldiers and company officers only understood that they were expected to leave their trenches at a certain time with a certain objective.

Before the action General Sir Douglas Haig moved his temporary headquarters nearer the front, where the chiefs of his staff departments were at call and reports from all sections came promptly by telegraph and telephone, which carried his instructions back to the front, while he was also in touch with French headquarters by telephone.

With the attack beginning at 7:30 in the morning, by 8 o'clock the staff had reports as to whether the different units had already held the first line of German trenches or were advancing beyond. So it was known how far each had carried out the part assigned to it. Difficulty in keeping up communications through the curtain of shell fire and making observations through the smoke were not the smallest items of the preparations.

During the bombardment the Associated Press correspondent made a most picturesque journey, working his way forward through transport and reserves on the march to a high point, and had a view of the shelling in the darkness, which was probably the most terrible display of fireworks in all times.

Far in the distance those flashes in quick succession are the French 75s on the hills above the Somme. Other flashes of the same kind far to the north are the British field guns. Near by the small calibres make ugly sharp flashes from their muzzles, and the big calibres larger ones, as the missiles go swishing through the dewy night air and burst in balls of expanding flame.

A flaming sheet is laid across a ridge, and that is the barrage fire of the German guns anticipating a British attack. A long, billowing glow, as of phosphorescent mist, and that is the spray of high explosives from the mortars sent from behind the British on to the German trenches. Sheets and chains of man-made lightnings show trees and buildings or ruined walls in weird silhouettes.

As set pieces the German flares slowly rise with dependable, steady illumination between the trenches. Green and red and other signal lights add to their variety until the eyes ache and sensations are numbed with the thought of the struggle that is proceeding.

SHELLS FALL IN STREAMS.

Correspondent Tried Clicking His Teeth to Find How Fast They Fell.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—A dispatch to The London Times from a correspondent at the British headquarters, describing the bombardment of German positions on the Somme, says:

"There were positions which were like the mouths of furnaces, a permanent glow flecked and illumined with never-ending streams of white sparks.

"One ordinarily measures the weight of a bombardment by the number of shells that burst in a minute. In this case counting was hopeless. Fixing my eyes on one spot, I tried to wink them as fast as the lightnings flickered, and the shells beat me badly. I then tried chattering my teeth and I think that in that way I approximately held my own. Testing it afterward in the light, where I could see a watch face, I found that I could click my teeth some five or six times in a second. You can try it for yourself and clicking your own teeth will get some idea of the rate at which the shells were bursting on a single spot.

"There were always three or four points within the field of vision at which they were bursting at that speed, and always in between over the whole circuit of the field they were bursting with great, if lesser, rapidity.

"What the expenditure of ammunition is in such a bombardment it is impossible to conjecture, when along the front of ninety miles there are always points at which shells are bursting at the rate of some hundred to the minute, and this has already gone on for four days and four nights."

INTENSE SHELLING BEFORE ASSAULT

Continued from Page 1.

of a crescent sweeping round from Auchonvilliers, Thiepval, La Boisselle, and Fricourt to Bray on the Somme at the southern end of the curve. Here in two beetroot fields on high ground we stood watching one of the greatest artillery battles in which British gunners had been engaged.

Night View of the Battlefield.

The night sky was very calm and moist with low-lying clouds not stirred by the wind. It was rent with incessant flashes of light as shells of every calibre burst and scattered. Out of the black ridges and woods in front of us came the explosions of white flare as if the earth had opened and let loose its inner heat. They came up with the burst of an intense brilliance which spread along 100 yards of ground and then vanished abruptly behind the black curtain of night. It was the work of the high explosives and heavy trench mortars falling in the German lines over Thiepval and La Boisselle. There were rapid flashes of bursting shrapnel shells, and these points of flame stabbed the sky along the whole battlefront.

From the German lines rockets were rising continually. They rose high and their star-shell remained suspended for half a minute with intense brightness. While the light lasted it cut out the black outline of trees and broken roofs and revealed heavy white smokeclouds rolling over the German positions.

They were mostly white lights, but in one place red rockets went up. They were signals of distress, perhaps from the German infantry calling to their guns. It was in the zone of these red signals over toward Ovillers that the British fire for a time was the most fierce, so that sheets of flame waved to and fro as if fanned by a furious wind.

All the time along the German line were unless they were some other kind red lights ran up and down like red dancing devils. I cannot tell what they of signaling or bursting of rifle grenades. Sometimes for thirty seconds or so the firing ceased and the darkness, very black and velvety, blotted out everything, and restored the world to peace. Then suddenly at one point or another the earth seemed to open to the furnace of fires.

Down by Bray, southwards, there was one of these violent shocks of light, and then a moment later another by Auchonvilliers, to the north, and once again infernal fires began flashing, flickering, and running along the ridge with a swift tongue of flame, tossing burning feathers above the rosy smoke clouds, concentrating into one bonfire of bursting shells.

Over Fricourt and Thiepval, upon which the British batteries always concentrated, there was one curious phenomenon. It was the silence of all artillery by some atmospheric condition of moisture or wind, though the night was calm, or by the configuration of the ground, which made pockets into which the sound fell. There was no great uproar such as I have heard scores of times in smaller bombardments than this. It was all muffled. Even the British batteries did not crash out with any startling thunder, though I could hear the rush of big shells like great birds in flight.

Now and then there was a series of loud strokes, like urgent knocking at the doors of night, and now and again there was a dull, heavy thunderclap, followed by a long rumble, which made me think mines were being blown further up the line. But for the most part it was curiously quiet and low toned, and somehow this muffled artillery gave one a greater sense of awfulness and of deadly work. Along all this stretch of battle front there was no sign of men. It was all inhuman work, of impersonal powers, and man himself was in hiding from these great forces of destruction.

British Troops Going Up.

So I thought, peering through the darkness over the beetroots and wheat, but a little later I heard the steady tramp of many feet and the thud of horses' hoofs, walking slowly, and the grinding of wheels in ruts. Shadow forms came up out of the dark tunnel below the trees, black figures of mounted officers, followed by a battalion marching with its transport. I could not see the faces of the men, but by the shape of their forms I could see they wore their steel helmets and their fighting kit. They were heavily laden with their packs, but they were marching at a smart swinging pace, and as they came along they were singing cheerily. They were singing some music hall tune with a lilt in it as they marched toward the light of all the shells up there in the places of death. Some of them were blowing mouthorgans and others were whistling.

I watched them pass—all these tall boys of the north country regiment, and something of their spirit seemed to come out of the dark mass of their moving bodies. They were going up to those places without faltering, without a backward look, and singing.

I saw other men on the march, and some of them were whistling "The Marseillaise," though they were English soldiers. Others were gossiping quietly as they walked, and once light of bursting shells played all down the line of their faces, hard, clean shaven, bronzed, English faces, with eyes of youth staring up at battle fire and unafraid. A young officer, walking at the head of his platoon, called out a cheery "good night" to me. It was a greeting in the darkness from one of these gallant boys who lead their men out of the trenches without much thought of self in that moment of sacrifice.

In the camps lights were out and the tents were dark. The soldiers who had been writing letters home had sent their love and gone to sleep, but the shellfire never ceased all night. A staff officer had whispered the secret to us at midnight in a little room when the door was shut and window closed. Even then they were words which could be only whispered and to men of trust: "The attack will be made this morning at 7:30."

The dawn came with great beauty. There was a pale blue sky flecked with white wisps of cloud, but it was cold, and over all the fields there was floating a mist which rose up from the moist earth and lay heavily upon the ridge so that the horizon was obscured. As soon as the light came there was activity in the place where I was behind the lines. A body of French engineers, all blue from casque to puttee and laden with their field packs, marched along with steady tramp, their grave, grim faces turned toward the front. British staff officers came motoring swiftly by, and dispatch riders mounted their motor cycles and scurried away through the market carts of the French peasants to the open roads. French sentries and French soldiers in reserve raised their hand to salute as our officers passed.

We went further forward to the guns and stood on the same high fields where we had watched the night bombardment. The panorama of battle was spread around us, and the noise of battle swept about us in great tornadoes. I have said that in the night one was startled by the curious quietude of the guns, by that queer, muffled effect of so great an artillery, but now, on the morning of the battle, this phenomenon, which I do not understand, no longer existed. There was one continual roar of the guns, which beat the air with great waves and shocks of sound, prodigious and overwhelming.

The Greatest Bombardment.

The full power of the British artillery was let loose at about 6 o'clock this morning. Nothing like it has ever been seen or heard upon the front before, and all preliminary bombardment, great as it was, seemed insignificant to this. I do not know how many batteries are along this battle line or upon the section of the line which I could see, but the guns seemed crowded in vast numbers of every calibre, and the concentration of their fire was terrific in its intensity.

For a time I could see nothing through the low-lying mist and the heavy smoke clouds which mingled with the mist, and I stood like a blind man, only listening. It was a wonderful thing which came to my ears. Shells were rushing through the air as though all the trains in the world were driving at express speed through endless tunnels, in which they met each other with frightful collisions. Some of these shells, fired from batteries not far from where I stood, ripped the sky with a high tearing note. Other shells whistled with that strange, whining, sibilant cry which makes one turn cold. Through the mist and smoke there came sharp, loud, insistent knocks as the separate batteries fired salvos and great, clangorous strokes as of iron doors banged.

The mist was shifting and dissolving. The tall tower of Albert Cathedral appeared suddenly through the veil, and the sun shone a full few seconds on the golden Virgin and Babe which she held, head downward, above all this tumult as a peace offering to men. The broken roofs of the town gleamed white, and two tall chimneys to the left stood black and sharp against the pale blue of the sky into which a dirty smoke drifted above the whiter clouds.

I could see now as well as hear. I could see British shells falling upon the German lines by Thiepval and La Boisselle, and further, by Mametz and southward over Fricourt, high explosives were tossing up great vomits of black smoke and the earth all along the ridges. Shrapnel was pouring upon these places and leaving curly, white clouds, which clung to the ground. Below there was the flash of many batteries, like the Morse code signals by stabs of flame. The Germans were being blasted by a hurricane of fire.

Airmen Join in the Attack.

Over my head came a flight of six aeroplanes led by a single monoplane, which steered steadily toward the Germans. The sky was deeply blue above them, and when the sun caught their wings they were as beautiful and delicate as butterflies, but they were carrying death with them and were out to bomb batteries and to drop their explosives into masses of men behind the German lines. Further away a German plane was up and the anti-aircraft guns were searching for him with their shells, which dotted the sky with snowballs.

Every five minutes or so a single gun fired a round. It spoke with a voice I knew, the deep, gruff voice of "Old Grandmother," one of the British 15-inches, which carries a shell large enough to smash a cathedral with one enormous burst. I could follow the journey of the shell by listening to its rush through space; seconds later there was the distant thud of its explosion.

Troops were moving forward to the attack from behind the lines. It was nearly 7:30. All the officers about me kept glancing at their wrist watches. We did not speak much, but stared silently at the smoke and mist which floated and banked along the lines. There hidden were the men. They, too, would be looking at their wrist watches.

The minutes were passing very quickly, as men's lives pass when they look back upon the years. An officer near me turned away and there was a look of sharp pain in his eyes. We were only lookers on. The strong men, the splendid youth that we had passed on the roads of France, were about to do this job. "Good luck go with them." Men were muttering such wishes in their hearts.

It was 7:30 o'clock. Our watches told us this but nothing else. The guns had lifted and were firing behind the first lines, but there was no sudden hush for the moment of the attack. The barrage by the British guns seemed as great as the first bombardment for ten minutes or so. Before this time a new sound had come into the general thunder of the artillery. It was like the rafale of French soixante-quinze, very rapid with distinct and separate strokes, but louder than the noise of the field guns. They were the trench mortars at work along the whole length of the line before me.

The moment for the attack had come. Clouds of smoke had been liberated to form a screen for the infantry and hid the whole line. The only men I could see were those in reserve winding along the road by some trees which led up to the attacking points. They had their backs turned as they marched very slowly and steadily forward.

The Charge of the Infantry.

At a minute after 7:30 o'clock there came through the rolling smokeclouds a rushing sound. It was the noise of rifle fire and machine guns. The men were out of their trenches and the attack had begun. The Germans were barraging the lines. The country chosen for the main attack today stretches from the Somme for some twenty miles northward. The French were to operate on the immediate right. It is a very different country from Flanders with its swamps and flats, and from the Loos battlefields with their dreary plain pimpled by slag heaps. It is a sweet and pleasant country with wooded hills and little valleys along the river beds of the Ancre and Somme and fertile meadowlands, and stretches of woodland where the soldiers and guns may get good cover.

It was difficult ground in front of us. The Germans were strong in their defenses. In the clumps of woodland beside the ruined villages they hid many machine guns and trench mortars, and each ruined house in each village was part of a fortified stronghold, difficult to capture by direct assault. It was here, however, and with good hopes of success, that the Allies attacked today, working westward across the Ancre and northward up from the Somme.

At the end of this day's fighting it is still too soon to give a clear narrative of the battle behind the veil of smoke which hides the men. There were many different actions taking place, and messages that come back at the peril of the men's lives and by great gallantry of the signallers and runners give but a glimpse of the progress and the hard fighting. I have seen wounded who have come out of battle and prisoners brought down in batches, but even they can give only confused accounts of the fighting. At first it is certain there was not much difficulty in taking the first line trenches along the greater part of the country attacked. The bombardment had done great damage, and had smashed down wire and flattened German parapets.

When the British left their assembly trenches and swept forward, cheering, they encountered no great resistance from the German soldiers who had been in hiding in their dugouts under the storm of shells. Many of these dugouts were blown in and filled with dead, but out of others, which had not been flung to pieces by high explosives, crept dazed and deafened men, who held their hands up and bowed their heads. Some of them in one part of the line came out of their shelters as soon as the guns lifted and met the British soldiers half way with signs of surrender. They were collected and sent back under guard, while the attacking columns passed on to the second and third lines in the network of trenches.

Varying Success of the Attack.

But the fortunes of war vary in different places, as I know from the advance of troops, including the South Staffords, Manchesters, and Gordons. In crossing the first line of trench the South Staffordshire men had comparatively an easy time, with hardly any casualties, gathering up the Germans, who surrendered easily. The German artillery fire did not touch them seriously, and both they and the Manchesters had very great luck. But the Gordons fared differently. These keen-fighting men rushed forward with great enthusiasm until they reached one end of the village of Mametz, and then quite suddenly they were faced by a rapid machine gun fire and a storm of bombs. The Germans held the trench called Danzig Avenue on the ridge where Mametz stands and defended it with desperate courage. The Gordons flung themselves upon this position and had some difficulty in clearing it. At the end of the day Mametz remained in British hands.

It was those fortified villages which gave the men the greatest trouble, for the German troops defended them with real courage and worked their machine guns from hidden emplacements with skill and determination.

Montauban, to the northeast of Mametz, was captured early in the day, and the British also gained a strong point at Serre until the Germans made a somewhat heavy counterattack and succeeded in driving out some of the British troops.

Beaumont Hamel was not definitely in the hands of the attackers at the end of the day, but here again the British are fighting on both sides of it.

The woods and village of Thiepval, which I had watched under terrific shell fire in the preliminary bombardments, was one point of the first attack and the troops swept from one end of the village to the other and out beyond to a new objective.

They were too quick to get on, it seems, for a considerable number of the Germans remained in the dugouts, and when the British soldiers went past them they came out of their hiding places and became fighting force again.

Further north the infantry attacked both sides of the Gommecourt Salient with the greatest possible valor.

That is my latest knowledge, writing at midnight on the first day of July, which leaves the British beyond the German front lines in many places and penetrating the country behind like arrowheads between German strongholds.

The First Prisoners Brought In.

In the afternoon I saw the first batch of prisoners brought in in parties of 50 to 100. They came down, guarded by men of the border regiments, through little French hamlets close behind the fighting lines, where peasants stood in their doorways, watching these first fruits of victory. Some were wounded and nerve-shaken in the great bombardment. Most of them belonged to the 109th and 110th Regiments of the Fourteenth Reserve Corps, and they seemed to be Prussians and Bavarians. On the whole, they were tall, strong fellows, and there were striking faces among them of men higher than peasant type and thoughtful, but they were very haggard and worn and dirty.

Over the barbed wire which had been stretched across a farmyard in the shadow of the old French church, I spoke to some of them, on one man especially, who considered all my questions with a kind of patient sadness. He told me most of his comrades and himself had been without food and water for several days, as our intense fire made it impossible to get supplies up the communication trenches. About the bombardment, he raised his hands and eyes a moment full of the remembered horror and said:

"It was horrible." Most of the officers had remained in the second line, but others had been killed. He thought his own brother had been killed, and in Baden his mother and sisters would weep when they heard, but he was glad to be a prisoner out of the war at last, which would last much longer.

ADVANCE BITTERLY OPPOSED.

Germans' Counterattacks Produce Violent Battle at Villages.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from British Headquarters in France, describing the fighting of the last two days, says that a close, bitter, and intensive struggle was engaged in over every furlong of the front which had been fortified continuously for seventeen months by every mechanical device known to modern warfare.

"The highest tribute to the success of the onrush," says this account, "was the undoubted fact that the Germans were in no degree taken by surprise. According to prisoners the attack had been expected for some days. The bulk of the enemy's reserves were certainly brought up to the support and reserve trenches and the men in the trenches were everywhere ordered to hold out to the death.

"At Thiepval and Beaumont they braved it out until the end of the day against all attacks; so, too, at Fricourt. The defense of Mametz made a great battle out of the taking of that single village. The counterattack at Montauban, though it failed, was as fine an effort as the more successful German countercharge at Serre.

"One point in the German defense which was weak was the heavy artillery. The enemy was quite outgunned throughout the attack, and our infantry suffered much less than was expected from shellfire. In the front trenches nothing like the bombardment at Vimy, for example, was experienced.

"Perhaps the strangest part of the fight tactically was the common experience that ground and positions apparently taken, possessed and left behind in the advance, were not necessarily won. In the so-called Danzig trench, south of Fricourt, the Germans came out of immensely deep dugouts and manned machine guns, after our men had supposedly captured it and had advanced beyond it.

"Our troops went right through one village and out on the other side to find later that the enemy had emerged from many strange hiding places, and had garrisoned the place against all comers.

"Both tactically and by accidents of fighting the enemy at the end of the day were often left in isolated groups on promontories such as Gommecourt, where we advanced on both sides of a wood, and on islands such as are found in the valley where the village of Fricourt is located. In such places prisoners are likely to be numerous. In any case the fighting must be muddled and uneven."

GAIN OF STRATEGIC VALUE.

French Now Threaten the German Base at Peronne.

PARIS, July 2.—The great offensive was expected and eagerly awaited in the last ten days, but the exact point where the blow was to be delivered was carefully concealed. It was believed that it would be north of Arras, with Lille for the objective, but it was finally decided for strategic, rather than for sentimental grounds, to execute the move south of Arras at a point where the piercing of the line would operate more seriously in the dislocation of the German forces.

The theatre of operations for the British forces run between Gommecourt, north of the River Ancre, to a point just north of the Somme, while the French attacked on both sides of the Somme and southward toward Roye.

Thus the Entente Allies' armies present a front of twenty-five miles, with the British on the left for fifteen miles and the French on the right for ten miles.

The region of this supreme contest is one favorable for military operations. It virtually all is within the Department of the Somme, which is a level plateau of chalky formation.

The fighting lines extend between a great number of small villages, which are usually devoted to textile industries, while the outlying agricultural sections are level fields chiefly devoted to beet culture for the extensive sugar production of France.

The villages which the French captured in the first sweep include Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussus, and Fay, and these and the towns taken by the British—Montauban and Mametz—were all found to have been strongly fortified by the Germans.

The Allies, profiting from their experience in the war, quickly threw up strong earthworks around the villages thus taken in order to protect them against counterattacks. It was not before night, however, that the Germans were able to deliver any counterattack. This was centred against the French position on the outskirts of Hardecourt, and it was repulsed with heavy losses, ending in a precipitate retreat.

In addition to the military successes the terrain overrun by the Entente Allies' troops has an exceptional strategic importance. Four of the towns captured by the French are only seven miles west of Peronne, the chief railway highway from the German centre at Cologne to the German front in the region of Noyon and Soissons.

The German headquarters is at St. Quentin, twenty-five miles southeast of Peronne. Already the French forces threaten Peronne, with the evident purpose of cutting the trunk railway there, which is an indispensable artery for German military reinforcements.

The speed of the advance of the allied troops is taken as showing that the perfection of artillery preparation exceeded anything yet done in the destruction of field works. Infantrymen of both allied armies leaped out of the trenches at the word of command, with cries of joy, with cheers, and with the singing of "The Marseillaise" and "Tipperary."

The concrete-sheltered machine guns that had stopped the French in Artois and in the Champagne had all been demolished here, and it was chiefly man against man, with rifle and bayonet, at which style of fighting, the officers say, the French and British both showed superiority, rushing over the ground with such rapidity that in an hour and a half from the moment the first order was given the German first line had been carried over the largest part of the twenty-five miles of front.

EXPECTS OFFENSIVE TO GROW

Paris Says Supplies Are Enough to Sustain Great Movement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—Stoical Paris does not yet wave flags to celebrate the good news from the front but on this Sabbath morning her solemn feeling and belief is that there will be no more flag days in Berlin.

With just one month more to complete two years of war, the allied offensive announced to the world yesterday as taking place north and south of the Somme, it is thought here, will become greater and more extended day by day. Kitchener's armies are lined up side by side for the first time with the legions of Joffre.

The new offensive should not be termed British alone in character; it should be called Franco-British, for despite the long sustained and heroic sacrifices of France in the defense of Verdun, the arms of the two allies in Artois are now about equally strong, while the high command of the offensive continues to be entirely French.

Correspondents in Paris have known for some time the plans for the offensive, but naturally the censorship has forbidden the publication of it. Perhaps it will be allowed to say now that the existing supplies of all character are sufficient to maintain a sustained attack on the German lines greater, if necessary, than the Germans used at Verdun. And in the nature of mortal endurance, following the cost of her recent efforts, Germany in the Artois cannot do what France did at Verdun—withstand. The French defense at Verdun were strong, while the German lines in Artois have several times been pushed back toward ground so difficult as to be almost impossible for any army to hold, namely, the Plain of Douai.

OUTCLASS GERMAN BIG GUNS.

British Weapons Said to be Better Than the Famous 42s.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I am credibly informed that the British heavy guns now absolutely outclass the German or Austrian famous 42-centimeter guns which the German command sprang as a surprise at the outbreak of the war.

British supplies of munitions are so great that in the present offensive the question of economy of shells does not enter into account.

The French people have heard with pardonable satisfaction that the British asphyxiating gas has proved deadlier than any the Germans have invented.

LONDON PRESS CAUTIOUS.

Some Papers Not Sure That Attack Is the Long-Awaited "Big Push."

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—The London papers in their editorials deal with the situation on the British front in somewhat reserved fashion, some of them pointing out that it is not yet known whether this is really the long-awaited "big push," or only another feint in greater force than any of the previous movements.

The Graphic remarks:

"Our bombardment is still being maintained along the whole front, and the enemy does not know whether we may not at any moment rush another stretch of line. The necessity of sending adequate reinforcements to cope with the situation may necessitate the Germans abandoning the enterprise against Verdun."

The Express says:

"The war has entered a fresh, and probably the last, phase. Our hopes may well be high, but our patience must continue."

The Daily News says:

"The fact that Germany has lost the offensive does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. We cannot tell what her temper may be under the shadow of defeat—whether she will fight to the last ditch, or seek to save the utmost from the wreckage. It is enough to know that the great current of the war has changed and that, humanly speaking, there is no power visible that can turn the current back into the old channels. The end may still be far off; we cannot tell. But today we know that victory is assured."

The Daily Telegraph compares the new offensive to the beginning of a great musical composition, saying: "With so good an overture we may expect the main body of the work equally to flatter our hopes."

The Morning Post says: "The task confronting the Allies is long, bloody, and difficult. The people at home must steel themselves to the painful fact that the offensive must involve heavy losses. The end is not in sight, but the thing must be fought to a finish, and we shall see to it that the sacrifices are not made in vain."

The Daily Mail declares that the Allies' offensive is the surest and quickest way to victory.

"Prussian ambitions," it says, "can never be broken on French or Russian soil. Unless the Allies can invade Prussia and dictate peace on Prussian soil, all the great sacrifices will have been in vain. Germany kept the horrors of war from German soil, and in that fact is its great strength. We can never regard this war as won unless the avenging sword of the Allies is thrust far into the heart of the German Empire."

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LONDON CHEERS WOUNDED.

Flag-Waving Crowd Meets First Arrivals at Charing Cross.

LONDON, July 2.—The first batch of wounded from the British front in France arrived at Charing Cross Station this evening.

An enormous crowd assembled at the station, and the police had considerable difficulty in making a passage for the Red Cross vehicles through the cheering, flag-waving people.

A wounded man gave the following account of the infantry fighting:

"Everything possible seemed to have been thought of beforehand, and for weeks we have been having rehearsals of every movement. We were all ready for the charge by 6 o'clock, but the artillery, which had been pounding all night, continued the argument for an hour. Then the bombardment slackened and our pulses quickened as we realized our moment was at hand.

"The preliminary signal went down the line, and a few moments later came the command to go forward. Our fellows hopped over the parapets and tore across the uneven ground to where the first lines of the German trenches used to be. As a matter of fact, those trenches had ceased to exist. They were battered to bits.

"We did not literally charge the enemy's advanced trenches. There was nothing to charge. What we did charge, however, and charge quickly, were our own shell holes behind the German trenches. They were huge holes where our shells had dropped during the week, and in these holes the Germans awaited us with machine guns. As we approached they turned the guns on us.

"Some of our fellows carried bombs and hurled them into the holes as soon as they got within reasonable range. But we did not finish them all in that way. There did not happen to be a bomber handy every time a machine gun sang out from a shell hole, so our lads, instead of waiting for some one with a bomb, just charged the holes. Often, with a whoop on their lips, they took flying leaps into the holes.

"It was a thrilling affair while it lasted. A dozen or perhaps a score of men would converge on a hole and take a leap almost simultaneously. The next moment the hole would be filled with a struggling mass of British and German humanity, while the guns of course were silent."

WORE CARNATION IN CHARGE.

"This Will Wilt in the German Trenches," Said French General.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—The Liberté correspondent at the northern front, after describing vast preparations for the present offensive, has been permitted to say:

"This extraordinary activity was only the prelude of a formidable action, of which the first act only was played yesterday. Our corps d'élite, gathered in Somme, has long waited for this hour. There was in our ranks an enthusiasm indescribable."

Describing the charge of one corps at Dompierre, the correspondent says:

"Our soldiers decorated themselves with flowers, following the example of their General, who, putting a magnificent carnation in his buttonhole, cried to them as the attack sounded: 'This will wilt in the German trenches.'

"Three hours later this General entered Dompierre at the head of his victorious troops. The village had been transformed by the Germans into a veritable fortress. One cannot yet predict the future, but one can affirm that no offensive was ever begun under better conditions."

A little over a score of years ago, when General Boulanger was Minister of War and the idol of the French Army, who looked to him as the great captain who was destined to lead the hosts of the republic against Germany to recover Alsace and Lorraine, a pink carnation, his favorite flower, was frequently worn by the General. It was adopted as an emblem by his Chauvinist admirers, and became known as the "flower of la revanche."

EXPECTED BIG OFFENSIVE.

Ernest C. Digby Tells of Views in England and France.

Ernest C. Digby, an English writer, who was the Paris correspondent of The London Times for four years, arrived yesterday from London on the Cunarder Alaunia for a special mission and expects to return on the same steamship next Saturday.

The big offensive movement of the Allies had been discussed freely in Paris and London before he sailed for New York, Mr. Digby said, and there was a plentiful supply of the high explosive shells needed for tearing up the enemy's trenches.

George E. Etlinger, who came over on the Alaunia in connection with the supplies that are being purchased by the British Government in the United States, said the Allies had a large reserve of shells before the big offensive movement was begun. Factories all over England, Scotland, and Wales, he continued, were working day and night turning out ammunition.

A. J. Drexel, Jr., returned on the liner New York yesterday after making the round trip to Liverpool to see his parents. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Marjorie Gould. Mr. Drexel said the British Government officials he had met in London were confident as to the result of the war, but did not think it would be over this year. They had plenty of supplies of all kinds and a big reserve of shells.

"I think the British have really got the Germans thinking about their finish," Mr. Drexel said. In his opinion, the Germans tried to capture Verdun for the moral effect in their own country.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES ON THE VERDUN FRONT

German Attacks on East and West of the Meuse Fail to Gain.

LONDON, July 2.—The Germans continue to attack the French positions on the east and west of the Meuse, but fail to make any gains of importance.

The French War Office's day bulletin reads:

In the Champagne we effected numerous reconnaissances on the enemy's front. Several of the reconnoitring parties succeeded in penetrating the opposing trenches, which they cleared out with hand grenades. We took fifteen prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse a German attack launched last evening upon our positions to the northeast of the woods of Avocourt succeeded in penetrating the advance elements of our trenches, but was completely driven back by our counterattack.

On the slopes of Le Mort Homme we effected an entirely successful coup de main. In the course of the fighting, which took place in the enemy's trenches, fifty Germans were killed, a score were brought back into our lines, and two machine guns also were captured.

On the right bank several feeble attacks by the enemy upon the Thiaumont work in which we are established were easily repulsed. In this region a strong German force, which hurled itself against our first-line elements, was dispersed, after having sustained high losses. We made sixteen prisoners, of whom two were officers. On the front west and south of Vaux there is great artillery activity on both sides.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

On the north Verdun front there has been no infantry action. A very vigorous bombardment has been maintained in the region of Hill 304 and in the Fleury and Damloup sectors. We have set on fire three captive balloons in the Verdun region.

Sergeant Chainat has brought down his fifth German aeroplane, which crashed to earth near Peronne on the night of the 1st.

One of our air squadrons dropped forty-eight shells on the railroad station at Longuyon and eight on the station at Thionville. Another squadron dropped thirty-three bombs on the station at Vrieuiles. Our aviators bombarded today the railroad stations at Anagne and Luoquy, in the Ardennes. Sixty bombs struck buildings and railroads, and a train was destroyed.

The Germans have dropped bombs of very large size in the neighborhood of Nancy, and others near Belfort. An enemy air squadron hurled several bombs on the open town of Lunéville. This is noted in view of reprisals.

The German Headquarters bulletin has this to say of operations on the western front outside of the Somme section:

On the left bank of the Meuse, at Hill 304, French trench sections were captured and a French hand-grenade attack was repulsed.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy, with the aid of strong reinforcements, repeated his attacks many times yesterday and this morning on Froide Terre Hill, and especially against the fortified work of Thiaumont, but was compelled by our curtain of fire to retire.

MAY SUCCEED SELBORNE.

Tennant Likely to be President of Board of Agriculture.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—The morning papers predict that Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, will be appointed to succeed the Earl of Selborne as President of the Board of Agriculture.

RUSSIANS STORM AUSTRIAN WORKS

Continued from Page 1.

given to other classes of the population.

As originally constituted in 1905 the Duma marked the first step in the empire toward a representative form of government of the people, co-operating with the tremendous hereditary prestige of the power of the Czar. Revolutionary bills have passed through the Duma and its fellow-assembly, the Council of the Empire, without the sanction of which no measure may be laid before the Czar, but slowly. In 1906 a new law, which recognized the electoral right, active and passive, of every man at least 25 years old who could give proof of a fixed domicile, and the required property qualification, (the "manifesto of Oct. 17,") won representation for the people in the legislative bodies of the empire only indirectly. After the opening of the Duma which was to consider the new law, it was dissolved by the Czar, and a project of agrarian reform, under consideration before it, was lost for the time being. A second Duma met with the same fate, when the Czar stated in a manifesto that it was of the utmost importance to reform the electoral law, recognizing that the composition of the Duma was not satisfactory. In a new Duma the number of members was reduced to 442 where formerly it had been 524.

There is a constant struggle going on in Russia between the new forms of economic activity and the old forms of its political life. At the bottom of the scale, constituting a sort of Fourth Estate, the peasants have established organizations, which, in numbers, constitute a formidable opposition to the new forms of government which they receive from the ruling classes. Of these, one of the most powerful is the "Union of the Peasants of All the Russias." Another, "The Labor Group," was organized for the purpose of obtaining parliamentary representation of the rural democracy.

Before the electoral law was broadened the towns and cities of Russia had municipal institutions of their own. All householders were divided into three classes, each of which represented an equal amount of real property, and each class elected an equal number of representatives to the Duma. In the Baltice provinces institutions of self-government, which received the imperial sanction, have been gradually curtailed, their powers having passed to functionaries appointed by the State. Committees for the regulation of the affairs of the peasants exist in some of the provinces. Only persons owning a large estate had formerly the direct electoral right, smaller landowners voting in groups, according to the amount of their holdings. The peasants formed a special ward or curia, with special and limited representation. By a law of 1890 the peasants were barred from voting for representatives to the zemstvo, (self-government of the people dwelling outside the towns,) and were restricted to voting only for candidates approved and selected by the Governor of the district. Being in the minority in the zemstvo, the peasants were also restricted in appealing against taxes imposed by the nobility through that body.

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GREEK LABOR UNIONS CHEER FOR VENIZELOS

Hundreds of Demobilized Reserves Join Workers in Great Ovation to Ex-Premier.

ATHENS, July 2.—Eleutherios Venizelos was the subject of an extraordinary demonstration this morning, originating with the labor unions of Athens and Piraeus, who were joined later by hundreds of the demobilized reserves.

The unionists started on a march for the home of the Cretan statesman, and were joined on the way by the reservists, whose sun-bronzed faces and martial bearing marked them as soldiers in spite of their newly donned civilian attire. The manifestants surrounded the home of Venizelos and cheered until the popular idol was forced to appear upon his balcony.

An attempt made by the anti-Venizelists to break up the gathering was met with a formidable display of revolvers in the hands of the demonstrators. One man who cried "Down with traitors!" was set upon by the crowd and had his head broken.

That the Venizelist enthusiasts coupled the cause of the former Premier with that of the Allies was shown when the manifestations ended later in the day in the French and British Legations, where similar demonstrations occurred.

Fresh fuel has been given to the flames of political discord which are blazing throughout Greece by a dispatch from Saloniki stating that a number of Greek officers have sacked the offices of a newspaper in that city and mortally wounded the editor. The editor's offense is said to have been the publication of alleged revelations regarding the surrender of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians.

NEW DEMAND ON GREECE MADE BY THE ALLIES

Want 144 Police Agents in Athens Dismissed for Activity Against Entente Interests.

ATHENS, Monday, July 3, (via London.)—The Ministers of the Allies have presented a demand to the Government for the dismissal of 144 police agents in Athens, who are accused of activity against the interests of the Entente.

One of the demands originally made upon King Constantine by the Allies was for the dismissal of the Chief of Police of Athens, who was said to have encouraged hostile demonstrations by mobs before the Entente legations. He was dismissed, and, on the organization of the new Cabinet, it was announced that an adherent of Venizelos had been appointed to his post.

ISONZO TRENCHES TAKEN BY ITALIANS

King Victor's Troops Continue Forward Sweep—Attack New Positions in Trentino.

ROME, July 2.—Continuing their offensive in the Trentino, the Italians have begun an attack on the Austrian fortified positions between Zugna Totya and Foppiano, says the Italian official statement issued today. The Austrians were driven from sections of trenches north of Pedescala, and some more trenches were carried between Selz and Monfalcone. In the latter battle 196 Austrians were taken prisoner. The statement follows:

Between the Adige and the Brenta we are continuing our offensive vigorously. In the Val Arsa our infantry has begun an attack on the lines strongly held by the enemy between Zugna Totya and Foppiano.

Our artillery is shelling Fort Pozzacchio.

On the Pasubio the enemy is offering stubborn resistance from his fortified positions between Monte Spil and Cosmagnon.

Along the Posina-Astico line we are completing the conquest of Monte Majo and have occupied the southern side of Monte Seluggio.

In the trenches north of Pedescala we attacked and drove out the enemy, who left behind his arms and ammunition.

On the Asiago Plateau we had skirmishes with detachments of the enemy on the northern side of the Assa Valley.

There was nothing of importance on the remainder of the front as far as the Carso.

In the sector between Selz and Monfalcone we brilliantly carried some more trenches and took 196 prisoners. A counterattack was repulsed with very heavy losses.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Marostica and on various places in the Lower Isonzo region. No one was killed. Very slight damage was done.

SUPPORT BOSELLI CABINET.

Italian Deputies Pass Vote of Confidence Forced by Socialists.

ROME, Saturday, July 1, (delayed in transmission.)—After a tempestuous sitting this evening the Italian Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the new cabinet of Premier Boselli. The vote stood 370 against 44.

The members opposing the resolution of confidence were the intransigeant Socialists.

ROME, July 2.—The Chamber of Deputies today approved almost unanimously the provisional credits which will cover the period up to Dec. 31.

Premier Boselli and the President of the Chamber made strong speeches and the House then adjourned, intrusting the Cabinet with the task of fixing a date for the reopening of the Chamber.

SEA PLANE FALLS IN BALTIC

Germans Rescued by Danish Ship —Craft Taken to Port.

COPENHAGEN, July 2, (via London.)—A Danish steamer, according to the Politiken, has rescued the crew, consisting of two officers, of a German seaplane, which was wrecked in the Baltic. The rescued men were transferred to a German warship. The seaplane was taken to a Danish port.

SAYS GERMANY MUST HAVE WORLD TRADE

Way to Regain It Is to Work More and Consume Less, Prof. Jastrow Asserts.

SCOUTS IDEA OF BOYCOTT

Plans of Paris Conference as Impossible as Winning Commerce by Force, He Says.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 2.—Some interesting statements were made by Professor Jastrow of Berlin University in a remarkable address on Germany's economic future delivered at the annual meeting of the Association for Fostering German Economic Interests Abroad. He said:

"Our commercial policy must protect our own interests. There are only two solutions to the problem that faces us. The German nation must work more and consume less. An annual average per capita production of 300 marks ($75) gives an annual production of 20,000,000,000 marks. If we consume 10,000,000,000 at home we shall be in a position to export the remaining 10,000,000,000 and import an equivalent in foreign products in return.

"We must not give up the international exchange of raw materials and finished products. If we were not in a position to export goods we should be compelled to export men. Austria is one of our strongest customers, but our exports to Austria can hardly be much increased. Turkey and Bulgaria, too, are no adequate substitute for the loss of the rest of our foreign trade. It will be desirable to have closer commercial relations with Austria, but without thereby limiting our world commercial policy.

"Our second task is to maintain our position in world commerce. The suggestions of the Paris conference are just as impossible of execution as the demand that we should use our military supremacy to influence the development of international commerce to our benefit. Even now our enemies are not united in their economic demands regarding Germany.

"World commerce is here and will continue. Immediately after the war there will be such a feverish hunger for raw materials that one will take them wherever obtainable. The question of raw materials can be settled in a peace protocol. The most favored nation clause must also be extended in every direction. This also determines our attitude toward the problem of Central Europe.

THINK BRITISH SHIPS ARE SHELLING GERMANS

Dutch on the Coast Report a Tremendous Bombardment Going on in Flanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Coincident with the great offensive further south, there is great activity on the flanks and at the end of the line. At various points between Ypres and the sea British artillery is bombarding German trenches. Yesterday the gunfire was tremendous. It commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and between then and 7 o'clock there was hardly a break in the thundering.

"At intervals people on the Zeeland frontier heard the sound of ships' guns. It is reported that monitors took part in the bombardment of German trenches near the coast in the neighborhoods of Lombardsyde and Nieuport."

A later dispatch says:

"A later message from the Zeeland frontier records the continued intense gunfire on the Flanders front. It was resumed after a short interval last night and, continuing through the hours of darkness, has gone on all day today without cessation.

"No such tremendous cannonading for such a long period without a break has been heard since the first coast battle nearly two years ago. From the volume and direction of the sound it is a certain deduction that the German line is being bombarded on a very long front."

MOUNTAIN CHAIN TAKEN FROM TURKS

Russians Repulse Fierce Attacks But Are Being Pressed on the Persian Border.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

Caucasian front.—East of Plantana (near Trebizond) we captured by a brilliant atttack a chain of mountains which had been fortified by the Turks. The enemy was repulsed beyond the river Samsoon Darassi. He left behind many corpses on his positions.

In the direction of Gumischlor an attempt by the Turks to advance to the north was repulsed and the enemy were driven back to their trenches. In the direction of Balburt our advance guards took the Turks in the rear during the night on a height in the region of Vartanis. In a bayonet attack our soldiers hurled the Turks from the top of a mountain down a precipice and returned safely to their trenches.

In the direction of Bagdad, in the Kerind region, pressure by important enemy forces continues.

AUSTRIANS LEAVING THE BALKAN FRONT

Large Withdrawals Are Said to Have Caused Depression in Bulgaria.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—A dispatch to The Times from Bucharest, dated last Monday, says:

"According to reports from a well-informed quarter, Austro-German troops are being withdrawn in considerable numbers from the Balkan front and are being dispatched to an unknown destination.

"Yesterday the steamer Franz Joseph with 1,000 soldiers aboard passed Calafat, on the Rumanian bank of the Danube, opposite Vidin, going upstream to Orsova.

"The Bulgarians are said to be profoundly depressed, both by these withdrawals and by the Austrian debacle on the Russian front."

TROOPS GO ACROSS LINE, BUT RETURN

Continued from Page 1.

Sonora, and an American sentry post on this side of the line. No one was injured.

With the arrival of the California Field Artillery, expected tonight, the force there will total 3,000 men. A squadron of the California National Guard Cavalry arrived today without mounts and went into camp.

The total of Carranzista fighting men in Western Sonora, including Yaqui and Mayo Indians, seasoned soldiers, and citizens in training is reported to be about 19,000. These are exclusive of the forces south of Douglas and around Cananea. The Mexican coal supply has become low, while the rolling stock of the railways is in poor repair, it is reported.

While mobilizing continued on this side of the border, smallpox and starvation are active throughout Sonora, according to Joseph Knoden, a German sailor, who arrived here today after six days on a troop train of forty-seven cars moving north from Guaymas to Imuris.

Knoden, a forecastle hand on the German ship Hans interned at Santa Rosalia, reached Guaymas June 25. He had a good command of the Spanish language and was treated with courtesy by Mexicans. He had exceptional opportunities for observation from the slow moving troop train. Soldiers, everywhere, he said, had plenty to eat, but their provisions had been taken from merchants and the population of all but the larger towns had for days been feeling the pinch of hunger.

MEXICANS MUST KEEP AWAY.

Firing at Border Causes Orders to New Mexico Patrol.

COLUMBUS, N. M., July 2.—Groups of Mexicans are to be kept from approaching too closely to the American border in the New Mexico border patrol district, according to orders issued today by Colonel H. C. Sickles, commanding the district, as a result of the firing last night from the Mexican side on a detachment of United States cavalrymen.

Investigation developed that the marauders probably were part of a Mexican scouting party sent from Ascension, seventy miles south, to reconnoitre the frontier, and who fired when challenged by American sentries. Reports reaching here from the field in the last few days have indicated that a Mexican intelligence officer is stationed there to keep track of American troops and supplies from the border. Coupled with these are reports that the Carranza garrison at that point has been increased materially recently.

Hoofprints indicated that the detachment which fired was composed of about a dozen mounted men, and several empty cartridge shells of the type used by troops of the de facto Government were found near the scene of the shooting.

DRILLING IN MEXICO CITY.

Men and Boys of All Classes Are Being Prepared to Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—A large number of men of all classes, clerks, office men, and laborers, from 12 to 60 years of age, received military instructions this morning. Many old men went through the instructions, each asking to be allowed to serve his country against invasion.

After the instruction the men, headed by a military band, paraded quietly through the streets, which were crowded with the usual Sunday crowds. Many foreigners witnessed the drill. They were not molested and no remarks were made at their presence. It is thought here that the instruction will be carried on by orders of the Government until some form of compulsory military education can be devised.

QUIET AT PERSHING CAMP.

No Reports of Hostile Movements of Carranza Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Mexico, July 2, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—No hostile movements of Carranza troops in Northern Chihuahua are reported.

Instead of dreading rain, officers are now wishing for it, so the newly made roadbed will settle.

Rumblings of war are drifting in from the border, but the smoothness of camp life is undisturbed. The first mail in seven days arrived this afternoon.

MACHINE GUNS FOR MILITIA.

War Department Will Remedy Defect in Equipment at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The War Department announced tonight that automatic machine guns would be supplied to all units of the organized militia, and that the decision had been reached to supply some of the guard organizations with the Lewis machine guns. Until this year the War Department has possessed only 1,077 machine guns, none having been bought for three years, pending decision as to the best type for use by the United States Army. An army board reported against the Lewis gun and in favor of the Vickers-Maxim gun.

But the Lewis gun has been supplied in quantities to some of the European belligerents and has proved a valuable weapon. The announcement made by the War Department tonight that Lewis guns would be supplied was of more than passing interest in Congressional circles.

"All infantry and cavalry regiments of the organized militia," said the department announcement, "are being supplied with automatic machine guns. The Lewis gun, which has proved so valuable in the European war, is being issued in addition to the Maxim automatic machine gun with which the regular troops are now supplied."

The War Department issued a brief official statement regarding the progress made in National Guard mobilization.

"Mobilization of the National Guard in all departments is proceeding without a hitch," it said. "Large parts of the guard have already entrained for their destination, and the muster of the remainder is proceeding as rapidly as possible."

Secretary Baker said he did not know how many thousand guardsmen had reached the border. There is reason to believe that upward of 30,000 will have been added to the border guard within two or three days. In the last twenty-four hours regiments from Maryland, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Pennsylvania have entrained, according to the War Department reports.

First Cavalrymen in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD FIRST CAVALRY SPECIAL TRAIN, PARSONS, Kan., July 2.—As the last leg of the journey to the border begins things are assuming a warlike aspect. Major Edward McLeer has been ordered to wire to General Funston every eight hours as to the train movement, and then the men are working hours daily on their automatic pistols and carbines. Three members of the Twelfth Regiment were picked up today, one in St. Louis and two at Sedalia, Mo. They are Edwin Dashell of 540 West 163d Street, John Nolan of 322 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Patrick Gavigan of 423 West Fifty-second Street. As punishment for missing the train they have been detailed to the kitchen for the remainder of the trip. The last section of the Seventh Regiment train, made up of one tourist coach and a string of freight and cattle cars, pulled into the Sedalia Station as the cavalrymen were leaving.

NEW YORK MILITIA ARRIVE AT BORDER

Timely Passage of First Train Through Pharr, Brigade Base, Perhaps Averted a Raid.

FLAMES WERE RAGING THERE

Many Think Mexicans Set Fire—Tired Guardsmen at Work Early on Camp Site.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 2.—In the glare of a fire, which, it is believed, was started by Mexicans, the first section of the train bringing the Seventh New York Regiment, entered the town of Pharr early this morning. This place of about 2,500 inhabitants, is about three miles from the prospective headquarters of the commanding officer of New York troops on the border. Pharr itself is to be the headquarters of the First Brigade of General O'Ryan's command.

Since this fire was discovered under the same circumstances and at about the time of night that bandits have made several raids on frontier towns, Americans in Pharr believed another raid was to be attempted on the village and that it was frustrated only by the timely appearance of the Seventh Regiment.

Knowing that it was the usual custom of night-riding bandits to start a fire, to draw residents from their houses, and then dash into the town, the citizens were cautious, believing that the noise of guns, fired to alarm sleepers in the houses adjoining the business section, was the fusillade of an advance band of Mexicans. By the time the company of the Twenty-eighth Infantry its officers also believing that Mexicans were about to raid the town, reached the main street, business houses, some brick and some frame, covering an entire block, were half destroyed.

The troops were joined by citizens, who were unable to find among the crowd more than the residents of the Mexican section of the village.

Colonel B. F. Delameter, commanding the Second Texas Infantry, deployed along the border below Port Sam Fordyce and also rushed forty men to Pharr in automobiles on receiving a telephone message that an attack upon the village was expected. Neither Sheriff Baker nor special Mexican deputies have yet been able to make arrests, and it is believed that if a raid was intended its conspirators did not come from across the border.

The first of the Seventh Regiment troop trains came into town with all the coaches dark, and moved slowly through the town toward its destination at McAllen, three miles beyond.

Reports today that a band of eleven bandits were captured and met the quick penalty of the border law now enforced strictly along the Rio Grande, but these are not verified.

The Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, when they detrain here, were seven miles from the Rio Grande and about sixty miles northwest of Brownsville. This will be the headquarters of the division of New York troops. The Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn went into camp at Mission, establishing the headquarters for the Third Brigade. When the Sixty-ninth Regiment arrives it will establish the headquarters of the Second Brigade at Pharr. Stretching along a front of about ten miles, the New York militia will form the second line of defense for the regulars and the Texas militia, already stationed at river towns.

Colonel Franklin W. Ward, intelligence officer and acting chief of the commanding officer's staff, said today that at McAllen, besides the First Brigade, would be stationed the First and Second Field Artillery, First Cavalry, and field hospitals, ambulances companies, signal troops, and the Twenty-second Engineers.

Set in regular order among the mesquite and sand, just west of this straggling new village of 3,000 inhaoitants, are the tents of the Seventh and the Seventy-first. A plot more than 200 acres are to be cleared for the headquarters.

The Seventh, first to arrive, got a location clear of mesquite, but the Seventy-first, lying to the south, had to take a forest of mesquite, and work with the temperature up to 103 degrees in the sun, then in a heavy rain storm that blew away tents and flooded both camps, to establish before nightfall a decent place to live. In the jungle between the Seventh and the Seventy-first, the Twelfth is to arrive during it arrives tomorrow. Directly north of the Seventh Regiment camp will be the headquarters camp, while it is probable that the cavalry and the artillery will take up positions flanking the infantry.

When one of the Seventh Regiment arrived at Mission they found camping grounds had already been laid out by the City of Mission, and water pipe has been run to the grounds. Clearing off of the brush was quickly and efficiently done by members of two battalions.

Despite the fact that they had just ended a long journey, unloading was accomplished with a vim and energy that surprised the easy-going Mexicans of the community who stood about and watched the mesquite brush and chapparal disappear as if by magic.

So far as camping grounds and facilities are concerned, the Fourteenth is as well off as the headquarters regiments at McAllen, and tonight, after a long, hot journey, they stretched luxuriously in their bunks, covered by warm blankets.

While movements of troop trains are concealed, it was expected that the remaining troops of the New York division would reach camp by Tuesday night.

BAY STATE MILITIA IN CAMP.

Nearly 5,000 Men Arrive on Hot Day in El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 2.—Today was an eventful Sunday for the National Guard troops who arrived at the border last night and today. With the thermometer flirting with the 110 mark and a hot breeze blowing clouds of alkali dust off the desert, the militia from the East had their first experience with border conditions which they will face for several months.

Arriving in old day coaches after five days and nights on the road, the Massachusetts militia units came into Camp Pershing and Camp Cotton today singing "It's a Long, Long Way to Mexico," and as nappy as if they were camping at Framingham instead of on the edge of the desert.

Of the entire Massachusetts contingent of more than 4,000 men who arrived, there were only five who were on the sick list. One had mashed his finger in a door, another had his tonsils cut out while the train was going forty miles an hour, another had an aching tooth, and two others ate too many ice cream cones at Tucumcari.

Over on Polk Avenue, northwest of Fort Bliss, the First Massachusetts Ambulance Corps has set up its little tents and occupies the entire field with the exception of the portion occupied by fellow-service men of the Hospital Corps and the Field Signal Corps. Little Red Cross flags flapped in the hot breeze, and the signal corps men lay under their tents all day eating ice cream cones and fanning themselves.

While they slept and ate a gang of Mexican laborers in command of José de la Luz, a former Mexican Army commander and associate of Villa in the Madero revolution, dug water main trenches, grubbed Spanish dagger plants from the rocky soil, and cleared the ground of greaseweed and sage for the soldiers. The "General" has retired from the field of war and is now a water works foreman.

The New Jersey infantry went through El Paso today, going to Douglas, Ariz., to relieve the regulars there. The Second Regiment of Massachusetts infantry went to Columbus, N. M., to relieve the regular troops there.

It is estimated there were nearly 5,000 militia in camp here tonight, with 5,000 more expected during the night and Monday.

MEXICANS TO STARVE IF THEY GO TO WAR

Blockade Would Leave Troops Without Food in Three Months, It Is Said.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, July 2.—Curtailment of traffic between the United States and Mexico, due to the present situation, already is causing the pinch of hunger throughout the southern republic, according to the late arrivals from Mexico today, who said men in close touch with Mexican affairs expressed the opinion that General Carranza would be unable to feed his troops longer than three months should the United States blockade his ports and stop food shipments across the border. In six months, these men said, the entire country would be in a state of famine.

The troops even now, according to reports from Mexico, are stripping the growing grain in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, while there has been a marked cessation of planting throughout even the richer agricultural districts of the country. In large measure these conditions are due to the number of men under arms in Mexico.

According to estimates, said to be conservative, the three main Mexican commanders have upward of 120,000 men under arms. General Pablo Gonzales is said to have 40,000 men, General Obregon 50,000, and General Jacinto Trevino 30,000. These estimates, however, probably include a certain proportion of camp followers.

CARRANZA REBUFFS VILLA?

Said to Have Refused to Accept His Surrender.

EL PASO, Texas, July 2.—Americans arriving at the border tonight brought reports that Villa was encamped, with 700 men, in Rio Florido, forty miles southwest of Jiminez, while General Ignacio Ramos, commanding the Carranza forces in that region, is trying to effect his capture.

It was stated that letters from Villa to his old followers have been received in Chihuahua City and other points, urging them to come back. The Americans said that the Carranza Government was credited with refusing to accept Villa's surrender.

BELL VINDICATES SERGEANT.

General Holds Subordinate Had Right to Shoot Mexican.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 2.—General Bell has issued a general order vindicating Sergeant J. K. Fair of the Eighth Cavalry, who shot and killed Juan Moreno, a Juarez Customs Inspector, near Ysleta Friday night. According to the report made by Sergeant Fair, the Mexican was acting suspiciously, and started to fire on him, when the Sergeant fired in obedience to the orders issued by General Bell for the men to shoot and kill any snipers seen on the Mexican side.

Ammunition smuggling has become so extensive here that additional guards are to be placed at all of the fords along the river and in the city. Two wagons loaded with ammunition crossed last night, and another wagon was stopped by the customs officers, and found to contain ammunition hidden under alfalfa.

BENNET URGES GUARD SERVICE

Says It Teaches Young Men Sacrifice—Wants Troops Withdrawn.

Congressman William S. Bennet, speaking on "Americanism" yesterday afternoon at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, recommended young men for their own good to join the National Guard that they might be affected by those energizing influences which come from conflict, if conflict is necessary. He by no means urged intervention in Mexico, however, but said that he thought that it was time for the United States to withdraw our troops and guard the border.

"The Mexican situation has thrown a new element into the lives of men," he said. "Is it a good thing? I think so. I know quite a number of the boys who have gone to the border. On the whole, they were rather fastidious young men, very particular about their clothes, and so forth, a very good quality in its place, but bothered by wrinkles in their coats. It rather surprises me to read on the post cards and in notes which were sent from the trains as they flew along, saying that everything was fine; that the food was good; that it wasn't so bad to sleep in a day coach; that they were quite well satisfied. The experience is putting something into them that wasn't there before. It is the spirit of sacrifice.

"Now, ought they to go into Mexico? I hope that they will not. I'll tell you what I'd do. I'd take those troops and scatter them at important points along the border, and see to it that if any more bandits came across they were quickly punished, and in the meantime see if in a reasonable time those people down there could bring order out of chaos. It is my idea that we should withdraw and write 'Continued in our next' under this chapter of the story."

BAKER ASKS WOOD FOR 130,000 MEN

Continued from Page 1.

special, those who will leave being Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, in the absence of Colonel H. H. Rogers, commanding the regiment; Major Robert P. Wadhams, the regimental surgeon; First Lieutenant Harold Lawson, the Adjutant; Captain Francis Bowne, Quartermaster; Captain Alvin R. Perry, Commissary, and the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Shipman, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Chaplain.

The remaining two batteries of the regiment will follow within the next forty-eight hours, it was said yesterday, and by Saturday the entire regiment should be on the border. The Second Field Artillery will also start South this week if present plans are followed, as will also the four remaining troops of the First Cavalry, and Squadron A, which will probably start tomorrow.

The biggest crowd seen in Van Cortlandt Park since the National Guard mobilization and sham battle of last year was at the park yesterday. At one time in the afternoon it was estimated that more than 25,000 people were in and about the artillery and cavalry camps watching the troopers and gunners at work and giving expert advice to all who would listen. After 3 P. M. the reservations were thrown open to the friends and relatives of soldiers. Mayor Mitchel was among those who visited the camp, as was also Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, whose son is a Lieutenant in the First Field Artillery, now en route to the border.

The Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn reported ready to leave for the border. The regular army surgeons finished the physical examination of the 1,125 men in the command yesterday afternoon and reported them an unusually fine lot. Out of the total enlisted strength only fifty men were rejected. Some of the regimental officers said that the command might leave this afternoon, but the general impression is that it will entrain some time tomorrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, of the Central Congregationalist Church, of Brooklyn, who is the chaplain of the Twenty-third, and who is going South with the command, preached his farewell sermon before going to the front yesterday. More than 400 members of the regiment were in the congregation. Dr. Cadman wore his uniform as a chaplain of the United States service, and the pulpit was covered by an American flag.

"When I send back home for anything," said Dr. Cadman, "I don't want you people to stop and ask what I want with it, but to send it, whether it be a Ford automobile, a mule, or a bag of beans."

The sixty-ninth regiment, which was the first to mobilize and the first to get away from the city, is still waiting orders at Beekman. Many inquiries have been addressed to Governors Island regarding the failure to send the Sixty-ninth to the border, but the matter is one outside the jurisdiction of the Eastern Department. Governors Island informs the State authorities how many units of the various arms are needed, and the selection of those units rests with the commanding officers of the guard.

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15,000 STRIKE TRAIL TO CAMP WHITMAN

Visitors to Mobilization Camp Find Cars and Food Scarce and Dust Plentiful.

LONG WAIT OR 7-MILE HIKE

Some Friends of the 69th Had to Borrow Funds to Get Home After Paying Hackmen.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, Beekman, N. Y., July 2.—Fifteen thousand visitors came to Camp Whitman today, most of them to see members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and because neither Camp Whitman nor the railways nor the roads were able to accommodate so many visitors, there were several thousand wearied feet, hungry mouths, and irate dispositions.

An early morning train from New York unloaded some 500 visitors at the Central New England station at Beacon. There were two coaches waiting. It took several hours for the railroad to get enough cars to take the crowd to Hopewell Junction. They were then seven miles from the camp, the day was hot, and the roads lay beneath clouds of floury dust. It took three hours for the few buses at Hopewell to take the 500 to the camp, and the many hundreds of automobiles on their way to Camp Whitman made it slow going. When the 500 got to camp there was nothing for them to eat.

Members of this party said they had been told in New York that the train took them direct to the camp. Many who had not counted on the avarice of the bus drivers had to borrow from friends to finance the trip.

There was no other train from New York to Beacon until tonight, and several thousands made a detour to Poughkeepsie and thence by automobile to Camp Whitman. The railroad officials said the guard authorities told them not to bother about caring for visitors.

All day long there was a steady stream of automobiles, most of them decorated with the Stars and Stripes, to and from the camp. The roads from New York and Poughkeepsie come together at Fishkill village, thirteen miles from camp, and here there was no traffic policeman to keep the traffic from becoming jammed a score of times during the day. There were no serious accidents.

Among the visitors to the camp were Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Brig. Gen. Edward Duffy, once Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, and Jeremiah O'Leary, a former Captain in the regiment. Many of the visitors consoled the members of the regiment for their "hard luck" in not being ordered to the border before this.

Many visitors are expected on the Fourth of July, when the camp will have a celebration program.

Religious exercises were held today by the Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, Father Francis Duffy.

Many of the men appreciated the day's rest because of the soreness of their arms from the typhoid serum inoculation.

The hospital and ambulance units here, composed of the Second Field Hospital and the First, Second, and Fourth Ambulance Companies, will be mustered in tomorrow, and expect to leave in a day or so for the border.

Colonel Andrews of the Second Infantry returned from New York tonight and announced that the regiment's full equipment would be here tomorrow.

650 AMERICANS SAIL.

Transport Sumner Bringing Refugees—More Coming on Hancock.

VERA CRUZ, July 2.—The transport Sumner, with 650 Americans on board, sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Tampa, Fla. James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the United States Government in Mexico City; has advised Consul Canada that about fifty Americans are on their way here on a special car. They will be sent aboard the transport Hancock and held in port for a few days.

Ninety per cent. of the refugees on the Sumner asked to be landed at a Texas port instead of Tampa, as it would be more convenient to their homes. Consul Canada will endeavor to obtain Washington's consent to the change in route and direct it by wireless.

NEW SURVIVOR OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

his astonishment I made signs for food, so he led me over to the ranch.

"There were five men, three women, and five kids in the house, and the women gave me some beans. Afterward I slept. They all treated me just as nice as if I had been one of their own soldiers. I stayed about four or five days. During that time the Mexicans bathed my arm in hot water and reduced the swelling, but I wanted a doctor to set the bone, so struck out again across the desert.

"After crossing about five miles of desert my water ran out, so I turned back. Besides, I was worried about my arm. I was afraid of being seen in those parts, but I couldn't find any drinking place, and at last went down to a water hole. While I was drinking a Carranza cavalryman came up and led me back to a ranch. We were about twelve miles below Villa Ahumada, I then learned. The soldier was going to take me in by train, but we found that the train had gone when we got to the station. So the soldier got a horse and we rode over to the town. There they kept me in the military quarters until the Juarez train left.

"The soldier and all the Mexicans I met treated me kindly, and I haven't any complaint on that score. But it will seem good to get back with my outfit and washed up and fed and my arm set right."

Cooke enlisted from New York City. He has served six years in the army. His return reduces the number of American dead or missing at Carrizal to fourteen.

100

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PEACE PLEAS MADE BY MEXICAN LABOR

Delegation, Conferring With A. F. of L. Officials in Washington, Tell Views to Press.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A delegation of Mexican labor leaders, here to confer with American Federation of Labor officials on means for re-establishing harmony between the United States and Mexico, today outlined their views on the subject to the Washington correspondents, whom they called together, "to speak direct to the American people without the intervening medium of the respective Governments." A war, they declared, would prevent the accomplishment of many humanitarian reforms now being attempted by the Carranza Government, and for that reason would be disastrous to Mexican labor.

Carlos Loverira of Yucatan, spokesman for the delegation, expressed the belief that an American army could occupy Mexico "after a short struggle," but Colonel Edmund E. Martinez of Mexico City declared a war would be long and difficult. They insisted that withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition would solve the whole difficulty, and that Carranza troops then could prevent border raids.

Mexicans generally distrusted the motives of the American Government, Mr. Loverira said, because they remembered the war of 1847-48, and Mexican labor interests were aggrieved because of a dual standard of pay and treatment accorded American and Mexican employes by American railroads and other enterprises in Mexico. Several of the labor leaders were emphatic in declaring that Wall Street interests with holdings in Mexico were Villa's partners.

"You ought to send a punitive expedition into New York," said Mr. Loverira.

PREMIER SAYS SPAIN IS READY TO MEDIATE

Willing to Do All in Her Power to Avert War Between Mexico and United States.

MADRID, July 2, (via Paris.)—Premier Romanones declared today that Spain "is willing to do all in her power to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, and is ready to entertain any proposal to that end from either side."

"The fact," he added, "that there is a large Spanish colony in Mexico does not affect Spanish impartiality or neutrality. We have received telegraphed petitions from Mexico asking Spain to intervene, but as they emanated from persons unknown to us and not from an authoritative source, we have taken no notice of them."

BUELOW SEES GERMANY AS PEACE DICTATOR

Result of the War Must Be Positive, Not Negative, Ex-Chancellor Asserts.

BERLIN, July 2, (via London.)—Prince von Bülow, former German Chancellor, in a preface to his book, "German Policies," which has just been issued, asserts that Germany must have something more than pre-war conditions when peace is declared. He maintains that the re-establishment of national lines as they existed prior to the war would mean a loss to Germany.

He discusses Germany's future and the form that a peace treaty must take to conform with German aspirations. Declaring that Germany will have to reckon after the war with the bitter hatred of France, England, and Russia, he continues:

"This fact must dictate the form which peace shall assume. The protection which Germany will find against renewed and new just for revenge in the west and east and across the Channel can only be in its own increased power. Our enemies, too, will strengthen armaments on land and water, and we for our part must meet this condition. We must make ourselves stronger and harder to be attacked on our borders and coasts than we were at the beginning of this war, not for the sake of striving for world supremacy, with which we have been falsely charged, but in order to maintain ourselves against our foes.

"The result of the war must not be negative, but positive. It is not a question of saving ourselves from being destroyed, weakened, dismembered, or plundered. We must gain real securities and guarantees both as a recompense for the unheard of trials and sufferings we have endured and as a security for the future.

"In the face of the feelings against us which this war will leave, the simple re-establishment of the status quo ante bellum for Germany would mean a loss and not a gain. We shall not be able to say with a good conscience that our general situation has been bettered by the war unless the strengthening of our political, economic, and military power considerably outweighs the enmities engendered by the conflict."

Prince von Bülow maintains that it is important "to retain, restore, and strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not cross swords, irrespective of whether the propaganda of the enemy press and enemy agitators influenced the feelings of the people against us during the war. Here political necessities must disregard national likes and dislikes, even though they be justified."

The Socialists come in for a good word from von Bülow, and he expresses the belief that the co-operation between them and the Government will be easier after the war.

CARRANZA GIVES UP SILVER.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, July 2.—General Carranza today gave orders for the release of 75 per cent of 200,000 ounces of silver bullion recently seized by troops of the de facto Government from the Alvarado Mining and Milling Company of Parral, a corporation controlled by Americans. General Jacinto Trevino transmitted the orders to General Louis Herrera, commandant at Parral. The remainder of the silver is being held, according to dispatches, as security for taxes.

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Linen, silk and silk-knit sporting suits—and the new camel's hair "Tropicloth" suits.

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Tennis bats, balls and court accessories in great variety.

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AUTOISTS KILL MAN AND THEN SPEED ON

Frederick Wasseecher Victim of "Joy Riders" in First Avenue.

POLICE GET CAR'S NUMBER

Owner Says He Left It In Garage and Doesn't Know Who Drove It.

Speeding down First Avenue in an automobile, a party of "joy riders" ran over and fatally hurt Frederick Wasseecher, night engineer for the New York Veal and Mutton Company, at Forty-third Street, last night. The party refused to stop, although several men who saw the engineer run down pursued the car and yelled at the "joy riders" to come to a halt. Wasseecher was hurried to the Flower Hospital, where he died.

The police, who obtained the number of the car from three witnesses, were informed that the automobile belonged to James M. Bell of 16 West Eighty-third Street. Mr. Bell told the police that he had stored the automobile in a garage two weeks ago and had issued orders that it be not taken out. He could give the police no information as to the identity of the men who had run over Wasseecher.

A crowd of women saw the accident and screamed as the man was struck by the speeders. John Glennon of 241 West Forty-sixth Street and a man who gave his name as "Einstein" ran after the car and gave the police the number of the car, which they said was 113,466, New York. Policeman Lutkins of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station was also a witness of the accident, and took down the number of the car. Lutkins picked up the dying man and recognized him as a man he had sent to the hospital three weeks ago suffering from epilepsy. The police at that time were not able to learn Wasseecher's identity. Dr. Wallace was summoned from Flower Hospital and found the engineer had had his lung punctured and had received internal injuries. He died without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Bell said he had ordered the automobile dismantled when he sent it to the garage to be stored. The police obtained a partial description of the occupants of the car from witnesses, and started a city-wide search for them.

AUTOMOBILE RUNS DOWN GIRL

Child's Skull Fractured in Bronx—Youth Injured in Maspeth.

Janet Rosenburg, 11 years old, of 771 East 180th Street, the Bronx, in trying last night to run in front of an automobile which was going south on the Southern Boulevard at 182d Street, was struck by the automobile and injured. She was taken to the Fordham Hospital with a fractured skull and an injured spine, and the doctors hold out little hope for her recovery.

The automobile was owned by Thomas Tully, a contractor living at 810 East 178d Street, Bronx, but he was not in the car at the time. His sister, Elizabeth Tully, was driving the car, and with her was her sister, Sally. When the child tried to run in front of the automobile Miss Tully put on the brake, but it was too late. Policeman Bernard Moore called an ambulance and Dr. Convoy took the girl to the hospital.

Richard Caspiard, 18 years old, of 364 Jefferson Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., was taken to the Kings County Hospital yesterday suffering from internal injuries received in an automobile accident. The car he was driving ran into an iron fence on the Highland Boulevard at the Vermont Avenue viaduct and knocked down twenty feet of the fence. The car belonged to A. Barrymore of Elmhurst, L. I., but carried Caspiard's license number, for which the police placed him under arrest. Four others in the automobile with him were not injured.

TWO DIE AFTER AUTO CRASH.

Chauffeur Drives Car Into Tree to Avoid Injuring Passersby.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 2.—Franklin Darmstadt of Hewlett, L. I., and Timothy Rocquefort, his chauffeur, died this morning in the Nassau Hospital as a result of injuries suffered shortly before daylight when the automobile in which they were riding struck a tree at the Five Corners, in the village of Lyndbrook, glanced off the first tree and crashed into a second a short distance away. Frank Armstrong, a salesman, of Hewlett, Herbert Ludlum of Hewlett, and Joseph Bloom of 520 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan, who were riding in the car, received injuries, Armstrong having a fractured skull.

Ludlum and Bloom told Coroner Neu that all five men had been attending a boxing exhibition at Arverne last night and had taken a ride to Babylon afterward. On their way through Lyndbrook two men and two women, they said, crossed directly in front of the motor. Darmstadt, who was driving, in attempting to avoid them, drove his car, which they said was not going more than fifteen miles an hour, directly into the tree. Darmstadt died on his way to the Nassau Hospital and the chauffeur died soon after his arrival. Armstrong's condition was said to be serious.

HIVE FULL OF BEES STOLEN.

New Police Buzz Around, Hunting Professor Bretsch's Insects.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 2.—The police of this town are looking for the miscreant who stole a hive of bees early today from Mohican Park belonging to Professor H. L. Bretsch of Public School 46, Manhattan. Footsteps were traced in the dew-laden grass leading to the place where the hive had rested and then led off in another direction, toward the Park Gates. The Professor is annoyed over the theft of his bees, which had just swarmed into his hive from hives owned by some of his friends, who live close to the park.

Captain Patrick Costello, the Chief of Police, has instructed his men to watch any bees they meet on their patrol through the town, and to follow them to see if the missing hive can be located.

The Professor said today: "If one cannot leave one's own bees out in the park all night in safety, what can one do?"

FLIER FALLS; BREAKS ARM.

Machine Plunges While New Control is Being Tested.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 2.—Curtis Lacqueday of Chicago, a pilot at the Wright Aviation School at Hempstead Plains, fell from a biplane yesterday afternoon while making a trial flight. Lacqueday was stunned by the fall, but received only a broken arm.

He was testing a new control when the accident occurred. At a low elevation something went wrong with the motor and the machine plunged to the ground.

CASEMENT'S HEARING SET.

Appeal of Irish Rebel to be Argued on July 17.

LONDON, July 2.—The hearing of the appeal of Sir Roger Casement, who on June 29 was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death for complicity in the Irish rebellion, has been fixed for July 17.

Nurse Attempts Suicide.

Mrs. May Noble, a nurse, 26 years old, was removed from her home at 417 West Broadway last night to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner, charged with attempting to commit suicide. A man believed by the police to be her husband called at the house early in the evening and discovered the woman unconscious on the bed. A half-empty bottle of lysol was on a near-by table. No notes or other clue to indicate the reason for the act were found. Mrs. Riordan, who conducts the house, told the police Mrs. Noble hired the room two weeks ago.

HUSBAND KILLS MAN WHO PROTECTS WIFE

Three Bullets Hit Prugato as He Jumps Between Klose and Mrs. Klose.

FATHER SHOOTS CHILDREN

Slayer Found Hiding in the Dumb Waiter Shaft of West Hoboken Apartment House.

Responding to a woman's scream for help, followed by a revolver shot, Louis Prugato, 52 years old, late last night dashed into the apartment of Antone Klose, 40 years old, at Sip Street and the Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, in time to throw himself between Mrs. Klose and her husband, who immediately shot him three times, killing him instantly. Klose turned his revolver on his son Albert, 12 years old, and his daughter Florence, 7 years old, and shot each through the arm. He then fled from the apartment as neighbors, alarmed by the shots, ran in to help his wife.

The police were notified by telephone, and Captain Vetter, accompanied by several detectives and the reserves, hurried to the apartment house. They could find no sign of Klose, who is a contracting painter and well-to-do, and it is thought that he had fled from the house. Aided by the neighbors and others, who were attracted by the shots, the police scoured the neighborhood without avail.

In the meantime the detectives, headed by Captain Vetter, thoroughly searched the building in which he lived, even investigating the coal bins and turning over the coal with the idea that he might have burrowed under it. From the basement through every apartment, they searched, until eventually they reached the roof.

They had found no sign of him, however, and were about to leave the roof when Captain Vetter thought of the dumbwaiter shaft. Flanked by his men, he opened the door of the top of the shaft, and there found Klose doubled up, hanging to the pulley and bracing his feet on the sides. Captain Vetter arrested him, and he was later locked up in the West Hoboken Police Station, charged with murder.

Mrs. Klose told the police that her husband had quarreled with her because she had allowed their fifteen-year-old daughter Pearl to go to Coney Island with a young man yesterday. The girl had not returned by 10 o'clock, and Klose, becoming agitated, began to abuse him wife. When she attempted to quiet him he jumped up from the table, drew his revolver, and shot at her, the bullet passing through her waist. Before he could fire again Prugato rushed in.

Coroner Williamson took charge of the body of Prugato, who was a resident of the apartment house. Both the Klose children were sent to a hospital, where it was said that their wounds were not serious.

MAY SELL WINES IN RUSSIA.

But Even These Are Subjected to Local Option Plan.

PETROGRAD, July 2.—The Prohibition bill that passed the Duma, which on first analysis was generally interpreted as embracing all kinds of alcoholic drinks, has now been found to contain an unpublished clause which makes an exception of wines not containing more than 12 per cent. of alcohol. The bill as originally published would have meant ruin for the immense vineyard interests of South Russia, the Crimea and the Caucasus.

Sales of the excepted wines will be permitted in wine-producing districts and in towns in other regions except where local option declares otherwise.

ROOKIES END TRAINING.

Leave the Plattsburg Camp to Preach Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 2.—The third training regiment marched into town this mornin gat the end of its week's hike and then disbanded. The rush for trains back to Boston and New York continued until 11 o'clock tonight. Somehow the men after disbanding looked as unaccustomed to citizen's clothing as they did to their ill-fitting uniforms when they came here a month ago. As Charles E. Hughes, Jr., expressed it, "When I get home I know that I shall feel like taking my plate, knife, and fork and sitting on the floor to eat."

Rain greeted the regiment on its return from the hike just as it did on its first arrival at the camp. Indeed, the prevailing impression which the regiment will have of Plattsburg will be of steady rain. The Plattsburg people say that the rain this year has been unprecedented, and they predict fine weather for the other camps.

The men were so anxious to get back that they started fifteen minutes ahead of schedule and made the three miles between last night's camping place and Plattsburg in less than an hour. After they passed through town they went to the post, where they were received by the commanding officer, Colonel Dickman of the Second Cavalry.

The first act of the rookies after their return to camp was to bid farewell to their company commanders, each of whom received a gift from the men in his company. The presents included field glasses, loving cups, watches, cigarette cases, cameras, and saddle outfits.

The rookies say that if there is anything which the camp has not done for them it is to make them think that they are uailified after a month's training to act as officers. On the contrary, it has impressed them with the great task it is to train men so that they are fit to be put in the field. The gospel of personal preparedness is the message they are to carry away to their friends.

"We have only to inventory ourselves physically to realize that our bodies are a lot more use than they were when we came to camp," The Camp News says in its valedictory. "We know now what our legs can do in the way of eating up miles of macadam, mud, and sand. We know that our backs and shoulders can make faces at the lightest infantry pack in the world. We have all of the comfortable assurance of the man who can take a rifle in hand and make it do business. It has been hard work, often disagreeable work, but there is not a moment, rain and wind included, which we cannot look back upon as having done us good in one way or another."

Most of the men, who left tonight, will reach New York about 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MAY STOCK ADIRONDACKS.

Sportsmen See Advantages in Locating Elk Up-State.

The opinion expressed some time ago by Henry Anderson, a Government expert, to Governor Whitman that elk would find the Winter season in the Adirondacks congenial and that they would thrive there has attracted considerable attention among sportsmen to the possibility of establishing a herd there. At present this species of big game is found only in regions which are generally inaccessible to many huntsmen who cannot spare much time for the sport.

Mr. Anderson, who is employed by the Federal Government in Yellowstone Park, saw Governor Whitman while bringing a herd of elk to the East last Spring, said that he believed no place in this country would be more suitable to elk than the Adirondacks, and that they would increase very rapidly there. To the Governor's question whether they would do well enough to permit hunting, Mr. Anderson replied in the affirmative and expressed his confidence that in a very short time it would be possible to have a brief open season.

Although no definite steps have been taken, there are many sportsmen who are very much in favor of undertaking the experiment. Among those who have been directing attention to these advantages is Conservation Commissioner Pratt.

FINDS EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-PRISONERS

Convicts' Relief Society Establishes a National Rehabilitation Bureau.

MANY SEEK HONEST WORK

Charity Has Support of Prominent New Yorkers—Praised by Adolph Lewisohn.

A national employment and rehabilitation bureau for ex-convicts is announced by the Prisoners' Relief Society of Huntington, W. Va., in pamphlets received yesterday. The President of the Prisoners' Relief Society is Earl E. Dudding of Huntington, who served five years in the Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary for killing his uncle. Before going to prison Dudding was a business man at Huntington, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and earned a good salary. His defense at his trial was that he shot his uncle after the latter had knocked him down and was striking at him with a pick.

Dudding was released from prison on Jan. 2, 1914, and became a traveling salesman to support his wife and four children. He carried a letter of recommendation from the warden of the penitentiary, Dudding having helped him with many prison reforms. The tion no easy one, and found it hard to sell goods, he said, because of his prison record. He found himself one day without funds, without a position, and his family in want.

"When a man begins to think the load is too heavy," Dudding writes of those days, "depend upon it, he will soon make an attempt to get from under it by drink, suicide, murder, or any other desperate thing that happens to put its appearance before his clouded mind. There should be a law, a national law, making it a felony to discharge a man from a position because he had been in prison, and I want to say here, that the hour never comes to any of us when we can be sure that we will never be in any trouble."

Dudding thought of suicide, but this was superseded by the thought of other convicts who would find themselves with the same dreary prospect as he had, and he decided to give his life, instead, to helping them. He found some friends who were to go in with him, and organized the Prisoners' Relief Society, which would find employment for prison graduates and care for their families until they became self-supporting.

"The Prisoners' Relief Society has discovered instances of poverty and privation endured day by day by poor women and children, where the husband and father was wearing stripes," the society's announcement says. "In its first year the society has furnished employment for 167 ex-prisoners and 270 destitute families were made self-sustaining by aid given them through the Prison Relief Society.

"The funds of the society are carefully safeguarded. Our directors receive no pay. Our books are open to public inspection. We are protecting society by helping ex-convicts and their families. The society is strictly non-sectarian. We are making a sincere effort to apply the principle of Christianity to this work."

The announcement of the society is that branch offices will be established in all the large cities of the country not already supplied. D. E. English, described as one of West Virginia's foremost citizens, accompanied the announcement with a tribute to the earnestness of Dudding and the work to which he has dedicated himself.

"A man who says he is in sympathy with ex-convicts and their families and does not help them is not tender-hearted, but soft-headed and rotten-hearted," writes Mr. English. "Six thousand employers of labor already have thrown open their doors to former convicts through the work of Dudding's society. The society started on this work with $14 borrowed money."

A report of the National Committee on Prisons was also made public yesterday. This committee has been in existence since last January. In that short time it has found positions for 256 ex-convicts, has cared for and helped many of their families, and is able to report that only 10 per cent. of failures has resulted. A failure is recorded whenever an ex-convict quits his position without cause.

Many prominent bankers and influential New York business men are interested in this new bureau, which is under the direction of Robert J. Caldwell, Chairman, and Ernest Spencer Roche. Adoph Lewisohn, who has given many thousands of dollars to the work of prison reform, has given much assistance to the bureau, and stated yesterday that he was thoroughly pleased with the results which had been shown to date.

The bureau has its headquarters at 15 Park Row, and many men, who formerly would be considered among New York's most dangerous criminals, have come to the bureau with the desire to make good, and in many instances have obtained positions of responsibility and paying sufficient wages to maintain their demands. The places secured range from unskilled laboring jobs to highly trained factory positions, and even to secretarial and bookkeeping openings.

Several typical instances are given of the attitude which the ex-convicts show in taking up what in many instances is the first bit of honest work in their lives. One young man, 26 years old, who had served twelve years in prison and correctional institutions in three States, came to the committee and was placed in a responsible position in a factory in Connecticut, following the committee's aim to send the prisoners away from the city as far as possible in order to get them away from the undesirable city influences to which they had formerly been subjected. This convict, who had been considered a hardened criminal, worked so industriously at his new position, that the employer became interested in him and agreed to give employment to the convict's brother and his brother's wife. The brother had also served in prison, and it was found that the brother and wife were dope fiends. The brother, however, showed such marked ability that the employer communicated with the employment committee in New York and arrangements were made for the brother and wife to take the dope cure in this city. The employer and the committee paid the expenses of this cure and the two have gone back to their places. In the meanwhile, the ex-convict advanced so rapidly that another position was offered him at a material increase of salary, and the manufacturer was willing to let him take the new place.

This instance is only one of many examples given by the committee of the desire and willingness of ex-convicts to work where they have the opportunity. One man fifty years old who had spent thirty years in prison was placed with an advertising firm at a good salary, and the employer reports that his work is very satisfactory. So far as possible, only the actual employer is told of the fact that the applicant for the position is an ex-convict. By letting the employer know, the old custom of convicts to blackmail their fellow convicts in a position is done away with, and the men who come out of prison are helped over the trying period, so that few, if any, of them go back to prison.

LILY LANGTRY PRAISES US.

Lauds Our Aid of Allies as She Sails for England.

Lily Langtry, the English actress, who is known in private life as Lady de Bathe, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday on the American liner St. Paul and will return at the end of August. She will bring back a new play for her next season. She will appear next September in San Francisco on the Orpheum circuit in her playlet, "Ashes."

"When I arrive in England," she said, "I shall tell the people what great things are being done in America for the Allies. I never saw anything like the bazaar held recently at the Grand Central Palace. I went there every day, and signed my name over 2,000 times on the picture cards that were for sale."

Mrs. Langtry said her new play had not been named, but that she would give all details about it on her return.

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STORMS HIT WIRE SERVICE.

Severe Electrical Disturbances Felt Over Large Areas.

Heavy storms of wind and rain throughout the Northwest, Southern Canada, and Northern New York yesterday caused serious damage in many regions, with interruptions to traffic over larger territory. Telegraph and telephone wires were broken at many points, and some places in the East and West were completely cut off from wire communication.

In a milder form a part of this storm disturbance reached New York last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but no great damage resulted in this vicinity.

The storms were heavier and more destructive in regions between Chicago and Montreal. Communication by wire between St. Louis and Chicago was cut off entirely until after 9 o'clock last night. Wires were down west of Detroit and Chicago, and at many points between Montreal, Halifax, and other Canadian cities. Halifax was unable to communicate with New York by wire either through Montreal or Portland, Me.

To reach Chicago from St. Louis it was necessary to send by the round-about way of Birmingham, Ala. This caused great delay in traffic. In many other cases it was found impossible to handle business at all.

The storm had its origin over Montana, covering the Rocky Mountains and plateau regions, and moved rapidly eastward. It swept through the West and the Canadas to the Atlantic. A gale of sixty miles an hour was blowing at Salt Lake City at 8 o'clock last night. At the same time the wind velocity at Helena, Mon., was fifty-two miles, and at Modena, Utah, forty-eight miles.

The Weather Bureau was unable to get the usual reports last night from some Canadian stations and British Columbia.

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The Glorious First among men of taste.

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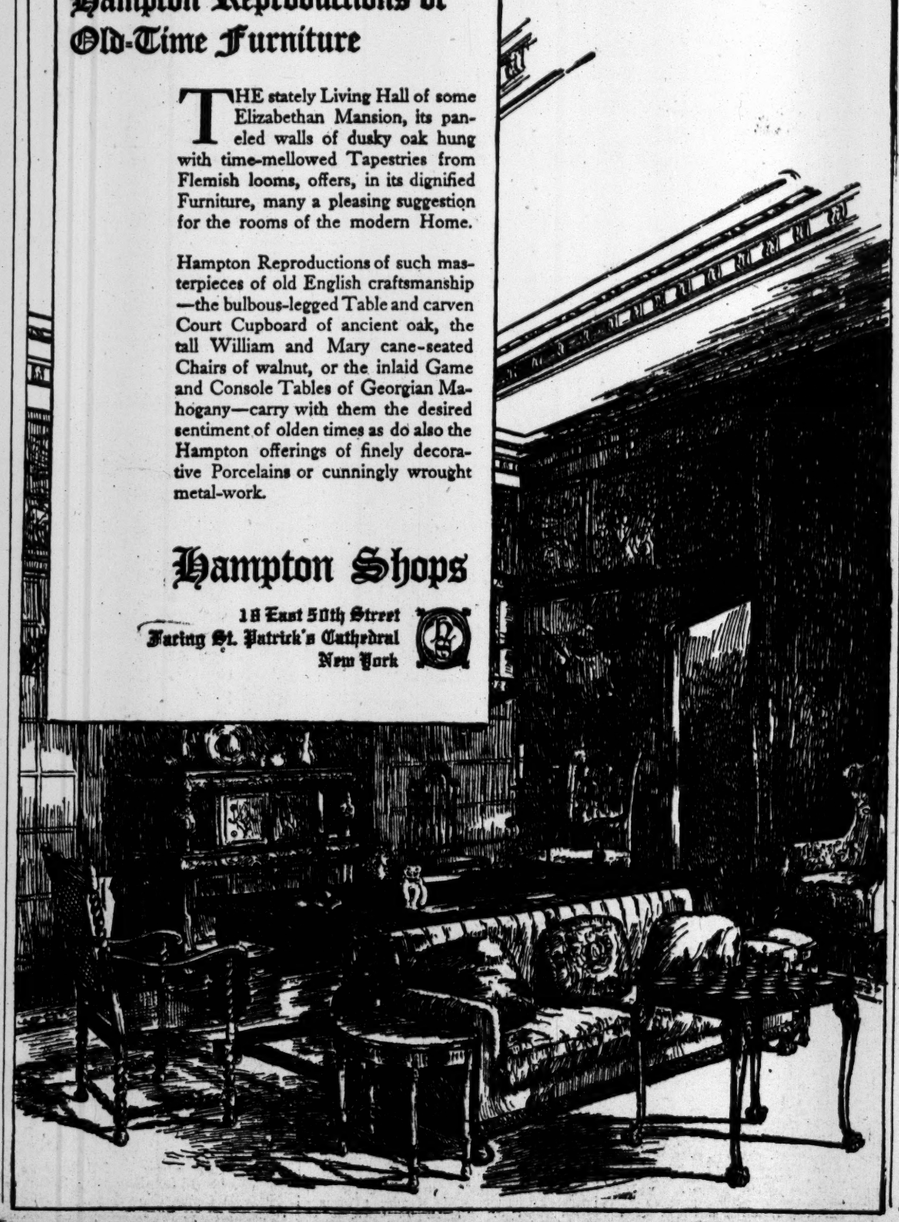
Hampton Reproductions of Old-Time Furniture

THE stately Living Hall of some Elizabethan Mansion, its paneled walls of dusky oak hung with time-mellowed Tapestries from Flemish looms, offers, in its dignified Furniture, many a pleasing suggestion for the rooms of the modern Home.

Hampton Reproductions of such masterpieces of old English craftsmanship—the bulbous-legged Table and carven Court Cupboard of ancient oak, the tall William and Mary cane-seated Chairs of walnut, or the inlaid Game and Console Tables of Georgian Mahogany—carry with them the desired sentiment of olden times as do also the Hampton offerings of finely decorative Porcelains or cunningly wrought metal-work.



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Bulletin No. 5

The Bethlehem Steel Company's Offer to Serve the United States

At a time when the expenses of the Government are so enormous—

Isn't it worth while finding out the actual facts before plunging ahead into an expenditure of $11,000,000 of the people's money for a Government armor plant?

To clear up the whole situation, and to put it on a basis as fair and business-like as we know how to express it, we now make this offer to the Government:

The Bethlehem Steel Company will manufacture armor plate for the Government of the United States at actual cost of operation plus such charges for overhead expenses, interest and depreciation as the Federal Trade Commission may fix. We will agree to this for such period as the Government may designate.

The House of Representatives voted down a proposal to empower the Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair price for armor, and allow private manufacturers opportunity to meet that price before the Government built its plant.

Isn't our proposition fair and ought it not to be accepted?

The measure is now before the United States Senate.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

Barreled Sunlight

JULIUS KAYSER & CO., makers of Kayser Silk Gloves and Underwear, write us:

"We have used other paints, but we always come back to the use of Rice's Mill White. It makes old factories new, dark places light, dingy corners bright.

"We always have a man somewhere in one of our plants, turning on the light with a brush full of Rice's Mill White," (Barreled Sunlight.) Write for booklet "More Light!"

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GIANTS today with BROOKLYN. 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

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BANKERS SEE HARM IN ALIEN INCOME TAX

Tell House Committee End of War May Reverse America's Financial Advantage.

A BAR TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

Treats Investors Unfairly by Scaling Interest on Debts Due and Levying Double Taxes.

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, which has a membership of more than 400, including the largest banking institutions in the country, sent a strong protest yesterday to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington against the inclusion of the clause taxing non-resident aliens in the new revenue bill. Through its counsel, Reed & McCook, the association sent the following telegram to Chairman Kitchin of the committee, and copies of the dispatch to other committee members:

The Investment Bankers' Association of America, representing members from Maine to California, protest very earnestly against the proposed income tax on interest paid to non-resident aliens. We regret that the proposed law, so excellent in many respects, contains this dangerous and, we believe, indefensible proposal.

There is, we think, but one opinion with respect to it among informed financial authorities. Its first effect must be a worldwide impression of our national mendicancy deliberately written on our statute books. Despite impression to the contrary, we believe no other responsible nation has specifically imposed such a tax.

As a practical matter the tax will reach two important classes—foreign investing companies not subject to withholding, and alien investors liable to surtax. As to each, the effect will be double taxation and scaling of interest on debts due them, and it will increase heavy selling and greatly handicap future buying of American securities. The source of the tax will be destroyed; there will be little tax, because there will be little foreign capital available for American enterprises.

We had not believed it possible that the committee would favor this proposal. It is not inconceivable that an early change in the international situation will reverse our present financial advantage, in which event this tax will seriously handicap our position and be partly responsible for any resultant disaster. Its harm and its dangers are out of all proportion to any possible revenue under it.

The association has opposed the interpretation of the present law to include nonresident aliens and the passage of the new revenue bill with this clause. Some time ago a brief setting forth the association's position in the matter was sent to the members of the Ways and Means Committee.

HOUSE MINORITY WORRIED.

Republicans See "Stolen Thunder" in the Revenue Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have placed the Republicans of the House in an embarrassing position by reporting an omnibus revenue bill. This bill, the text of which was published substantially in full in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, contains at least two fundamental provisions for which the House Republicans would be willing to vote.

Republicans have repeatedly called attention to the fact that the Tariff Commission is a Republican idea. The Democrats abolished the Taft Tariff Board, and subsequently the President wrote a letter to Governor Cox of Ohio, saying that the Administration regarded a tariff commission as unnecessary.

About six months ago the President and Democratic leaders of Congress decided to support legislation for a non-partisan tariff commission. Work began on a bill, which was afterward introduced by Representative Rainey of Illinois.

It was then planned that the Tariff Commission bill should be considered as an independent measure, and Republicans were expected to give the Democratic measure liberal support, at the same time claiming credit for being the originators of the proposal. If the Tariff Commission bill had been reported to the House as a separate measure it probably would have received an overwhelming and non-partisan vote. By including it as a section of the omnibus revenue bill the House Democrats are putting their Republican colleagues "in a hole." The Republicans want to vote for a tariff commission; they say they cannot swallow other revenue legislation proposed in the bill.

Another feature of the revenue bill which the Democrats have borrowed from Republican sources is the dyestuffs section. Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, was the first legislator to offer a bill at this session for the encouragement of the American dyestuffs industry.

While the Democrats have not followed literally the Hill bill, they have realized the importance of the dyestuffs shortage and the necessity of building up the American manufacture of these products. The Democratic bill provides temporarily protective or near protective duties on finished dyes, putting the raw materials on the free list. Within five to ten years, the Democrats figure, the dyestuffs industry will be on its feet and the duties may be abandoned. The Democratic bill, therefore, contains a dyestuffs section that Republicans might consistently support.

HUGHES'S FIRST TRIP TO REACH THE COAST

Expects to Start Early in August to Talk to the Far West and to Climb the Rockies.

PLANS A WHIRLWIND FINISH

Will Wind Up Campaign with a Tour of Middle West and the "Doubtful" States.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 2.—Charles E. Hughes probably will open his campaign in the second week of August on a trip to the Pacific Coast, when he will deliver carefully prepared addresses in eight or ten centres of population. In preparation for the hard work to come he will take two weeks' recreation in the Rocky Mountains, perhaps in the vicinity of the Glacier National Park.

Mr. Hughes is expected to be back here late in September so as to be ready after a brief rest for a whirlwind trip before Election Day into the Middle West and all States down on the political map as "doubtful." His plans as now formulated, call for no rear platform addresses in the early campaign. These will be made, if the situation seems to demand them, during the last rally.

The program as outlined above will be discussed by Mr. Hughes and Chairman Willcox when Mr. Hughes goes to New York on Wednesday. It seems probable now that the formal notification will be put over until the latter part of this month so that there will not be too long an interval between the nominee's keynote address to be delivered at that time, and the beginning of hard campaigning.

Mr. Hughes, it is said, favors the early trip because he wants to get his views before the people "while they are still reading," and not just before Election Day when many minds will be made up. In this way, it is thought, his attack upon the policies of the Administration will put Mr. Wilson and his followers on the defensive.

If the tentative plans are carried out, Mr. Hughes probably will speak in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and possibly Los Angeles. It is not likely that he will go to Denver, Salt Lake City and other places in that region until later in the fight.

Mr. Hughes, in each of his addresses, will endeavor to put before the people, in dignified phrase, a careful presentation of the issues as he sees them. He will not make a hurried trip, but will remain in each city he visits a day or two for consultation with party leaders. He hopes to establish himself as the new head of the party about whom all may rally, confident of a fair deal. The two weeks in the Rockies will be arranged so that it will break the long tour and give Mr. Hughes an opportunity to do some mountain climbing, of which he is fond. Before he entered public life he devoted his Summer vacations to mountain climbing in Switzerland. A vacation in the Rockies, he feels, will leave him in prime condition for the smashing finish of the campaign.

It will be the endeavor of Mr. Hughes to limit the number of his addresses, and they may form a series, each dealing with one or more of the big issues before the people. Mr. Hughes's campaign will be mapped to fit in with stumping tours by Colonel Roosevelt and ex-President Taft.

Mr. Hughes spent today quietly. In the morning he attended the Methodist Church, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes, their daughter, Miss Helen Hughes, and Major Crossett.

On Saturday night Mr. Hughes made an automobile trip to Sag Harbor, where the Fire Department was holding a carnival. He was recognized by many in the crowded streets and about the bandstand. Mr. Hughes will remain in Brideghampton on July 4, and will attend the celebration at the Bridgehampton Golf Club.

WOMEN'S FUND FOR HUGHES

Alliance's $100,000 Campaign Starts with $5,000 Contribution.

Announcement was made last night that a campaign to raise $100,000 to aid Charles E. Hughes's campaign will be instituted tomorrow by the Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance.

"Americanism will be the keynote," it was said in the announcement, "and Independence Day was selected to impress upon the women of the country that Mr. Hughes, in the opinion of the Hughes Alliance, is the candidate best fitted to further the doctrine of 'America for Americans.'"

Mrs. Willard D. Straight was the first to come forward with a pledge. She promised to contribute $5,000, it was said, and Mrs. John Hays Hammond also promised to contribute. Women in every State in the Union were telegraphed to last night and asked to send in their pledges tomorrow to the headquarters of the committee, in the Hotel Astor.

PERKINS WON'T HEAD HUGHES COMMITTEE

Harmonizer Denies He Will Be Chairman—Expected to be a Member.

MOOSE DISCORD BUBBLES

Eyes of Democrats and Republicans on Meeting of County Leaders This Week.

George W. Perkins denied last night that he was to be the head of the Hughes Campaign Committee. It had been reported that, to give the country evidence of the rapprochement of the Republicans and Progressives, Mr. Perkins would be asked to head the Campaign Committee which is to work with Republican National Chairman Willcox for the election of the G. O. P. ticket. When Mr. Perkins was asked last night if he would confirm or deny the report he said:

"There is nothing to it."

It is generally supposed that Mr. Perkins will be a member of the Hughes Campaign Committee, even if he is not to be Chairman. The committee probably will be named this week.

Mr. Perkins played no small part in the official amalgamation of the Republicans and Progressives so far as this year's national campaign goes, and he is one of the hardest workers for Mr. Hughes. He enjoys the reputation of having been a most liberal contributor to the Progressive campaigns in which he has been deeply interested for the last four years.

Chairman Willcox has gone to Loon Lake to remain over the Fourth.

Politicians of both Republican and Democratic ranks are deeply interested in the meeting Thursday night of the New York County Progressive Committee. Chairman John J. O'Connell and the faction in control of the County Committee are by no means in harmony with Mr. Perkins in the latter's work of getting the Progressives into the Republican fold. Just prior to the meeting of the National Progressive Committee in Chicago on June 23, when it indorsed Hughes, the committee addressed a demand to the National Committeemen that the place at the head of the ticket, which Colonel Roosevelt refused, be filled by a Progressive. It was the wish of the faction in control of the County Committee that if this were not done, Progressives be left free to vote for whom they pleased. After the National Committee indorsed Mr. Hughes the County Committee moved its headquarters away from the National Committee headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building to show how the members felt about it.

There is a strong probability that the New York County Committee may follow the lead of the Kings County Progressive Committee, which last week voted down a resolution lending sanction to the indorsement of Hughes, and left Kings County Progressives free to vote for whom they pleased, after praising Mr. Wilson without stint.

Chairman O'Connell said a week ago that the New York County Progressives would not be "delivered" by the action of any committee, and he has not retracted that statement.

Every effort will be made by the Republicans to prevent the County Committee repudiating the action of the National Committee, for with the Kings and New York County Committees in open revolt against Hughes, the dream of Mr. Perkins and others of having most of the strength of the Progressive vote in the city behind Hughes would be in danger of an awakening.

Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee has gone to his Pennsylvania home for the holidays. He talked over with President Wilson last week the personnel of the Wilson Campaign Committee, and will probably announce its membership this week.

PEARY OUT OF THE RACE.

Withdraws from Senate Contest Because of Political Inexperience.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., July 2.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary has withdrawn as a candidate to succeed the late United State Senator Edwin C. Burleigh, because he is unskilled and inexperienced in politics and also would have to run against personal friends, according to an open letter which he gave out tonight.

When he entered the fight a week ago Rear Admiral Peary said that it was with the sole idea that if he was elected he might aid in the cause of preparedness, which he considers the only issue before the country today. He is especially anxious to have an aeroplane coast patrol and a naval base in Maine established.

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Very Dark Russet

Unusual Quality, Worth $4 and $5

Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $5

High and Low Shoes

The smartest shoe of the season

Low Shoes, Discontinued Lines, $2.85 Marked Down to Clean Up.

Men's Sport Shoes "Greatest" Stock

For Tennis, Golf, Yachting or Lounging.

White Tennis Rubber Soles, 79c, $1.25

F. J. HENEY JOINS THE WILSON RANKS

Continued from Page 1.

lican delegates who had been legally elected from those States having a preponderant Republican vote reassembled in Chicago and organized the National Progressive Party. The primary and paramount purpose of the organization of the National Progressive Party was to place in the hands of the voters of each and every political party, through the instrumentality of a national direct Presidential preference primary law, the power for a majority of the voters of each political party to nominate its candidate for the Presidency. All thoughtful men among the Republican delegates who organized that Progressive movement realized that the manipulation of national political conventions by corrupt methods of invisible Government through political bosses constitutes an ever-continuing menace to the very existence of the Republic itself. Every serious-minded person must realize that a Republican Government in fact cannot continue to exist under such political conditions. Political freedom is a mockery under a system which permits a few unscrupulous manipulators and corrupters to defeat the will of millions of voters in any political party by substituting the will of those few for the will of the voters. To continue such a political system means to invite and promote the ultimate destruction of the Republic.

"By depriving Roosevelt of the Republican nomination four years ago, Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, Murray Crane, then Senator of Massachusetts, and William Barnes of New York, with the aid of such men as Elihu Root, who was the permanent Chairman of the convention, continued their control of their Republican National Committee and thus prolonged their power again to defeat the will of the majority of the Republican voters. And they have now once more insured their control of the Republican National Committee for another four years, with the continuance of their present power again to defeat the will of the Republican voters in 1920 and thereafter indefinitely so long as we are without a Presidential preference primary law. Under the circumstances, I cannot follow Theodore Roosevelt back into the Republican Party, while it is still controlled by those same men. If he had accepted the nomination of the Progressive Party at Chicago this year, I would have loyally and vigorously supported him, because he then would have represented the basic principle upon which the Progressive Party was founded, to wit, the right of the majority of voters of each political party to nominate its own candidate for President, without any few men possessing the power to prevent it."

GERMAN ALLIANCE HEAD CRITICISES PRESIDENT

Weismann in Annual Report Says Teutons Will Not be Active in Politics.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Renewed criticism of President Wilson and another disavowal of any intention to inject "hyphenism" into the Presidential campaign are contained in the annual report of Henry Weismann, President of the New York German-American Alliance, which he presented to the alliance here today.

"The eleventh year of the existence of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York has brought forth events of unprecedented importance," said he. "The world war ravishes the unhappy countries of Europe with its disastrous losses of human life and property. Our own republic is the only great power still enjoying the blessings of peace. But even at this moment, while writing the report, the National Guard throughout the country are being mobilized to be sent across the Mexican border to ignite the firebrand of Mars on the soil of the free countries of the West.

"That part of the American people which is of German birth or extraction has, ever since the outbreak of the deplorable slaughter in Europe, been the subject of attacks and persecution and the object of suspicion and hatred because of our sympathies with the land of our ancestors.

"For a time the friends of Great Britain were permitted to operate, not without success, with catchwords like 'Americanism' and 'America first,' and to cast suspicion upon those who were of other views. Although the preparedness campaign pointed directly against Germany, the German-Americans were expected to give immediate and enthusiastic support to the movement. And woe to him who dared withhold it! He was denounced as an undesirable citizen and a Kaiserist. Even Mr. Wilson, in his address to the Daughters of the American Revolution on Oct. 11, gave his official sanction to the attacks upon the German-Americans. Protests throughout the country, mass meetings, and resolutions were the answer.

"Mr. Wilson again dealt with the question of our loyalty in his message to Congress without attempting to specify the acts charged. This message stands unique in the history of this country. It deeply hurt millions of men of our blood. But many of us were only too willing to attribute this extraordinary step of the President to erorr on his part in failing to discriminate between the small group of Germans, not citizens of this country, who, in their enthusiasm for their native land, allowed themseves to come into conflict with our laws, and our citizens of German stock who simply stood for peace and fair play toward all belligerents.

"Again President Wilson brought forth, in his Flag Day address, the bogeyman 'hyphen,' and as a great climax we find an anti-hyphen plank in the Democratic platform creating a campaign issue which promises to remain a blot on the escutcheon of a great party. It seems plain that these attacks are leveled especially against this organization, the German-American National Alliance, which in its political and other aspirations is only conducting an educational campaign and the statutes of which, on their very face, preclude every possibility of political campaign activities.

"The much-mooted idea of a German-American political organization in the present campaign, based upon differences of opinion with the President's foreign policy or designed to help one or the other of the Presidential candidates, has never entered our minds, and it will require little effort for us as a body to adhere to our old principles and purposes, regardless of all efforts to force us into the campaign. We resent the insinuation that we are promoting interests alien to those of this country, that we are open to Pan-Germanistic influences, and that we have common interests, politically as well as economically, with the German Empire. Nor is it our intention to transplant German culture upon American soil in the way that poisonous pens have described it."

INSTRUCTION.

VACATION SCHOOL FOR BOYS

July 6—August 17

Elementary, High School, College Preparatory — Day Courses — Experienced instructors—Cool, well ventilated rooms—Gymnasium, baths, swimming pool.

Also—Evening Regents and College Preparatory Courses for men (and boys). July 6 to September exams.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.

Eastman-Gaines Day & Night Sessions Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue

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STORE OPEN ALL DAY TODAY

Men's Palm Beach Suits at $5

(Genuine)

The difference between style and slovenliness in a light Summer Suit is the difference between genuine "Palm Beach" cloth and cheap crash that fabricates the cloth but not the class.

This label is our assurance and your protection:

GENUINE Palm Beach CLOTH REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The style in these Suits at $5 is only surprise number one. The tailoring is fine and the material the real thing. Plain conservative models as well as smart Pinch Back Norfolks. In tan, gray, striped effects and some dark ones. Over 1,500 Suits and a fit for any shape or size of a man.

—and other Summer items:

White Flannel Trousers, $3.75

Men's $8.50 Khaki Motorcycle Suits, $5.00

Men's $10 Sport Coats at $7.50

Men's Genuine Shantung Silk Suits, $12.50

Men's $10 Gray and Tan Dusters, $6.50

Men's Khaki Outing Trousers, $1.50

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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.

Alma Gluck and the Nightingale

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on a new Victor Record

Alma Gluck matching the beauty of her song with the trills of the nightingale! Here is a revelry of bewitching sound indeed!

The air is a famous old German waltz, alive with the tuneful rhythm and fascinating cadence in which Gluck is so thoroughly at home. Blended with Mr. Kellogg's celebrated bird notes, her lilting melodies possess a captivating and irresistible charm.

Nightingale Song Alma Gluck (With bird voices by Charles Kellogg)
Victor Red Seal Record 64566. Ten-inch, $1

Last month the Victor presented to music-lovers Alma Gluck's rendition of that sweet old song, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," with bird voices by Mr. Kellogg. The novelty as well as the beauty of it won the public. This record leaped into instant and wide popularity. So it will be with the Nightingale Song.

The Victor is supreme not only because of its exquisite Tone; not only because the world's greatest artists make Victor Records exclusively; but also because, month in and month out, Victor Records offer the latest, the best and the greatest in every branch of music and entertainment.

At the nearest Victor dealer's today you can hear any Victor Records you wish. And have demonstrated for you the various styles of Victors and Victrolas—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Stylus* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Curse the Luck—

—we're lost again, Great Scott! It's getting dark. Instead of being near the Bridge we're down at Forest Park!" These random tours are excellent; avoid the beaten track But what's the use of going out unless you can come back?

You will find me sold at bookshops and at news-stands in hotels. You can call me from department stores and I'll be there with bells. But if it's more convenient, perhaps you'll find it so, just send along your private check—Two fifty—see below.

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SOCIETY OF TAMMANY

Celebration of the 140th Anniversary of American Independence

Tomorrow, July 4, 10 A. M.

AT

TAMMANY HALL

Grand Sachem JOHN R. VOORHIS Will Preside.

MUSIC BY

BAYNE'S 69th REGT. BAND

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

BY

THE TAMMANY GLEE CLUB

Reading the

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Hon. CHARLES F. MacLEAN

(Former Justice of the Supreme Court.)

Speeches by

U. S. Senator GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon.

HON. ASHTON C. SHALLENBERGER.....Nebraska
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Admission Without Ticket.

Boxes reserved for ladies.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1

Tomorrow **INDEPENDENCE DAY** July 4

AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Lv. Liberty St., 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.

MAUCH CHUNK

$1.50 TOMORROW INDEPENDENCE DAY, JULY 4th

Lv. W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

LIVINGSTON ALIMONY STILL TO PESTER HIM

New Effort to Dodge $4,000 Annual Gift to Remarried Ex-Wife and Grown Family Fails.

SEES ALMSHOUSE AHEAD

Tells Court He Owes Some Duty to New Spouse and Five Children, but Judge Holds Him to Decree.

Because the wife who had divorced him had married again, because their two children were married, and because he had been paying $4,000 a year alimony for nearly twenty-four years, William S. Livingston asked the Supreme Court to relieve him from the burden of further payments. He also advanced other reasons, among them being that the Clerk who had entered the decree of divorce had erred in not making it appear that the alimony was to be paid only during the time that the plaintiff refrained from marrying a second time, and until their children became of age. To further strengthen his plea for relief, Mr. Livingston said in his affidavit that his means were dwindling and that he owed some duty to his second wife and their five children. Then he said:

"The time is not far distant when my entire capital resources being exhausted in the fulfillment of the judgment and in the performance of my duty to my other children, that my steadily decreasing income will suffice only for the maintenance of my first wife and the adult children of the first marriage, and I will be left in my old age a public charge. Indeed, it is quite possible that the income will prove insufficient for the payment of alimony, and I will be compelled to spend my remaining days in jail for contempt of court."

But the plea was unsuccessful, Justice Hotchkiss deciding that he could not be relieved of making the full payment of alimony fixed by the court. It was the second time that Mr. Livingston had failed in seeking relief. His first attempt was made about ten years ago. The plaintiff had beaten him in every move. After Mrs. Livingston had procured her divorce, Mr. Livingston had tried to have it set aside by the Appellate Division, and had failed. Mr. Livingston's first wife was Mary W. Livingston, and they were divorced in 1893. She is now Mrs. Mary L. A. Raborg. Her home is at 1,187 Lexington Avenue. The two children of her first marriage are Mrs. Frances L. Smith and William S. Livingston, who is a student at the Columbia School of Mines.

Mr. Livingston's second wife was Theresa Biermann, whom he married in Philadelphia, and by whom he has five children, the oldest being a son of 23 years, and the youngest a child of 14. In his application to the court Mr. Livingston said that his daughter Frances by his first marriage was receiving alimony of $1,000 a year from the man she married, and so was properly provided for. He said that he once owned more than $125,000 worth of realty, but that the property had greatly deteriorated in value, and that for twelve years he had been living in Cassel, Germany, where he settled because he could live there more cheaply.

The referee who heard the evidence in the divorce proceedings, and who recommended the divorce and the amount of alimony that should be paid, said that Mr. Livingston owned a two-fifths interest in the firm of W. & F. Livingston, makers of millstones. Mr. Livingston, in his affidavit, said that his interest in the business had ceased, and that his income, that was formerly $12,000 a year, is now not more than $5,800, and that he had been compelled to spend $20,000 of his principal in order to meet his expenses. His presence in this country, he said, was due entirely to the fact that he wanted to apply to the court for relief. His family were anxiously awaiting his return to Germany, which had been delayed because of the difficulties attending ocean travel due to the war.

Mrs. Raborg's affidavit, in contesting the application of Mr. Livingston, said that after her divorce she had married H. Mason Raborg, who died insolvent in 1914, and that her only source of income was the alimony allowed her by the court. She denied that her daughter Frances was receiving alimony of $1,000 a year, and said that the money was given her by her parents-in-law, and that the payments could be stopped at any time. If the income of her first husband's property had dwindled, she said, it was because of his willful neglect of it.

BENNET ASSAILS HOWE.

Objects to Government Feeding Immigrants on Ellis Island.

Congressman William S. Bennet of the Twenty-third New York District asserts that the clause which he inserted in the annual Appropriation bill preventing the Bureau of Immigration from itself supplying food to those detained at Ellis Island and other emigrant stations, instead of through contractors, should not be construed as a "joker," but as an attempt to enforce existing law. He charges that Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe has attempted to evade the law.

Congressman Bennet explained that Section 30 of the immigration law of Feb. 20, 1907, provided that all privileges to supply food at immigrant stations be let out by competitive bidding. This law, he said, reaffirmed a provision in the law of 1903. He added that three times, when amendments to the present law were passed, the competitive bidding provision was retained, so that it was clearly the wish of Congress that such a system should be practiced.

He charged that, to evade the law, Commissioner Howe had referred the matter to the Department of Labor, and had obtained a ruling from an Assistant Attorney General that upon the expiration of the present contract for providing food to the immigrants at Ellis Island, the Government might undertake that service itself. Congressman Bennet said he had not seen the ruling, nor did he know the name of the man who had made it, but he was positive that such a ruling had been obtained. Commissioner Howe, he said, did not refer the matter to the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, John J. Fitzgerald, as, Congressman Bennet asserted, should have been done, if the Commissioner wanted the law changed.

Congressman Bennet said he was opposed to what he characterized as Commissioner Howe's "socialistic" ideas. He said he did not believe that the Government should go into business itself, but should depend upon private enterprise for supplying its needs, except in such businesses as private enterprise tended to create a monopoly.

CARNEGIE TELLS OF NEW PENSION PLAN

Foundation Outlines Comprehensive Scheme for Insurance and Annuities.

MORE COLLEGES INCLUDED

Professors and Institutions Expected to Contribute to Make Proposed System Success.

What is described as "a comprehensive plan of insurance and annuities for college teachers" to supersede the present pension plan of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching is recommended in the Ninth Bulletin of the foundation issued today. The plan as outlined is the work of Henry S. Pritchett, President of the foundation, and its principal new feature is that it contemplates the inclusion in a pension and annuity scheme of more colleges than at present benefited by the foundation, with co-operation in the matter of expenses on the part of the colleges and teachers benefited.

"Ten years of experience," says Mr. Pritchett's statement, "has convinced the foundation that its present system, together with every other teachers' pension system in the country, is unsound, and the plan now set forth is recommended instead."

Mr. Pritchett then outlines the faults of the present system as follows:

"It is available for only a limited number of universities and colleges. It restricts the migration of teachers from one institution to another. It has been considered part of the teacher's compensation, and a substitute for increased salary. It has resulted in the adoption by numerous institutions of a fixed age for retirement, which is unfortunate. It provides no protection for the teacher until he has been a professor for twenty-five years. A system of free pensions relieves both the teacher and his institution from an economic and a moral responsibility.

Continuing, Mr. Pritchett says:

"Instead of the present system of the foundation, which is limited in these ways, the plan proposes a system of term insurance to the age of 65 or later, followed by an annuity for life, accumulated by contributions from the teacher and his institution. The foundation will contribute protection against disability and guarantee pensions for widows, a good rate of interest on all accumulations and all expenses of administration, using its entire income, as at present, for the maintenance and development of the system. This plan may be extended to a larger number of institutions than the seventy-three now associated with the foundation; it will be conducted under the scrutiny of the State Banking and Insurance Department, the teachers will participate in its direction, and each contributor will have a contract guaranteeing definite benefits."

The bulletin goes into other matters than the establishment of a pension system for college teachers. In introducing an account of recent study of pension systems in general, the report says:

"During the last ten years there has been on both sides of the Atlantic widespread political and social agitation concerning pensions. Much legislation dealing with this subject has been enacted in England, in the United States, in Canada, in New Zealand, in Australia, and in other English-speaking States. The fundamental consideration in all this legislation touches the question—How far may the individual citizen look to the State or to other agencies to carry the burdens which hitherto have been considered essentially those of the individual? For this reason a solution of the pension problem, in the light of experience and grounded upon sound social and economic lines, is of great importance at the present moment.

Those wishing to obtain full information of the matters treated in the bulletin may obtain copies of the issue by addressing the Carnegie Foundation, 576 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOYS GO SOLDIERING AT FORT HAMILTON

Five Hundred, from 9 to 17 Years Old, Put Up Tents and Begin Military Training.

DAYS OF WORK AND STUDY

Army and National Guard Officers to Give Lectures and Older Boys to Serve as Drill Masters.

Five hundred public school boys from New York City, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, mobilized at Fort Hamilton for military manoeuvres, wil begin training there this morning, under the direction of the National School Camp Association of 1 Broadway. The youngsters, splendid in uniforms fashioned after those of the regular army, were objects of proud admiration of hundreds of visitors yesterday. Their duties for the first day consisted of putting the drill ground into shape, erecting fifty tents, two of them for hospital use, and a mess tent large enough to accommodate all the boys at the same time.

The camp was established at Fort Hamilton on Saturday by the officers of the National School Camp Association, who hope to make it as much like Plattsburg as possible. The boys, who are from 9 to 17 years of age, will begin their military duties today. They will be up at 6 o'clock in the morning, and improve the first hour by putting their beds and tents in order. At 7 o'clock they will assemble in the mess hall for breakfast, and after that until 11.30 A. M. will begin to learn the rudiments of the small rifles with which they have been supplied. Following the midday meal, they will participate in athletic games, and at 4 P. M. will have a lecture, delivered by an army officer. There will be another lecture on the ways of soldier life in the evening, after which taps will be sounded.

The boys will remain at the camp from two weeks to two months, according to their personal inclinations and the wishes of their parents. As far as this is possible, they will receive the instructions given to recruits entering the army. The lectures will all be delivered by army officers or National Guardsmen, and the daily drills will be in charge of such of the older boys who have had experience at military academies. They will pay 10 cents a month for dues and 21 cents a day for meals while at camp. Arthcur S. Hoffman, William Hard, Frederick L. Long, Edwin M. Appleton, and James F. Free of the National School Camp Association are in general charge of the camp.

Unveil Statue of St. Jerome.

Thousands of persons filled Alexander Avenue at 138th Street yesterday afternoon to witness the unveiling of a marble figure of St. Jerome, the great Bible translator and expositor. Mgr. Lavelle of the Cathedral gave the address and the unveiling was performed by the pastor, the Rev. George T. Donlin. The statue, in a seated posture, occupies a great shelf in front of the Church of St. Jerome, named in honor of the translator. The statue was given by Mrs. Winifred Flynn of the Bronx in memory of her husband, Michael Flynn, long an officer of this large Catholic Church of the Bronx.

In Memory of Rear Admiral Mahan

In the Summer Chapel of the Atonement at Quogue, L. I., there was unveiled and blessed yesterday a brass tablet in memory of Rear Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, for many years an active Episcopal Church layman. The tablet was erected by friends and others who attend the chapel in the Summer. After giving the name and usual dedication, with dates 1840 and 1914, the tablet reads: "Rear Admiral United States Navy; great among the nations as an expounder of sea power; greater in the Kingdom of God as an example of a Christian man."

OBVIOUS TRUTHS

The responsibilities of an Owner who embarks on a building enterprise begin not with the finished building, but with the first spadeful of Mother Earth thrown up on the site.

In other words, the contract for the building comes ahead of the leases for filling it, and the ultimate value of the leases may be enhanced or impoverished by the contractor who conducts the job.

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We want all baby lovers in New York to know about us, and our work. We shall be glad indeed to furnish any information to YOU.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL,

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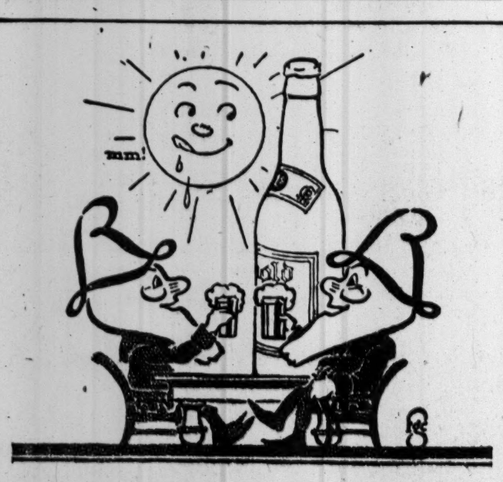
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents.)



Hot afternoons the RHEINAROONS
Find nothing half so nice
As golden clear, cool Rheingold Beer,
Just taken from the ice.

Rheingold Beer

The truest temperance is the drinking of beer, and the best beer to drink is Rheingold Beer. It contains more than ninety parts of water and only four parts of alcohol.

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Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.
MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
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S. ANARGYROS
A CORPORATION
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World
Fellow Countrymen,
Declare your Independence.
Judge for yourselves—compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

PLANS ALL READY FOR CITY'S FOURTH

Call for Busy Day of Patriotic Expression from Sunrise Till Far Into Midnight.

COLLEGE STADIUM PROGRAM

Long List of Features, in Which Many Organizations Will Join—Park and Block Exercises.

New York's safest and sanest Fourth and most comprehensive, patriotic, and extensive celebration of Independence Day will be on tomorrow. There are to be many elements in the city's celebration, and many programs for day and night, but the one outstanding feature of all will be Americanism. Every factor of life and civilization forwarded by the forces set into motion on the first Independence Day will be glorified tomorrow in song or dance, tableau or talk, illumination or illustration.

Much interest is centring about the ceremonies to be held at the City College Stadium in the evening. Among the artists who will take part will be Mme. Johanna Gadski, Howard Kyle, and Lionel Braham. The celebration will be under the auspices of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, the Historical Observances Committee, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The exercises will open at 8 P. M. with the rendition of "America" by the band and the audience, after which Dr. George Kunz, the Chairman of the Historical Observances Committee, will introduce George Gordon Battle. The program follows:

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

Jean Mohle, assisted by fifty of the High School Boys' Military Training Corps. C. Ward Crampton, Director.

Music.
"Swanee River."
The Band.

SPIRIT OF '76.

The Empire State Sons of the American Revolution. Louis Annin Ames, President.

Music.
"My Old Kentucky Home."
The Band.

EMANCIPATION.

Abraham Lincoln reviews the negro race in its various activities since emancipation.

The Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln—Howard Kyle
The School Group—By Howard Powell, Helen Shorter, Audrey McCabe.
The University—By Misses Lillian Shorter and J. Dandridge
The Home—Mrs. McClendon, Henry Smith, Vivian Paris, Dolorita De Knight.
Domestic Science—Miss Gretchen May Ten Eych
Dressmaking..........Mrs. Cassie Smith
Medicine..........William Francis, Jr.
Trained Nursing..........Alice Freeman
Red Cross..........Ruth Strickland
Athletics—Milton Mills, Henry Haynes, L. Isaac
Music..........Leonard Smith, Carlton Perry
Architecture..........William R. Banks, Jr.
Invention..........H. C. Griffith
Art..........Harold Smith

Address by
MARCUS M. MARKS,
President of the Borough of Manhattan.

PIONEER SPIRIT IN THE CITIZEN OF TOMORROW.

Pioneers—Presented by Troop 85 and Troop 155, Y. M. H. A., New York, Boy Scouts of America.
The Indian..........A. Saul Berzinsky
The Settler..........Jack Reiser
Boy Scouts, inheritors of the pioneer spirit, pursuing a rigorous physical, mental, and moral training for citizenship.
Keeper of the Fire..........Samuel Hollander
Archer..........Herbert Gade
Signalmen—Sidney Kahn, Morris Lichtman, Sidney Posner.
Wrestlers—Solomon Hauer, Samuel Smilow, Tobias Siskin, Alphonse Kallman.
Life-Line..........Mitchell Feldman, Leader
Calls of the Woods—
Moose..........George Einstein
Fox..........Jack Kahn
Crow..........Theodore Goldberg
Eagle..........Alfred Herz
Owl..........Max Weisberg
Wolf..........I. Schwartz
Firemaker, Indian Style..........Jack Hersch
Firemaker, Pioneer Style..........Jesse Mayper
In charge of Deputy Scout Commissioner Samuel J. Blaut.

Music.
"America, I Love Thee."
The Band.

PRISON REFORM.

A guard, representing the old prison system, is driving toward the prison gates; four prisoners, a child, a youth, a man, and a woman, typifying the juvenile institution, the reformatory, the prison, and the workhouse, shackled together to show the interlocking of the institutions under the old regime of tyranny. The prisoners make their several pleas for mercy, but the guard is obdurate. A Sing Sing prisoner blocks the way and calls upon the Spirit of Self-Reliance, the inspiration of the new prison system. The Spirit waves the shackles down, gives to the prisoners the implements of uplift—books for knowledge, tools for labor—the charter of the Mutual Welfare League for responsibility and brotherhood. The symbol of the old prison system fades and in its place glow the words, "Hope, all ye who enter here."

A Guard..........Dr. C. Ward Crampton
A Little Boy..........Albert Pinkus
An Older Boy..........John W. Cole
A Workhouse Woman—Miss Olga Kathryn Ihlseng
A Man in Pen..........William H. Thompson
Sing Sing Prisoner..........Lionel Braham
Spirit of Self-Reliance..........Miss Olive Oliver

MUSIC.
"My Soldier Boy, Good Night."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE,
Victory 1917.
NEW YORK STATE,

With Justice and Womanhood seated on either side and grouped about are different occupations. Victor approaches. Women turn to her in supplication and she appeals to New York public.

New York State..........Miss Bessie Brainard
Womanhood..........Miss Portia Willis
Justice..........Miss Helen Hill
Victory 1917..........Miss Blanche Yurka
Motherhood—Mrs. Walter Kramer, Flora Wagner, Harrietta Wagner.
Artist..........Miss Rose O'Neill
Lawyer..........Miss Lucile Pugh
Teacher and Children—Miss Katherine Devereux Blake.
Sewing Group—Miss Fannie Lawson, Miss Anne Macauley, Miss Katherine Rouchon, Miss Louise Morgan.
Stenographer..........Miss Alice H. Thornton
Houseworker..........Miss Matilda Spence
Trained Nurse..........Miss Katharine Kerr
Red Cross Nurse..........Miss Jane Thomson
Author..........Miss Elizabeth Jordan
Journalist..........Miss Mary Ogden White
Farm Woman..........Mrs. Lawrence Reed
College Woman..........Miss Alice Carpenter
Girl Scouts, Troup 1, New York City—Miss Celia Weiss, Miss Addie Kriss.
Camp Fire Girls—Miss Helen Wulff, Miss Florence Balz.

ADDRESS
By Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.
CHILD LABOR,
National Child Labor Commission.
PEACE TABLEAU—Arbitration in Mexico, Under Joint Committee on Arbitration.

MUSIC
"Star and Stripes."
The Band.

SPIRIT OF PREPAREDNESS

Posed after Edwin Blashfield's picture, under the auspices of the National Security League.

Columbia, Mme. Gadski; Elbridge Colby, Jack Reiser, Al Levy, S. H. Marsh, Arnold J. Hanson, Louis Magram, Felix Lowenfish, R. Briesemeister, Kenneth Chamberlain, Bradford Ashworth, and Samuel J. Blaut.

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Given under the auspices of the Historical Observances Committee of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, in co-operation with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

The Halezy Singing Society, 184 Eldridge Street, will lead in the singing.

The suffragists are enthusiastic about their tableau, as it is the first time they have taken part in a national ceremony. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw is a member of the Mayor's Committee as a suffragist, and she will make an address at the stadium emphasizing woman's fitness for citizenship. The tableau will be a "suffrage victory pageant," and various arts and industries in which woman has taken a part will be represented by chosen leaders in the various fields. Miss Blanche Yurka, who appeared recently as E. H. Sothern's leading woman, will take the part of "Victory, 1917," and, seated on a throne, appeal to the men present to give women the vote. As she concludes Womanhood, represented by Miss Portia Willis, will hand her the American flag, and she will recite the following stanzas, written by Mrs. Laidlaw for the occasion:

Flag of honor, strength, and light,
Shed thy radiance through our night,
May thy valor and thy truth
Lift the hearts of all our youth.

May men and women 'neath thy wave
Be strong to do, be fair and brave,
Till hand in hand they tread that way
That leads to freedom's perfect day.

Following is the program for other celebrations in Manhattan:

Morning Exercises.

Sunrise Meeting, Block House, Central Park, 110th Street, 5:30 A. M.—Raising United States flag, reading Declaration of Independence by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse.
Washington Square, 10 A. M.—Mrs. Frank L. McWalters, Chairman. Children's celebration, parade, drills by Boy Scouts and Junior American Guard, folk dancing, patriotic addresses, band concert, and choral singing.
Mt. Morris Park, 10 A. M.—Alderman John McKee, Chairman; Mrs. Laura Presk, Vice Chairman. Patriotic addresses, singing, and band concert.
City Hall, 10:30 A. M.—George Gordon Battle, Chairman. Official borough celebration.
Times Square, 11 A. M.—David Robinson, Chairman; Mrs. Charles D. Hirst, Vice Chairman. Band concert, patriotic addresses, and Boy Scout drill.
Governor's Island, 12 M.—Salute forty-eight guns.
Mt. Morris Park, 12 M.—Alderman Charles J. McGillick, Chairman. Band concert and patriotic addresses.

Afternoon and Evening Exercises.

Colonial Park, 2 P. M.—Alderman Frank Mullen, Chairman. Band concert and patriotic addresses.
Central Park Mall, 4 P. M.—Orchestral concert, courtesy of Elcan Naumberg.
Isham Park, 4 P. M.—E. F. Gaudineer, Chairman. Band concert and patriotic addresses.
Columbia South Field, 8 P. M.—Louis Annin Ames, Chairman; Nicholas J. Barrett, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Cora L. Magnus, Secretary. Patriotic addresses by Senator George Chamberlain of Oregon and Congressman Murray Hulbert, choral and quartet singing, band concert, and illumination.
Chelsea Square, 8 P. M.—Alderman Frank L. Dowling, Chairman. Band concert, motion pictures, and illumination.
Hudson Park, 8 P. M.—Motion pictures.
John Jay Park and Cherokee Place, 8 P. M.—Alderman Edward Cassidy, Chairman; Miss M. deG. Trenholm and H. Henry D. Klinker, Vice Chairmen. Block party, motion pictures, and band concert.
St. Gabriel's Park, 8 P. M.—Alderman Will T. Collins, Chairman. Illumination, motion pictures, and band concert.
Children's Playground, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, 8 P. M.—Alderman Thomas A. Williams, Chairman. Motion pictures, band concert, and illumination.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, 8 P. M.—Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy, Chairman. Patriotic addresses, band concert, and illumination.
Seward Park, 8 P. M.—Patriotic addresses and band concert.
Washington Square, 8 P. M.—Greenwich Village Association, Charles Bohlen, Chairman. Patriotic addresses, singing, band concert, motion pictures, illumination, and decorations.
Battery Park, 8 P. M.—Alderman Bernard E. Donnelly, Chairman; Mrs. Laura Prisk, Vice Chairman. Patriotic addresses, motion pictures, and band concert.
Corlear's Hook Park, 8 P. M.—Alderman William H. Burns, Chairman. Motion pictures.
Isham Park, 8 P. M.—E. F. Gaudineer, Chairman. Motion pictures and band concert.
Hamilton Fish Park, 8 P. M.—Alderman Emanuel I. Silberstein, Chairman. Band concert and motion pictures.
Abingdon Square Park, 8 P. M.—Alderman Joseph M. Hannon, Chairman. Motion pictures and band concert.
Stand, 129th Street and Twelfth Avenue, 8 P. M.—Alderman Thomas Shields, Chairman. Band concert.
Central Park, 8 P. M.—Under the auspices of Sons of American Revolution. Address by Borough President Marks. Address by General George B. Loud, band concert, decorations, illumination.

Block Celebrations.

Each to include band concert, dancing, patriotic addresses, and motion pictures.

Manhattan Bridge, from Madison to Henry St.
Dominick St., from Hudson to Varick St.
Henry St., from Scammel to Grand St.
Cherry St., from Oliver to Carmine St.
Jones St., from West 4th to Bleecker St.
7th St., from Second to Third Av.
East 11th St., from Av. A to Av. B.
West 35th St., from Ninth to Tenth Av.
West 41st St., from Eighth to Ninth Av.
East 48th St., from Second to Third Av.
East 62d St., from First to Second Av.
West 63d St., from Amsterdam to Eleventh Av.
East 106th St., from Madison to Fifth Av.
West 106th St., from Amsterdam to B'way.
East 109th St., from Second to Third Av.
West 118th St., from Lenox to Seventh Av.
West 134th St., from Fifth to Lenox Av.
West 136th St., from Seventh to Lenox Av.

Another celebration will begin at 10 A. M. in the Thomas A. Edison School, 206 East Forty-second Street, by the Juvenile Civic Leagues of the public schools in the Kips Bay District under the auspices of the Department of Education and the Kips Bay Neighborhood Association. Communications from Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and President Wilcox of the Board of Education, will be read. In connection with the ceremonies there will be athletic games in the afternoon in St. Gabriel's Park, Forty-sixth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Song rallies will be a feature of the day's doings. These will take place during the day at City College Stadium, City Hall, Grant's Tomb, Corona Park, Flushing, Richmond Hill, Staten Island, the Jumel Mansion, and in Henry Street.

A national song service as a "Thanksgiving for Peace" has been arranged by the National Choral Peace Jubilee Committee, and selected peace songs will be sung in many churches during the day.

The signing of the Declaration of Independence will be acted by seventy-five members of the Bronx Congress in association with the Bronx Open Forum in the Athletic Stadium in Crotona Park at 8 o'clock in the evening. Dr. M. M. Miller, formerly of Princeton, Director of the Congress, has written the book of the pageant and rehearsed the actors.

There will be Independence Day exercises in about 200 public schools in the city, most of them beginning at 10:30 in the morning and ending at noon. A long list of speakers has been prepared from which each school has chosen persons to address its gathering.

There will also be exercises in the vacation playgrounds managed by the Department of Education. A program of music, speeches, recitations, historical instruction and patriotic demonstration has been provided for each. Prizes in composition contests will also be awarded. The exercises will begin everywhere at 10:30 o'clock and close at noon.

Under the auspices of the Patriotic Society of Van Cortlandt Park there will be an Independence Day flag raising and general exercises at Indian Field, 238th Street and Van Cortlandt Park East, beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning. Borough President Douglas Mathewson will preside, and the program will include addresses, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the flag raising, a Maypole dance, historical address on American Indians, recitations, and singing. Those arranging the celebration hope to have an address by Major Gen. Leonard Wood. In the afternoon there will be athletic games on Indian Field.

Exercises also will be held in Union Square under the auspices of the Labor Forum. In addition to an address by Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee and a bureau to encourage citizenship, there will be singing and other features. The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock. The square will be decorated for the occasion. E. T. James, Chairman of the Industrial Section of the Mayor's Committee, will preside.

At Tammany Hall the usual celebration will be held in the morning.

FRENCH SEND GREETINGS.

Their Academy Cables Message to Our Newly Chartered One.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters received a letter yesterday from the French Academy congratulating the American institution on the recent granting by Congress of its national charter. The message read in part:

Paris, June 8, 1916.

The Academie Francaise has not forgotten the welcome received at your hands by Eugene Brieux, who represented it two years ago at the ceremonies to which you had invited us. Our country is very sensible to the evidences of regard which come to us from the great American republic. Many noble memories, held in common for more than a century, live in the recollection of our two peoples.

At the time of the American Revolution we gave life, you and we, to an idea of justice, of liberty, and of dignity for the individual person.

The message added that both nations had remained faithful to that ideal throughout their histories.

SEEK $1,000,000 FUND TO PENSION RABBIS

Central Conference to Co-operate with Union of Hebrew Congregations.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Committee on Religious Instruction Favors Introduction of Gary Plan in Public Courses.

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 2.—A pension fund of at least $1,000,000 for the protection and support of superannuated rabbis and other religious workers, was advocated today by the Commission on Pensions of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at which more than one hundred members were present. The commission will work in co-operation with one from the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in the raising of funds.

The report from the Committee on Religious and Ethical Instruction in Secular Schools, submitted by Rabbi Louis Woolsey of Cleveland, was considered at the evening session. The committee was appointed last year to study the problem presented by Christian clergymen and organizations seeking to introduce Bible study and religious instruction in the public schools of the country.

The committee is composed of Rabbis Woolsey, Samuel Schulman of New York, Tobias Schanfarber of Chicago, Henry Barnstein of Houston, Texas; Fred Cohn of Omaha, and Jonah B. Wise of Portland, Ore. Each member of the committee has studied a different phase of the problem, such as the English and Continental systems and those in vogue in various States.

Rabbi Woolsey declared the problem is one of concern to the people of all denominations. He recounted the efforts made by Christian clergymen to have religious exercises conducted in the public schools and declared:

"The Jew has looked upon this with a complacency that bodes no good for the Jew or for America's vast school population. We simply have resisted sectarian efforts, and with a word about the function of home and church as moral and religious educators we have satisfied our conscience. In the meantime the very thing we have resisted has become a reality, and perhaps eventually will be a menace to our welfare and our religious liberty."

The majority of the committee, it was announced, favored the introduction of the so-called Gary plan because it "countenances no alliance between Church and State," and would provide an opportunity "to drive out every semblance of religion which has subtly crept into the halls of the public schools."

"With religion taught in our church schools during the week," the report continued, "the last excuse has been removed for attempting to drag religion into our public schools. Religious week-day instruction in church schools is the most effective way of bringing about an absolute divorcement between Church and State in the public schools."

CHURCH FUND FOR IRISH.

Cardinal Farley Orders Collection for Victims of "Rebellion."

A letter from Cardinal Farley to the pastors in the Archdiocese of New York which ordered that a collection be taken next Sunday at every service for the families of Catholics in Ireland who are suffering as the result of the recent "rebellion" was read yesterday at all masses in the Catholic Churches. The letter was as follows:

June 28, 1916.

Reverend and dear Father:

The unfortunate and tragic events that have recently occurred in Ireland have brought about, with other consequences, a condition of unspeakable want and distress. The punishment which England meted out so mercilessly by execution, imprisonment, or deportation to hundreds, if not thousands, of fathers, husbands, and sons, has fallen with extreme severity and dire misery on countless women and children, many of them aged, of unhappy Erin.

Christian charity imposes on us all, irrespective of race, but especially on those of Irish blood, the urgent duty of extending timely and substantial relief to the innocent victims of Ireland's latest affliction.

We, therefore, order that a collection for the Irish Relief Fund be taken up in all churches of this diocese, at all the masses, on Sunday, July 9. Please read this appeal at every mass on Sunday, July 2, and add such words as your zeal and prudence dictate. It is hardly necessary to suggest that any reference on this occasion to the Irish question from a political viewpoint would be unseemly and unwise.

May our Heavenly Father bless most abundantly yourself and your devoted flock.

Faithfully yours in Christ,
JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York.

The Cardinal said that, although some may have suffered justly in the recent troubles, the number which suffered unjustly was very much greater. He required of the priests that in giving notice of the collection and also in taking it next Sunday they refrain from passing opinions upon the manner in which the British have handled the situation.

DEFENDS WEST SIDE PLANS.

Real Estate Advisory Council Expert Replies to Critics.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which has approved the plans for the New York Central's improvement of the west side of Manhattan, made public yesterday its report of investigations of the several objections raised by civic and property owners' associations to some of the technical details in carrying out the agreement between the city and the railroad company.

The investigations were made by Julius Franks, Chairman of the technical staff of experts of the Council. Mr. Franks devoted considerable space to the criticism by Frederick W. Olmsted, the landscape architect, of two features of the plan. The report said:

Mr. Olmsted seems to fear that if the tracks are covered over between Seventy-second and Eighty-second Streets there would result a mound which could not be treated artistically. Mention is also made of contours. The great artist is he who can take conditions as he finds them and produce good results.

There is no doubt in my mind that Mr. Olmstead is a great artist and could produce a satisfactory park with real good landscape effects if he were given the job after the tracks were all in and covered over as now planned.

In regard to the second point raised by Mr. Olmsted, namely, the cutting off of the view from Riverside Drive, it does seem as though this is a minor matter, as the part in question is only for about two blocks. I doubt very much if the view of the river would be cut off as much as Mr. Olmsted says would result.

Mr. Franks suggested that many of the other objections would be met by speedy completion of the proposed work.

PREVENT THE SPREAD
of all Contagious Diseases now prevalent in your city by the daily use of
Platt's Chlorides
The Odorless Disinfectant
Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints
Write for booklet to the manufacturer, Henry B. Platt, 42 Cliff St., New York.

AMAZON EXPLORER RETURNS

Dr. Farabee Discovers Many Ancient Burial Urns.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—After an absence of three years, Dr. William C. Farabee, leader of the University Museum, has returned from an exploring expedition in the Amazon Valley. Dr. Farabee's expedition reached Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, on June 23, 1913, and established headquarters in the American Consulate. Several voyages were made up the main stream and side rivers of this Amazon and into the interior regions between the rivers.

Besides ethnological work among some thirty Indian tribes, many of whom were known only by name to science, archeological excavations were carried out in many places along the Amazon and on the islands near its mouth. Several village sites were explored in the highlands back of Santarem, on the south side of the river and 400 miles up.

Near the River Maraca burial urns in the form of man were found in the clefts of rocks. Among clumps of trees in the high campos of Mazagoa were found urns resting on top of the ground, never having been buried. So also on the Ilha do Para urns in the form of four-legged animals with a tail and often a human head had never been buried, but were left standing side by side on the ground in the forest.

Marajo, the large island in the mouth of the Amazon, has many ancient burial mounds. Several were excavated, the largest of which were 20 feet high and 600 feet long. A great quantity of pottery was found, but no metal or flint implements and only a few implements of stone. The most interesting things were the "tangas," the small incised plates and cups, and the very large, beautifully painted burial urns. Some were three feet high and three feet across and had contained two bodies in the natural position.

While there still remains much work to be done, the expedition has added very greatly to the ethnological and archeological survey of the Amazon Valley.

AZTEC PHOTOPLAY SHOWN.

Wild Life in Ancient Mexico Animates "The Captive God."

The sun-baked soil, the cactus, and the walls of ancient Pueblo cities are used on the screen of the Rialto this week not for a photoplay of border skirmishes but for one that deals with wild life among the Aztecs. Therein the Mexico of Montezuma is made to appear quite as troubled and troublesome as the Mexico of Carranza. It is called "The Captive God," and makes cunning, picturesque use of this brilliant, unaltered setting.

The captive god in question is a Castilian youth, wrecked on the shores of Mexico in the early sixteenth century, gathered in by a Pueblo tribe, and later captured by the Aztecs. The part is played by the stern-faced William S. Hart, in deference to whose predilection for playing parsons in the movies the Castilian castaway is at least allowed to carry a little silver Christian cross all through the picture. As a movie actor Mr. Hart leans somewhat too heavily on his own face. He spends an unconscionable time mobilizing his features for the camera. In short, he mugs. But in this case it may have been in a heroic effort to live up to the embarrassing references to his "manly beauty," which keep appearing in the flashes.

At the Globe you may see Holbrook Blinn's fairly celebrated name used to decoy attention to a film called, for no particular reason, "The Weakness of Men." Mr. Blinn does not distinguish himself before the camera, and this photoplay makes better use of Alma Hanlon and Eleanor Woodruff. "The Weakness of Men" is given with the current chapters of "Gloria's Romance," the Billie Burke serial, which keeps running on and on. Thus far the "motion picture novel" has shown enough material for one good five-reel photoplay, and, strung out over many reels, it appears to consist chiefly of lovely Billie Burke walking upstairs, Billie Burke walking downstairs, Billie Burke looking at a photograph, Billie Burke not looking at a photograph, and so on and so on. Including, of course, Billie Burke in bed, for this has been the most bed-ridden photoplay in film history.

Blanche Sweet is the star at the Strand in "The Dupe," and William Farnum does a wild West bit on the Academy of Music screen in "The Men from Bitter Roots." They are releasing Myrtle Stedman in "The American Beauty" at the Broadway.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The last performances of Lord Dunsany's playlet "A Night at an Inn" this season will be given Wednesday and Thursday nights at the Neighborhood Playhouse. The playlet, which created a deeper impression than any short play produced here last season, will be part of a program given for the relief fund of the Cloak, Skirt and Suit Makers' Union.

A number of London managers are negotiating for the rights to the cavalry charge scene that forms the climax to the first act of "The Passing Show of 1916" at the Winter Garden. The scene was invented by Lincoln J. Carter, and the Messrs. Shubert control the world rights.

Two companies in Harold Brighouse's comedy "Hobson's Choice," which has just been presented successfully in London, and two in the Lehar operetta "Alone at Last" will be sent on tour next season by the Messrs. Shubert.

The stage youngsters who will go to the Actors' Fund Home on Staten Island Thursday afternoon to give an entertainment for the veterans there will have a special car all to themselves for the trip.

Corey & Riter have accepted for production next season a new comedy by Frank Ferguson entitled "For One Day Only."

Edna Fenton, who was Irene Fenwick's understudy in "The Song of Songs," has been engaged to play the role of Love in the modern morality play "Experience" when it goes on tour again next August.

Florenz Ziegfeld has decided not to give a matinee performance of his "Follies" tomorrow after all. Instead of the special holiday performance the manager will take the 150 members of the company to Long Beach for a luncheon and dance.

The engagement of Thomas Dixon's picture "The Fall of a Nation" at the Liberty will end in two weeks.

Motion pictures of the Dillon-Moran bout will be shown at the Columbia this week after every performance of "Hello, New York."

Billy B. Van and the Beaumont Sisters have been added to the new bill at the New Brighton Theatre.

Adoni Fovieri, who has been acting for motion pictures, has return to the legitimate stage. She is appearing in Oliver Morosco's production of "Upstairs and Down" in Los Angeles.

SARGENT PORTRAITS FOR NATIONAL GALLERY

Asher Wertheimer to Bequeath Nine Family Pictures to British Institution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Asher Wertheimer, the well-known Bond Street art dealer, has decided to bequeath his famous collection of Sargent portraits, nine in number, to the National Gallery, but he and his wife will remain the present owners and retain possession of them while they live. The pictures were all painted between 1898 and 1902, and all are life-size.

The masterpiece is perhaps that of Wertheimer himself. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1898, and was lent a few years ago to the Sargent exhibition at the old Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. The companion portrait of Mrs. Wertheimer was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1904. "The Daughters of Asher Wertheimer," Ena and Betty, was the sensation of the 1901 Academy, and provoked more favorable and unfavorable criticism than any other of Sargent's works. Two portraits are of Wertheimer's sons, Alfred and Edward, both of whom died in early manhood.

"The Children of Asher Wertheimer," exhibited in the new gallery in 1902, represented two younger daughters, Essie and Ruby, and the youngest son, Ferdinand, now an officer in the British Army. Another group consists of Conway and his two sisters, Alna and Hylda. The young ladies each form the subject of an independent picture. There is also an unfinished portrait of Edward Wertheimer, who died before the work could be completed.

Mr. Wertheimer only decided to make the bequest to the National Gallery within the last few days, after consultation with the trustees. The gift will probably come as a surprise to Sargent, who is now visiting the United States.

And He Who Returned Preached Peace!

Ordered to sink a great liner Count Ferdinand, commanding a submarine, pictures the horrible consequences of such an act and refuses to obey his King. His crew in turn mutinies against him and there ensues a terrific struggle in which Ferdinand triumphs. He returns home a sincere advocate of peace.

The torpedoing of the ocean greyhound as seen by him; the hand-to-hand battle with the war-mad crew beneath the waves; the destruction by his own hand of the death engine which he commands — these combine to give one of the scores of thrills in

THOS. H. INCE'S
CIVILIZATION
THE GREATEST CINEMA-SPECTACLE YET PRODUCED
CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. James K. Hackett, Lessee & Mgr.
EVERY DAY at 2:15. EVERY NIGHT at 8:15
NIGHTS 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. MATINEES BEST SEATS $1.

B'WAY AND 50TH ST WINTER GARDEN TEL. 2330—Circle.
MATINEE TOMORROW 50c. to $1.50.
"Arrived with a Bang." N. Y. Times.
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
"Aroused Cheers of Genuine Enthusiasm." Charles Darnton, Eve. World

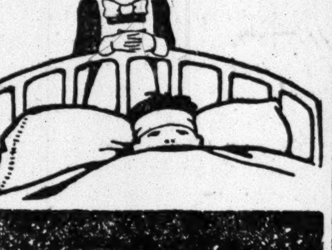
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat. $1.50 MATINEE TOMORROW.
LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow, Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR MAT. TOMORROW $1 & $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Lyric Thea. Phone Bryant 5216. Opening July 5 Twice Daily
America Preparing Authorized By the U. S. Government
Special Music by SHANNON'S 23D REGT. BAND
SEATS ON SALE WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
Mats. 25c to 50c. Box Seats $1. Evenings 25c to $1.00. Box Seats $2.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1
Fritzi Scheff, Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh, Nellie V. Nichols, Clark & Verdi, Miss Evan-Burrows Fontaine and Alexander Carr & Co.
Delicious Lemonade Served Free to All.

RIALTO B'way & 42d St. 15-25-50c.
W. S. HART in a Triangle Picture, "The Captive God." Mme. Vicarino & other Soloists. A Keystone Comedy. Rialto Orchestra.



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1916.

MIDYEAR FINANCE.

The country ends the fiscal year and turns the half-way mark of the calendar year under conditions justifying almost any degree of exultation in which the orators of the Fourth might wish to indulge. Even the commercial agencies are unable to repress their enthusiasm. In place of their usual dry-as-dust epitomes of conditions one issues this:

> Domestic production and distribution have surpassed all records, with profits unprecedented, and the enormous growth in oversea trade has placed this country in the foremost position in the money markets of the world.

It is gilding gold to add anything to Dun's veracious statement, but a few details may be put into the record. The preceding year was unprecedented also, but in a contrary sense. The commercial failures in 1915 were a maximum record for a half year at 12,740, with liabilities of $188,587,535. For 1916 the figures are 9,495 and $111,241,421, the liabilities being the smallest since 1912. The activity of trade from which these unprecedented profits and greatly reduced commercial mortality were realized is best shown in the bank clearings, which are a third over last year, with the local bank situation in recent weeks showing an increase of reserves and decrease of loans. The income tax returns for this neighborhood have increased 80 per cent. in three years, reflecting, as the Collector says,

> unprecedented average increase in the incomes of the great body of the people. The corporations have done a greater volume of business than before, as evidenced by their income returns. But the large bulk of the benefit has been spread about so that thousands and thousands of the smaller taxpayers have benefited.

It is a hard saying, but truthful, that the foreign trade shows greater increase than the domestic. The figures shock the staid Dun's Review out of its usual stolidity, and adjectives like "colossal" abound in the text, of which this is a sample:

> After months of such extraordinary shipments that their continuance seemed astonishing, exports show further expansion. Even more staggering figures than previously were reached during May, when the domestic merchandise outgo was valued at $472,000,000.

For the year ended with May, there being no later figures, the exports were over four billions and the imports over two billions. For the fiscal year the total exports and imports no doubt will reach or exceed six and a half billions. It is like the America's victory over the British yachts, "there is no second." The character of the trade is as memorable as its volume. It shows an increase of manufactures in exports and of raw materials of manufactures in imports. Never were we less hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign nations more advanced in the industrial arts than now.

Something akin to shame compels a search for shadows among the high lights. ALEXANDER asked his son if he was not ashamed to play the flute so well, meaning that such proficiency must have been attained at a cost beyond its worth. All the world is paying the price of our prosperity. Alone among the nations of the world in our class we are shedding no blood, and garnering what may seem to many as blood money in our profits. That reproach at least need not deepen the shadows in our picture. Those who are borrowing and buying among us would be worse off if they did not do it. The greater part of our profits is made in advancing the cause with which most of us sympathize. The sins of the war are not on our shoulders. Not the littlest of our fingers would add to the weight of the self-assumed burdens of the fighters. The worst aspect of our prosperity is its temporary character and the certainty that such prodigious expenditures in the present must have a future reaction.

Our chief danger, as the conservative Mr. GARY says, is that we may not see the danger in the glow of our balance sheets. The danger is greatest where the punishment will be greatest. Federal Reserve Bank reports say that labor is not making hay while the sun shines. It is taking holidays, working with less efficiency and spending money it ought to be saving against a rainy day. Such conditions are not reported from our leading corporations. They are not dividing all their profits, even though 100 per cent. dividends are not rare, nor the extreme measure of prosperity. For the most part our men of business are showing sobriety, as appears from the fact that there is no riot of speculation in the share market, and even investment was slack as the half year ended. For June corporate financing was less than half the monthly average of the year. The railways issued sparingly of either stocks or bonds, but renewed $67,000,000 of receivers' certificates. This points to a characteristic of the year. Our second greatest industry is low in the estimate of investors. For the half year the issues of railway bonds decreased by $62,194,000, while industrial issues of bonds increased $140,037,800. According to the compilations of The Journal of Commerce the total issues of shares, bonds, and notes increased over the corresponding half year of 1915 by $559,106,000, but the railways contributed only $31,520,000 over their decrease of issues of bonds. Naturally the greatest known total of railways under reorganization is accompanied by the smallest amount of railway development. Those who think this is the misfortune of the railways alone are mistaken. The high lights in the statistical picture of the half year cannot altogether recompense this equally remarkable gloom in the financial condition of the railways at the time of their greatest service to the country as its common carriers.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

The Democratic Congress is not merely open and unblushing in its use of class legislation to provide new revenues for the Government, it is proud of it, will boast of it. It seeks to tax wealth, certainly, but not only that. It continues the policy of exempting from taxation a class of the population abundantly able to pay taxes, but a class so very large, that its votes are worth considering in a campaign year. To double the existing income tax was easy. To reduce the exemption limit from $3,000 to $1,000 would have been just. It would not have been popular. A salaried man in receipt of $2,000 a year would not be unduly burdened by an annual income tax of $10, 1 per cent. on the excess over the exemption limit. Such a tax would yield a very large revenue; it would make it unnecessary to double the rate.

The 5 to 8 per cent. impost levied upon the gross receipts of munition manufacturers is strictly a class tax. Nobody would have the hardihood to invoke or pretend to feel sympathy for them, although the rate of the tax is monstrous. For that reason it will all the more delight the hearts of the hyphenates and their sympathizers in Congress. It will please the enemies of preparedness, most of all Mr. BRYAN, who has cheerfully insisted that the agitation for a bigger army and navy was paid for out of the profits of war contracts. It will be very easy to prevail upon the Sixty-fourth Congress to lay such a tax. A chorus of jeers from the Republicans will greet the Democratic proposal of protective duties on dyestuffs. Yet the Democrats here borrow no Republican practice, only a theory that with that party was a false pretense. The dyestuff industry is in this country a veritable infant. Foreign competitors after the war would conspire to crush it, not by fair competition, but by foul means. Yet it is almost a national necessity that the industry be established here. If by protective duties the Democrats can enlist capital in the making of dyestuffs, and can promote the upbuilding of the industry to a secure position, the polity of the new revenue bill will be amply justified. It was the Republican practice to write schedules that gave unholy profits to favored interests in no need of protection.

The bill has been frankly fashioned to secure the enthusiastic approval of those who have been taught to believe that the rich can and should be made to pay all the costs of government. We have been told by the Bryan and Roosevelt school of publicists that class legislation has been abolished. Impelled by the ready hands of men taught in that school the pendulum is now swinging much further the other way.

A COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The Army Appropriations bill agreed to Saturday by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs increases the House bill's allowances for land defense by about $100,000,000, making a total of $280,000,000, which is enormous, of course, but not larger than is needed. The Senate's increases are chiefly for machine guns, armored motor cars, and motor cycles, the improvement of the Signal Service, the extension of army aviation, and the equipment and development of the organized militia of the States now called to the Federal service. The army's cost for 1917 will fairly balance that of the navy. We must make up for the neglect of past years, we need not only more soldiers and seamen, more fighting ships and big guns, but nearly all the accessories that appertain to modern armies and navies. The large appropriations for defense will meet the approval of the country. It will be regarded as a matter for general congratulation that Congress, in the eleventh hour, shows itself thoroughly awake to the nation's requirements.

Besides its provisions of money, however, the Army Appropriations bill, as it stands, provides for the establishment of a Council "for the "coördination of industries and re-"sources for the national security and "welfare," a body which, if properly constituted, should have great influence in the work of placing the country in a strong defensive condition and keeping it so. Although introduced as a rider in an army bill, (it comprises Sections 2 to 6, inclusive,) it will apply equally to naval preparation. The section relating to the membership of the Council and its title has been several times amended. In the House bill the title used was "Council of Executive Information," but "Council of National Defense" has, we believe, now been decided upon. It is a better name for the body, as it expresses, precisely, the reason for its creation. The members include the Secretary of State (who should be Chairman) and the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and Commerce. The Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior were originally included, but obviously they would be out of place. In regard to the membership of the Secretary of Labor there may be two opinions. The Senate Committee, at last accounts, had decided to leave that Cabinet officer out of the Council. The proposed admission to equal membership of seven private citizens with special knowledge of industry, public utilities, and natural resources was rejected. They will form when appointed, by nomination of the Council to the President, an advisory commission subordinate to the Council. It is believed, however, that one army and one navy officer will be included in the membership.

The formation of such a body to direct investigations and make recommendations to the President on the innumerable matters which must be considered in relation either to general military and naval mobilization or the questions of permanent defense has often been urged. The President and his Cabinet and many members of Congress favor the project. Such a body, properly constituted, would have a permanent secretary or director, whatever his title might be, who should be a man of large experience and executive skill. The Council of National Defense, if it had been created a year or two ago, would be of great service in the present crisis.

ABSENTEE VOTING.

The Evening Journal of Richmond reminds THE TIMES that North Dakota is not alone in permitting her citizens absent from the State to vote by mail. The General Assembly of Virginia at its last session passed a law whereby absentee citizens are authorized to vote by mail. There, as in North Dakota, the Travelers' Protective Association took the leading part in getting passed a statute of much importance to the members of the wandering and alert profession of commercial travelers. In this State and other States the "drummers," if we may use that simpler and more expressive name, have been laboring for the privilege or right of voting in absentia. Actors, too, enforced roamers, are eager not to lose their votes by an absence from the State required by the exercise of their profession; and, since there is constant and just complaint of the amount of voluntary absenteeism from the polls, it is argued that citizens whose business makes it impossible for them to comply with the statutory period of legal residence for a voter, or to be physically present at the polls, ought not to be deprived by the demands of their occupation from exercising a duty of citizenship which they value.

The number of votes lost by absence must be great. The calls of business rob many citizens, through no fault of their own, of the ballot; and when there is just complaint of the neglect by so many citizens of their political duties, it is unfortunate that men willing to discharge them should be deprived of the opportunity. Besides the actors and the drummers, both necessarily wandering and Ulysseslike callings, many men in other businesses or professions, or travelers for pleasure, are often unable to vote.

The Virginia statute, which has not yet been tested by experience, contains one provision that is of special interest at this time. Members of the Virginia militia are permitted to vote though they be absent not only from the State but from the country:

> Requirements as to registration must be carefully followed, but they are not intricate, nor is the process costly. Twelve cents forwarded to the registrar of the voter's precinct thirty days prior to the election will insure a return ballot, which must be opened and marked in the presence of his commanding officer or his delegated representative. There is a coupon attached to the certificate of registration which is to be inclosed with the marked ballot in the return envelope. It must reach its destination on or before the day of election in order that the vote shall count.

The principle is sound. The essential condition prerequisite is an effective safeguard against fraud.

INTERNATIONAL LAW TRIUMPHS.

England follows Germany in bowing to international law. Obedience to the law is the most honorable in the most powerful, and the procuring of obedience to the law is the final test of skillful administration of the law. England deserves more praise than Germany, for Germany's defiance of the law was beyond condonation. No nation could persist in Lusitania crimes and retain fellowship with nations observing human and divine law. England's breach of international law in the matter of blockades and other rights of neutral commerce was only less than Germany's. Blockade is a more essential part of the British campaign than submarines and Zeppelins are of Germany's, and England is next to omnipotent on the sea.

But the United States challenged the British blockade as fearlessly and skillfully as it did Germany's inhumanities. Our reliance was not upon the Declaration of London, which was never signed and bound nobody. Our reliance was upon international law, and our contention was that British Orders in Council in derogation of neutral rights were invalid, unless conformable with international law. England admits that formally in the declaration that Orders in Council will be made to conform to the law which they had assumed to ignore. In other words, British prize courts administer international law and not British law. That was our contention, and that was the decision given by the prize court in the case of the Zamora. She was a Swedish ship with a cargo of copper, which the prize court empowered the War Department to requisition. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that Orders in Council had no standing in British prize courts when they conflicted with international law. That was the reliance of the owners of the American steamship Joseph W. Fordney. Previously American owners had been advised that they would prejudice their cases if they attacked Orders in Council. That fear vanished when the President of the prize court said from the bench: "It might "be found that the right doctrine now "was that Orders in Council which "proposed to alter international law "were invalid, in which case the "court would have to proceed without "the assistance of any Orders in "Council."

It is announced as the sequel of the abandonment of the submarine campaign that British measures of reprisal would be abandoned, and that all Orders in Council would be reconsidered, new orders being issued in conformity with international law. Truly peaceful procedure has its victories as surely as methods of bluster and threats. International law has conquered at the moment when it seemed slain by its friends. England, Germany, and the United States will divide the credit for the establishment of the rights of neutrals when it seemed that they were to be submerged by the necessities of belligerents. The credit of Germany, however, must be confined to regard for life and humanity, when their claims were presented with sufficient insistence. Germany differs from the British regard for neutral commerce. In the case of the Batavier V. the German prize courts declared that they were national tribunals and must make their decisions according to municipal law, even when in conflict with international law. But, of course, Germany also will bow to international law in this respect whenever captures of neutral vessels are made contrary to international law and their case is presented as firmly and fairly as were the cases presented to England by the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Everybody Is Out of Town!"

According to the notions of the many people who still have a pious fondness for venerable assumption, and never let little things like facts interfere with their beliefs, this city is one from which such of its residents as can do so gladly depart in the Summer months, and to which at that season strangers do not think of coming except when called here by urgent business incapable of transaction elsewhere. Even now there is occasionally to be heard the statement that "everybody is out of town," though nothing could be more obvious to seeing eyes than that everybody isn't—that, on the contrary, Winter itself shows no such crowding of the urban facilities for transportation, of our hotels, shops, and theatres.

New York differs from other American cities in that it constantly has within its metaphorical gates so many strangers that any one group of visitors, though it be large enough to cause excitement anywhere else, is a fraction of the whole so small as to be practically invisible except to those especially interested in its proceedings. This has led to the illusion that New York not only isn't a "convention city," but that it doesn't want to be one. In reality, there is not another city in the country that deserves the name better. It doesn't bribe delegates to come here, but they come, nevertheless, in an almost uninterrupted stream, in bands ranging all the way from the 60,000 of the National Education Association down to the dozen or so of "knights" representing some little fraternal order.

They come, most of them, without an explicit invitation of any formal or official sort, but they are all cordially, though calmly, welcomed, and New York's not least of many attractions for such visitors is the unique one that here the stranger is never exploited through a sudden rise of prices. He pays what the rest of us do for what he gets, and there are offerings for every purse.

It is not true that New York does not want conventions. The members of our Merchants' Association are not indifferent to the honest profit that conventions bring, the last doubter among them having given up when he was shown that during one recent large convention here there were sent from one department store to the delegates in three hotels alone 257 packages of goods. That lesson was convincing.

Innocent in More Than One Sense.

As twelve men of a goodness and trueness fully up to jury standard—and we all know how high that is!—have decided on their solemn oaths and the testimony that Captain TAUSCHER did not conspire with Captain VON PAPEN or anybody else to blow up the Welland Canal, his innocence of that grave crime is beyond further question. To doubt the rightness of his acquittal would be to impugn the competence of our courts to attain the truth and to administer justice without fear or favor, and that would be distinctly nefarious. Also, it would be as distinctly dangerous. Therefore, if anybody thinks of doing it, he had better think again and—do something else.

Even the most sedulous avoider of such a risk, however, can safely enough express a mild surprise that the Captain and his friends are so beamingly content with the verdict. It freed him, indeed, from what for a time seemed to be the probable annoyances of fine and imprisonment, but not all men of his age, training, and profession would like to be exhibited before an astonished and amused world as having broken all records for naïveté and unsophistication. He was deceived with astonishing ease.

Almost any fairly bright child of 10 would have wondered, at least, what was to be done with dynamite and pistols, secretly bought under orders from the Military Attaché of the German Embassy and turned over to large, husky persons, also German, with faces expressive of the ability to do and dare. So wondering, such a child would have decided that the dynamite could hardly have been intended for use as a wedding present, or the pistols as contributions at pound parties for the Lutheran clergy. To some conclusion like that Captain TAUSCHER, firmly and unalterably determined as he was to break no American law, must have come, and how deeply mystified he must have been when he received from his fondly trusted superior the command to destroy all documentary evidence of these so harmless transactions before the police could get at them! Even when the further concealment involved that maltreatment of the truth so repugnant to the officer and gentleman—except when dealing with the enemy—no suspicions that, if not a conspirator, he was the tool of one, entered the Captain's mind!

It is inexplicable, but, like many other inexplicable things, it is so. The verdict settles it, and, after all, there is no more difficulty now than ever in saying "Credo, quia impossibile."

Her Fears Are Not Well Based.

A letter received from the troubled and anxious wife of a young National Guardsman who, after detention for more than a week in his armory, expects to start with his regiment within a few days for the Mexican border, reveals dissatisfactions and apprehensions which, while not without excuse or even justification, are somewhat exaggerated.

More than three-quarters of the men in her husband's company, she says, are new recruits who do not know how to load or fire a gun—and some of them, as yet, are without a gun to load and fire if they had the knowledge. Other necessary equipment is still lacking, after all this delay, and among the men seemingly soon to be put on active service are some with physical defects so obvious that their presence in a military body, even if it were never to leave home, would be a sorry joke. And, evidently voicing the disquietude of those even more directly concerned than herself, this correspondent asks: "Will you explain the Federal oath to me? Are the guardsmen being railroaded into six years' service in the regular army?"

Realizing, as she does, the added dangers to which her husband will or would be exposed by the calling out of his regiment in its present state, it is no wonder she thinks she has a bitter grievance against somebody—that while she is willing, or at least resigned, to have her husband risk his life in his country's service, she resents the imposition on him of avoidable perils. It will be poor consolation for her to remember, and still she should, that the defects in the National Guard system of recruiting and training are the guard's fault, not that of the Federal Government, and that the guard recently did its energetic and successful best to prevent the organization of a body of soldiers to undertake the duties for which it is itself so ill-prepared.

She, however, and others like her, can be fairly sure that companies such as she describes will not see real active service in the field for many months, if ever, and that the blind and halt will be promptly eliminated. As for the Federal oath which so worries her, she can smile at that as a formula put to an undesigned use merely because everybody was too hurried or flustered to draw up a better one. There will be no "railroading" of the guard except some of the literal sort, and its members will certainly be set free as soon as the present emergency is over.

Danger from Dirt Floors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several evening papers I have read that a number of guardsmen of the Forty-seventh Regiment are suffering from throat and nose diseases, due to the insanitary condition of the armory. Not being a member of the regiment, but having visited it many times, perhaps my theory about the epidemic may be the right one. There are two drill halls in the armory, one with a dirt floor. Now, a dirt floor may be all right for spectacular trench digging during reviews, with several days following for the dust to settle, but with 1,200 men trudging back and forth all day from drill hall to company rooms, stirring up dirt and dust, the wonder is that so many have escaped.

C. H.

Brooklyn, June 29, 1916.

LINGERIE.

To my counter a woman often comes,
Heavily scented, diamonds in her ears.
She buys with lavish hand my costly things,
Yet they are not for her, for she is fat,
And chooses cloudy chiffons for the slim.
I hold them up and ponder wearily
Whether I still could be a pretty girl
If I were clad in garments such as these,
And had enough to eat.

The lingerie I sell is made by nuns—
Sheer as any cobweb, fashioned to enhance
The charms one day it will adorn.
I wonder if those white nuns, stitching silently,
Think of the future wearers of their patient toil. . . .
My heart is full of envy as I smooth and fold
Each filmy lace with ribbons peeping out:
To clothe myself in barest decency
Is all that I can do.
. . . .

Yesterday, late, the woman came again,
And with her came a young girl, slender and very fair:
They took the best and loveliest I had,
And, while I served, the girl looked up at me.
Deep in her eyes I saw a dying soul. . . .
Those nuns would pray at night for one, at least,
Who wears their handiwork, if they had seen her face.
Maybe 'tis better to sleep unashamed
In coarse white calico.

ETHEL WOLFF.

ENGLAND'S SERIOUSNESS.

An Answer to the Charge That She Has Not Taken the War to Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Francis Fisher in Saturday's TIMES, well meant though it may have been, is false in many of its premises. If, as he admits, Great Britain has raised a volunteer army of 4,000,000 and has met with several bloody defeats, losing 100,000 men in Gallipoli alone, how can he assert that "the mass of the population of England is not suffering in the slightest"? How has he the heart to say "the England of today has not yet taken the war seriously"? In proportion to population, it is as if the United States had raised in less than two years, and almost entirely by voluntary enlistment, an army of about 9,000,000 men. Would not we take a war seriously that had made such sacrifice necessary and had cost us, observing the same proportions, over 1,000,000 in killed, wounded, and missing? And can we imagine that the British are less human than ourselves?

Mr. Fisher's letter is dated "London, June 10, 1916." I left England on Sept. 1, 1915, and even then, before some of the disasters to which he refers, the seriousness of the situation had been brought home to every family in the land by death or utter loss. Able-bodied men of military age, occupied in ordinary pursuits, were conspicuously few. Women were already being employed as drivers and in other unusual ways. Able-bodied young men were seldom seen in domestic service. Not only had footmen, coachmen, and "men clipping the rust off iron railings in front of fashionable houses" disappeared, but their employers also had enlisted. London, which even in time of peace is a far less extravagant and luxurious city than New York, was quiet, sober, and running, as it were, on half time, so far as all unnecessary business was concerned. Theatre prices, for example, were about one-fourth of what would be charged in New York, and, even so, many of the houses were half empty and running only to cover expenses. It was difficult to keep schools open because the young male teachers were at the front or in camp. The colleges had lost four-fifths of their members.

Doctors who were left in England were killing themselves with overwork, and when they broke down none could be found to take their practice. In the streets of London one had to hunt long for a man to carry a trunk. There were hardly any porters at the railroad stations and few men waiters in restaurants. In the clubs young men were a rare sight, except those in uniform. A friend of mine who is at the head of a large accountant business in London has lost sight of his nine clerks. They have enlisted, and he, though over 60 years of age, tries to do as much as possible of their work and pays their salaries still.

All this, for a free, unmilitary people, fighting, as most of them believe, not for their own advantage so much as for Belgium and France, is worthy of something better than Mr. Fisher's pessimism. I quite agree with him, however, in thinking that the drink traffic should have been stopped, and with him I deplore the fact that Sir Edward Carson and Lord Robert Cecil should have been admitted to the Cabinet; but his picture of London and of England in wartime is, to my certain knowledge, unjust. Even before the war England was a land of plain living, compared with our own country.

GEORGE McLEAN HARPER.

Princeton, N. J., June 28, 1916.

THE QUOTER'S TONGUE.

How Easily It Slips and How Few Know Better.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even educated people mix metaphors and misquote the poets. For example, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, as Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention, on June 14, in his eulogy of Woodrow Wilson made use of these words: "For vain glory or for selfish purpose others may cry up a policy of blood and iron, but the President of the United States has acted on the belief that the leader of a nation who plunges his people into an unnecessary war, like Pontius Pilate, vainly washes his hands of innocent blood while the earth quakes and the heavens are darkened and thousands give up the ghost." Now, from the Scriptural account of the crucifixion we learn that, though the earth did quake and the heavens were darkened, so far from thousands giving up the ghost on that particular day, "the rocks rent, and the graves were opened, and many bodies of the saints which slept arose and came out of the graves after His resurrection, and went into the holy city and appeared unto many." (Matthew, xxvii., 51-3.) Moreover, Christ and the two thieves who suffered with Him are the only persons recorded as having died at that time.

But it is improbable that the inaccuracy of these Scriptural references, if known, would have made the slightest impression upon ex-Governor Glynn's audience, unless, possibly, in the case of William J. Bryan, a good Presbyterian, who has done some Bible quoting himself in his time, and who may have recalled his own phrase, the "Cross of Gold."

Again, as an example of misquotation, ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe, in his letter of June 14 to THE TIMES on the subject of the two Presidential candidates, says of Mr. Wilson, "For nearly two years he has lived in the 'great light which beats upon a throne,' equally a throne whether King or President occupies it."

Unfortunately one is reminded immediately of the "Great White Way," so called, but this can scarcely have been in the mind of the letter writer.

The line occurs in the "Dedication" to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," this dedication, written in the year 1862, being to the memory of the Prince Consort, who died in December, 1861, and the correct reading is as follows:

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,
And blackens every blot.

Prince Albert, who evidently in the poet's mind stood for everything that a King should be, never sat upon a throne, and there are many here at this time who, as far as the private characters of the respective candidates are concerned, would readily acknowledge that the above lines apply equally well in the one case as in the other.

SCARABAEUS.

New York, June 29, 1916.

How to Salute Mr. Hughes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you noticed how carefully the Republican newspapers avoid referring to the Republican nominee for President as "Judge" Hughes? Generally, when a man has been a Judge of any court, the title of Judge remains prefixed to his name even after he had retired from the bench. This custom is a natural and fitting recognition of the dignity of the office, which continues to honor the man after he has returned to private life. But in the case of Mr. Justice Hughes it would seem as if his friends were eager to forget that he ever was a Justice. And even his newest friends fall hastily into the fashion, as witness the greeting of his loyal supporter, Colonel Roosevelt, who, according to report, upon meeting the Republican nominee last evening, addressed him thus: "How are you, Governor Hughes?" passing over, with wholesome oblivion, the negligible period during which the Governor was Justice!

New York, June 29, 1916. OBSERVER.

Result of Building Skyscrapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your indorsement of the act to restrict the height of buildings is commendable. Tall buildings cause congestion of population, deterioration of health, improper development of the nation. They create false ideas of values and of life, thereby stimulating schemes with nothing behind them. They cause business to become too centralized. The horrible sight at the Grand Central subway station at 6 P. M. is the direct result of people living in one spot, all working in the same spot.

GRANT PRICHARD.

Astoria, L. I., June 30, 1916.

AN INDEPENDENT'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

Why His Support Will Go to the Republican Party—His Criticism of the Present Administration.

By GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

New York, June 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the coming Presidential election the independent voter, the man who refuses to permit his vote to be finally controlled by the authority of any political party, will be called upon to make a choice between two candidates each of whom presents certain well-founded claims for his support. It is not often that our voters have had the opportunity of choosing between candidates whose characters and careers have given evidence of such assured ability and so high a standard of citizenship.

Whether the next President be Mr. Wilson or Judge Hughes the country may be assured that its affairs during the next four years will be in the hands of a man of high purpose, of assured patriotism, and (as has not always been the case with American Presidents) of intellectual eminence and of mental training.

The supporters of President Wilson are able to point to certain important achievements during his term which have been of importance for the honor and welfare of the country, and which entitle him to the respect and appreciation of patriotic American citizens. Among these may be specified the repeal of the Panama Tolls act, the reduction of the tariff, and the organization of a national financial system. The citizens may also be sympathetic with the President's desire to preserve the United States from the burdens and the horrors of war. A large body of Americans have, however, found ground for question, for criticism, and even for indignation, at what has seemed to them to be a fatal weakness in the framing and in the enforcement of a national policy. These Americans claim that, under the leadership of the President and his associates in the Cabinet, the United States has failed to secure for its citizens the protection to which they were entitled. They claim further that under the same vacillating and timid leadership the United States has failed to fulfill its duty in the matter of the maintenance of the rights of neutral States and in the protection not only of American citizens, but of noncombatants generally. They feel that the Administration, and the Democratic Party behind the Administration, in their lack of full understanding of the nature of our national obligations, have failed to take prompt, consistent and effective action for the organization of our national resources; and that as the result of the long delay in beginning the preparation for such organization and the inadequacy of the measures finally adopted, the reputation of the nation has suffered, and we have been called upon to accept, alike from Mexico and from Berlin, communications which were a combination of childishness and insolence. These citizens believe that such weakness and vacillation, instead of protecting the country against war, increase the risk of war and add enormously to the peril of defeat and mortification if war should result.

The President has from the beginning been willing to carry on the Government with a weak Cabinet, and in reserving to himself, as he has done so largely, the decisions as to the actions of the Administration, he must accept the full responsibility for the results of such actions. There is legitimate criticism also on the grounds of the self-sufficiency of the President. A trained man ought to recognize his own limitations, and should not depend upon his own authority on matters upon which he has not had experience. The President has repeatedly refused to accept counsel and information from parties who had authority and direct knowledge. His refusal, for instance, to give consideration to information from Americans who were familiar with Mexican conditions has undoubtedly added to the difficulties of his Mexican policy. His refusal to listen to the opinions of the business interests, as presented through the unanimous protests of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, has given to the merchants the conviction that Mr. Wilson was, in matters affecting business, an unsafe leader and a dangerous ruler. His persistence in pushing, in opposition to the protests of the Chambers of Commerce and of business men generally, the absurd shipping bill, (a bill that has not even the merit of being in line with general Democratic policy, as to the inadvisability of connecting Government with business,) is perhaps the most distinctive example of a dangerous subjectivity.

Judge Hughes has carried out with exceptional efficiency and assured integrity of purpose and of action and distinctive success all of the responsibilities that have been placed upon him. He has had experience in executive work, and he has given evidence of possessing not only a trained mind, but a judicial temperament. Independents who, like myself, are believers in free trade, would have the annoyance in supporting Judge Hughes that they were giving a vote in favor of the maintenance of a protective system which they believe to be demoralizing alike in its influence upon business on the one hand and upon legislation on the other. The theory that there can be a business advantage in placing obstructions in the way of the exchange of goods ought to be relegated to the limbo of exploded absurdities. But in every election the voter has the opportunity not of securing altogether what he wants, but of securing more nearly what he wants from the one candidate than from the other. In my own case I fell into the habit of voting for McKinley whenever the Democrats nominated Bryan because the evils of the protective system seemed to me to be much smaller than those of a policy of the payment of debts, individual and national, at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, or less.

As some offset to its support of the protective system the Republican Party has the credit of having placed in its Cabinets strong and capable men with whom its Presidents have worked in co-operation and who have together secured for the Administration a dignified and forcible policy. The voters have the right to feel assured that in the case of the election of Judge Hughes he will carry on the business of his Administration in co-operation with associates in his Cabinet of the calibre and ability of Root, Stimson and Roosevelt.

The independent voters who lay stress upon the importance of maintaining a forcible national policy must give consideration to the objection that the candidacy of Judge Hughes has secured the approval of those Germans in this country who have persistently defended treasonable actions in the United States. It may be said in reply that these Germans are not able to point to any utterance of Judge Hughes which would give foundation for their statement that he is likely to be less antagonistic to their practices and theories than is President Wilson. It is difficult to believe that a Cabinet containing men like Root and Roosevelt would be likely to manage the policy of the United States in such a fashion as to secure the continued approval of such persons. It is very possible, indeed, that the support of this German group for the candidacy of Hughes has been given with the malicious purpose of discrediting the Republican candidate with the patriotic voters of the country. In this matter of the fulfillment of our national obligations we know that President Wilson and his Cabinet have been weak, vacillating and unsuccessful. We have a right to hope for better things from Judge Hughes and from the class of advisers whom Judge Hughes will select.

It is my decision, therefore, as an independent who holds that the essential issue in this election is the defense of the Republic, and the fulfillment of our national obligations, to give my support to the candidate of the Republican Party.

GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM.

WHAT MAKES GOOD SOLDIERS

Will Power Is More Valuable Than Muscle and Brawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a veteran of the civil war of 1861-5 with a record of four years and four months service, the writer takes issue with the writer of "Painful Observations" on one point of this article, namely, that "It was very evident that all except a small fraction of the personnel of that regiment had been drafted from the counting houses or the stores or from other fields of labor not involving seasoning outdoor life or hardening physical exertion." He goes on to expatiate on the lack of material from the ranks of the working or laboring classes.

Is it not true that, as a rule, it was the small, anaemic men or boys of the days of '61 who did their duty as soldiers, marching and undergoing the terrible fatigue of their military life, where the great, rugged men with all of their muscle and brawn were the first to succumb on the march or when undergoing deprivation? It was so considered at the time. Merely as an illustration, consider the writer's case. Rejected three times by the mustering surgeon because of size and condition, he was finally allowed to go with the regiment upon the earnest solicitation of the Captain of his chosen company. The surgeon remarked with a sneer, "Captain, that little chap will die on your hands in less than six months." But he did his duty faithfully through the whole conflict, earning the warm commendation of the Colonel of his regiment, who recently wrote a mutual friend "He has a record of which any man ought to be proud." This writer believes that will power and vitality will carry any one through the life and work of a soldier, when brawn and sinew fail. How many of our large, strong men can ride a horse, or rather two horses, for twenty-four consecutive hours without stop and then give an intelligent account of the incidents of the ride, as he did when carrying dispatches?

This is an isolated case, but the writer knows of many more brilliant cases. The writer, during the memorable "seven days' retreat" under McClellan on the Peninsula, came across a New York Zouave, trudging along, carrying rifle and ammunition, wounded in seven places. As one ankle was shattered, he had cut two crotched sticks with his knife, and which, not being padded in any way, had made raw sores under each arm! This little fellow was about five feet three or four inches tall and weighed in the neighborhood of 120 or perhaps 125 pounds. Asked why he did not throw away his gun, he replied he might need them if he "run into any Rebs." Such a spirit carries a man far, when muscle and brawn fail to do it.

W. F. S., Fitch Soldiers' Home.

Noroton Heights, Conn., June 25, 1916.

Canadians and Their Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents intimates that the overseas Briton does not glory so much in the greatness of the empire as the folks in England. I don't know much about the English, never having met many, but I will say that if you want to meet people who take themselves and their empire seriously, go to Canada. Every Canadian school child will tell you that "theirs is the greatest empire the world has ever seen" and that "theirs is the flag on which the sun never sets."

OBSERVER.

New York, June 30, 1916.

THE WORK OF FORESTS.

How They Help to Regulate the Original Water Supply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I reply to the article "The Myth of the Forests"? As a nature lover I have spent considerable time in virgin forests and have seen the change due to cutting timber. In the Adirondacks I know of streams that are dry nearly all season where once flowed good water.

The soil is several feet beneath the carpet of the forests. Leaf mold, pine needles, &c., lie to the depth of several feet, having been packed by nature's hand for ages. This forms a springy substance which holds water like a sponge. Forest fires are troublesome things on account of this mold, as the fire eats underneath it for many feet when the mold is dry. I have fought a few such fires and speak from experience. Where trees are left standing this mold is usually damp. I have seen snow in crevices of rocks in June because of thick timber growth. The same crevices I view every year, but since the timber has been cut I see no snow.

In heavily wooded districts the rain falls on the trees, which do not shed all the water immediately. Walk under the trees one hour after the rain and hit the trunk and see what happens. The ground absorbs what is shed and takes time to filter it through to rock. If there are no trees or other shade it will quickly evaporate.

FRED D. FARRELL.

New York, June 28, 1916.

Texas Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having had the good fortune to have lived in Northern and Western Texas for ten years I can indorse absolutely everything contained in the letter written by Martha H. Gaiser. The absence of humidity to hold the heat causes the temperature to fall as the sun declines, and, with most rare exceptions, I never knew it to be hot after 5 P. M. The absence of dew makes it possible to sleep out of doors, and women can walk on the grass in the daintiest slippers without getting them wet. There is a strong breeze from the southwest almost continually, and one can sleep in it and experience a feeling of lightness which is indescribable. We also found that the snakes and objectionable insects were "heap" more dangerous a thousand miles away than they were in Texas. It is quite certain that our soldier boys will come back from Texas with a broader and bigger idea of the whole country.

F. R. BLOUNT.

New York, June 29, 1916.

Pharmacists in the Field.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the making up of the personnel of the new army, among the very necessary adjuncts to the Hospital Corps will be the pharmacists. Will young men graduates of the College of Pharmacy—many with other degrees than that of Pharmacy—will they have to rank as ordinary Hospital Corps privates or is there a provision for them as officers in the Medical Corps? An argument has been raised among these men as to their proposed status and likewise duties, should they volunteer their services. A good pharmacist can do as good a job at first-aid surgery as many a young ambulance surgeon, and in time of war could help out in any surgical or medical crisis.

PHARMACIST.

New York, June 30, 1916.

WARNS EDUCATORS NATION LACKS MIND

Dr. Parker of Andover Says Khaki Alone Can't Save American People.

SERVICES AT CATHEDRALS

Father McCarthy, at St. Patrick's, Deplores Exclusion of Religion from Public Schools.

The relation of religion to education, the place of the Bible in the American school, and the wisdom of scientific analysis of the Scriptures, were subjects of sermons preached in New York churches yesterday to several thousand delegates to the National Education Association convention.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the visitors heard the Rev. John D. McCarthy, who said:

"In our public schools there is a place for everything except God. Though Christian, they teach everything except Christ. If religion is worth while, it has a place in education. If it is not worth while, it has no place in the world.

"The deterioration of the standards of our national life, the lowering of rules of probity and integrity in our business and civic life, too patent in recent times, are due in my opinion to the serious defect in our educational system, brought about through the exclusion of religion from our public schools."

In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson of Philadelphia told the teachers yesterday morning, that "the inerrant Bible," "the infallible Church," had gone never to return. He defended the critical analysis of the Bible in his sermon, the subject of which was "The Application of Sound Learning to Religion." Dr. Johnson said the time had been when the Church was the pioneer in matters of teaching and learning, but that that time had gone and that religion and learning were now separated, largely because religion had often feared investigation, and because it had failed to recognize the truth that nothing was to be gained by avoiding the paths of honest searching out and testing.

"We are mutually concerned, then," he said, "with the effect of the trend of modern thought upon the young man who begins his university career. How often does such a young man receive a sudden jolt when he hears the things that he had learned to reverence made the subject of discussion in the classroom and elsewhere? Yet it is through jolting that the intellect often gets its proper impetus, and it is inevitable that the youth who pursues his studies shall come abreast of modern thought.

Must Not Forbid Thinking.

"That being the case, we must not tell him not to think—not to learn. Our church has held to a belief that sound learning, not authority; sound learning, and not tradition, is the basis of true religion.

"Your agnostic of today admits, generally with a touch of shame, that he doesn't know, and when a man says he doesn't know he begins to learn. It is when a man sits on a pedestal and says 'I know' that he ceases to learn.

"The atheist, however, should be as extinct as the dodo, for as true as it is that the man who says he loves God and hates his brethren is a liar, it is also true that he who says he loves his brethren and hates God is a liar.

"The future responsibility of the church and teacher is a grave problem, for as the educated man of today thinks the ignorant man or woman will think thirty years from now."

In his afternoon sermon Dr. Johnson likened the teacher to the priest.

"The priest takes away sin," he said, "and so does the teacher take away the greatest of sins—ignorance."

Dr. John McNeill, the Scotch divine, preaching in the Central Presbyterian Church, condemned the placing of sacred things upon the plane of discussion.

"We have reduced everything to discussion," he said. "Some say the Gospel has played out. Nothing gets so poor a chance as the Gospel."

Dr. McNeill chided disbelievers, saying they solved no problem, but were a problem themselves. Dr. McNeill told the teachers he would not chide New York on being fond of the dollar.

"Why should any Scotchman do that?" he asked with a smile.

Dr. Albert Parker Fitch of Andover, Mass., in the Brick Presbyterian Church, told the teachers that after the war democracy in America would be put on trial, and that the most important thing to be taught young Americans was to think for their country.

"Our greatness in America," he said, "is not in our resources or in military strength alone, but in our belief that in the future our citizens will be able to govern themselves.

"We have got to have men and women who will think, men and women of trained minds," he said, "and so we must look naturally to the schools and colleges and teachers.

Must Train National Mind.

"Since the war started we have learned that America has no solid mind on fundamentals. We have no intelligent foreign policy, no intelligent domestic policy, no comprehensive thinking. We cannot get a national will through dressing every man in khaki, but we will get it through training of the minds of the nation.

"Democracy is to be once more on trial, and in America in the future the men who keep out of politics because they feel politics is too dirty for them will be traitors to the State. America needs a man to explain to her, in the language of the day, her religion."

Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman of the Elementary Schools Committee of the New York City Board of Education, deprecated "hyphenism in education" at a gathering of delegates to the convention in the Central Jewish Institute.

"I don't like educational meetings of Jewish teachers or Catholic teachers or teachers of any distinct religion or race," he said. "I don't like hyphenism in education."

Dr. Wile said that education in the East was faulty because the educators didn't often enough revalue the elements of their systems.

"We impulsively do something," he explained, "and then thank God it is done and forget about it.

"Few of the new things in education have had their origin in New York City, and most of the vital things in our system at present were opposed by the teaching body when they were put in. Despite this the National Education Association can find more educational experiments here than in any other city in the country."

Industrial art teachers are taking great interest in the exhibition of art work in the high schools of New York City which has been placed in the Municipal Gallery of the Washington Irving High School. Among the exhibits will be also the National Child Labor Committee's "High Cost of Child Labor" and "What Are You Going to Do About It?" which were shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. There will also be an exhibit of articles made by child labor in New York City tenements.

"High Spots in New York Schools."

"High Spots in New York Schools" was the title of an illustrated booklet which was placed at the information bureaus at convention headquarters and on news stands in thirty hotels yesterday by the Institute for Public Service. Dr. William H. Allen, who prepared the book, said yesterday that the country at large had heard too much about the "low spots" in New York's schools, and it was his intention to show some of the "high spots." The book contains 128 pages, with more than seventy illustrations.

The foreword says: "School taxes, politics, salaries, pensions, machinery, bigness, and overcrowding have in public discussions obscured school service, until the public has taken it for granted that New York must be behind the rest of the world in its school work."

The book shows more than 1,000 features of New York City school work.

"Nowhere else in the world is there more conscious teaching of patriotism in school or more indirect teaching of patriotism out of school than in New York City," the author wrote.

"No one can read this list of high spots," Dr. Allen said, "without wondering how he could possibly have lived right here where these things are being done and still have believed that they were not being done."

Henry E. Jenkins, Chairman of the Reception Committee, last night announced that the headquarters of the New York City teachers would be in the Grand Salle of the Hotel Biltmore. Other organizations of the city teachers will also have their headquarters at the Biltmore.

There will be a reception and dance tendered to the delegates tonight after 10 o'clock at the Biltmore. Supper will be served in the East Room, and there will be dancing from 10 to 2 in the Grand Salle.

To promote the study of newspapers in the public schools New York University announces a special course in journalism in the Summer school for the benefit of teachers, especially those attending the National Educational Convention. Professor Hugh M. Blain, Director of the Department of Journalism at Louisiana State University, will have charge of the course, which will include the publishing of a newspaper. The school will open July 10.

David Starr Jordan Here.

Dr. David Starr Jordan arrived in New York yesterday to preside at today's session of the association. He is en route from New Mexico to Washington to attend a mediation conference on the Mexican controversy. He will leave for Washington tonight or tomorrow.

He said yesterday that, although conditions had improved between the two countries since plans were made for the conference at El Paso, the conference meeting would take place, as arranged, at the capital. He believed, he added, that the conference might accomplish something toward the efforts for peace and aid in continuing peaceful relations.

Speaking on this subject last night while dining with friends at the McAlpin, Dr. Jordan said:

"The enemies of America are all internal. The future history of this country is written in its schools. Our history has fallen short of its high ideals of freedom, democracy, and peace. If the schools had done their duty the idea of war with Mexico at this time would be absurd. 'America first,' is inconsistent. We are all tied up together; the welfare of America is not independent of the welfare of other nations."

SOCIETY AIDS A CHARITY.

Cornerstone Laid for Neighborhood House at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 2.—Attended by an audience of nearly 200 persons the cornerstone was laid at Hot Springs yesterday afternoon of the Neighborhood House, which is being erected by the Hot Springs Valley Nursing Association for the educational and social use of the people of the valley. Ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio made an address, in which he spoke of the obligation to each other of the social classes, and appealed for a deeper sense of brotherhood. Miss Gladys Ingalls, President of the association, who originated the movement, made a short address. The service was conducted by W. B. McChesney of Staunton, Past Grand Master of the Masons of Virginia.

A dispensary, furnished, in memory of the late Dr. Henry S. Pole, for fifty years resident physician at Hot Springs, will be an important part of the Neighborhood House, which will also be headquarters for the visiting district nurse. It is being erected on ground given to the Nursing Association by the Virginia Hot Springs Company near the baseball grounds.

Some of the articles deposited within the cornerstone were photographs of Melville E. Ingalls, Mrs. M. E. Ingalls, and Miss Gladys Ingalls, with notes of their work and services in Hot Springs; copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a photograph of the late Dr. Henry S. Pole, a historical sketch of the Hot Springs Valley Nursing Association, written by Miss Lena Townsend, and a sketch of Virginia Hot Springs, written by J. T. McAllister.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew arrived at the Homestead this morning from New York.

THRILLS FOR BRIARCLIFF.

Hotel Guests See Racing Car Driven Off Cliff for the Movies.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFF, N. Y., July 2.—Watching the filming of moving picture plays is becoming one of the enjoyable diversions of guests at the Briarcliff Lodge, as scarcely a week passes without the lodge being used as a setting for some company. During the last week the Vitagraph Company have been taking scenes here for the serial, "A Scarlet Runner." In one of these scenes a racing car is sent over a cliff near the hotel.

Mrs. John A. McCormick and family of Chicago have arrived at the lodge for the Summer.

Mrs. J. Stuart White is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. A. S. March of South Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Anness of New York are at the lodge for their usual Summer stay.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Bentley Squire and family have gone to Yellowstone Park and will return to Briarcliff in the early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Tilden of New York are guests of Mrs. J. Edward Simmons.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Corning and Mrs. M. C. Mastick of New York have joined the all-Summer colony at Briarcliff Lodge.

Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Kalt and Miss Margaret Kalt, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Thedford, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ruprecht, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson and Miss Bateson, all of New York.

Mrs. Hall Abbett has as her guest Miss Helen Taft of New York.

Miss Lyle to Wed Trooper.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Lyle of 1,043 Madison Avenue yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lisbeth Moore Lyle, to Sterling H. Ivison, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivison. Mr. Ivison is a member of Troop D, Squadron A, now encamped at Van Cortlandt Park. No date for the wedding has been fixed.

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Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve

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Not Genuine without the word

CELESTINS

UNITE TO AID MAYOR IN HIS CHARITY FIGHT

One Hundred Leading Citizens Form a Committee and Retain Lawyers.

WILL DEFEND KINGSBURY

Wickersham the Chairman, Schiff Treasurer, and Stanchfield and Littleton Counsel.

Cleveland H. Dodge yesterday announced the organization of a Citizens' Committee of One Hundred to support Mayor Mitchel "in his efforts to secure proper care and treatment for the city's 23,000 orphaned and dependent children and in his demand for freedom from religious interference in the work of the City Government." The committee will give legal and other services to the Mayor and the Commissioner of Charities.

The committee was organized, the announcement said, on June 28 at a luncheon given by Adolph Lewisohn, and these officers were elected: Mr. Dodge, Chairman; Mr. Lewisohn, Vice Chairman, and Alfred E. Marling, Secretary. Mayor Mitchel was present, at the invitation of Mr. Lewisohn.

In opening the discussion of the objects of the committee, Mr. Lewisohn, as reported by Mr. Dodge, said:

We have come together here in support of the Mayor, because we realize that the fight he has been waging is not his fight, but our fight. As members of this community, and as citizns of this country, we have no right to let him stand alone in this struggle. It is clear to us by this time that the Mayor has been fighting for two important principles. First, he has stood firmly upon his conviction that it is both the right and the duty of the city authorities to see to it that the city gets a dollar's worth for every dollar expended for the care of dependent children in private charitable institutions, as in every other phase of municipal activity.

To this end he has insisted upon adequate inspection and supervision of the various institutions housing the 23,000 homeless children who are the city's wards. He has demanded that these children shall be properly clothed and properly fed and that they shall be given a chance to learn and a chance to play, and that they shall be given a reasonable opportunity to grow up to be good citizens. This is what the Mayor has been fighting for. The Mayor's struggle in behalf of this principle has unfortunately thrust him into a fight in behalf of a still more fundamental principle—a principle that cannot be better expressed than by his own words before the Thompson Committee:

"If there is one thing that is fundamental in American life it is that just as we declare that Government shall not lay its hand upon the altar of the Church, so the Church shall not lay its hand upon the altar of Government."

As to the merits of these two issues there can be no division of opinion among good citizens of this city. It is our duty, therefore, regardless of race, creed, or political affiliations, to stand behind him in his courageous attitude on these issues. It is for this purpose that we have come together here today.

The Mayor's Response.

The Mayor addressed the committee briefly, and in closing said:

We have only one purpose, that is, that the 23,000 dependent children whom economic circumstance has snatched from their own families and committed to these institutions as foster parents shall receive the best possible care that can be given to them under the appropriations made by the City of New York for that purpose. That is not only a legal but a moral duty. That is our purpose and that is our program.

And because this issue (the religious issue) has been raised, because it has been raised foolishly and mistakenly, and from failure to understand the purposes of the City Government, perhaps, but none the less raised, the City Government needs the support and the assistance of the citizenship that can see straight upon this question.

Concerning the organization of the committee, Mr. Dodge yesterday made the following statement:

The committee was organized with every evidence of the utmost enthusiasm on the part of all the men assembled. A number of speeches were made indorsing the Mayor's course in this matter, expressing high admiration for his courage and pledging him their support. Oscar S. Straus eloquently expressed the sentiment of the meeting when he said, "He (the Mayor) has shown a wonderful amount of moral courage and of civic virtue, which is what we need. I would rather have no committee formed than have a committee formed that would give the impression that this is a religious fight. Certainly, we are not engaged in it from that point of view; and, therefore, every precaution should be taken that it will not have that appearance."

The Committee Membership.

The following persons, it was announced, have accepted membership in the committee:

Adler, Felix.	Lewisohn, S.
Arnsteon, Leo.	Lippman, W.
Bacon, Robert.	Loeb, W., Jr.
Baldwin, W. W.	Lovejoy, O. R.
Bainbridge, Dr. W. S.	McCarroll, W.
Baker, S.	Marling, A. E.
Barrows, Ira.	Marsh, M. A.
Bliss, C. N., Jr.	Marvin, L. P.
Breed, W. C.	Milbank, A. G.
Brinsmade, Dr. W. B.	Milburn, J. G.
Brown, E. E.	Moore, F. P.
Burleigh, G. W.	Morgan, W. F.
Burlingham, C. C.	Nichols, W. H.
Burrell, F. A. M.	Nissen, L.
Butler, Dr. G. R.	Norton, C. A.
Caldwell, R. J.	Ogden, W. L.
Canfield, G. F.	Osborne, W. C.
Carlton, N.	Outerbridge, E. H.
Chadbourne, W. M.	Pine, John B.
Childs, W. H.	Post, J. H.
Choate, J. H	Pratt, H. L.
Clark, Prof. J. B.	Putnam, G. H.
Coffin, C. A.	Reynolds, J. B.
Cotton, J. P.	Robertson, T. D.
Cranford, F. L.	Sachs, S.
Croly, H. C.	Sammis, E. G. S.
Cushman, B. A.	Schieffelin, W. J.
Cutting, R. F.	Schiff, J. H.
Delano, E.	Scribner, C.
Dodge, C. H.	Seligman, E. R. A.
Dodge, M. H.	Seligman, I.
Ely, R. E.	Sheldon, J.
Fagnani, C. P.	Shotwell, Prof. J. T.
Field, F. H.	Simon, R. E.
Fleming, M. C.	Sleicher, J. A.
Frankenheimer, J.	Sloan, S.
Frissell, A. S.	Sloane, W.
Giddings, Prof. F. H.	Speyer, J.
Goetze, Prof. F. A.	Stevens, E. F.
Griscom, L. C.	Straight, W. D.
Hammond, J. H.	Tucker, F.
Harmon, W. N.	Twitchell, H. K.
Holt, Hamilton.	Vanderlip, F. A.
Holt, Dr. L. E.	Villard, O. G.
Howland, C. P.	Warburg, F. M.
James, A. C.	Wardwell, A.
James, D. R., Jr.	Warren, S. N., Jr.
James, Dr. W. B.	White, A. M.
Keller, L.	Whitridge, W. F.
Kingsley, W.	Wickersham, G. W.
Kirkbride, F.	Wile, Dr. I. S.
Lambert, Dr. S. W.	Winthrop, B.
Lehman, A.	Wyeth, Dr. J. A.
Lewisohn, A.	

It was also announced that the Executive Committee of the organization had met on June 29 and elected George W. Wickersham Chairman, Jacob H. Schiff Treasurer, and John B. Stanchfield and Martin W. Littleton as counsel. The Executive Committee formally offered its services to the Mayor in representing and aiding him and the Commissioner of Public Charities in the proceedings now under way in the County Court of Kings County and in those to be instituted before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court of New York County.

MAY ADJOURN AUGUST 19.

Senator Kern Suggests That as Possible Day for Congress to End.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In spite of the crowded Senate calendar and the threatening Mexican situation the subject of adjournment is constantly discussed about the Capitol. The House could adjourn within a few weeks, but Senate leaders say that under the most favorable circumstances they could not possibly get through before the middle of August. Senator Kern said tonight that he thought it would be possible to adjourn by Saturday, Aug. 19, unless international developments prevented.

Besides several big supply measures the Senate has the Shipping bill, the Child Labor bill, conservation measures, the Immigration bill, and many minor matters to dispose of.

If there is to be an adjournment in time for the political campaign Congress leaders think some of the measures on the President's legislative program must be sacrificed. They hold that the Immigration bill and perhaps the conservation measures can be delayed until the short session without serious results.

DISCUSS ZIONIST POLICY.

Convention Speakers Disagree Over the Congress Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Five hundred delegates, representing virtually every part of the United States, assembled here today in the nineteenth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, an international organization that has for its aim the establishment of a home for the Jewish people in Palestine. From the moment that the first session was opened, in the South Broad Street Theatre, by Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Chairman of the local Executive Committee, it was evident that the convention is divided into two factions, one satisfied with the administration of the last year, the other determined on a change of policy.

The contest will centre itself about the Jewish Congress movement which was recently organized in this country, of which Justice Louis D. Brandeis is one of the principal advocates. Dr. Cohen will lead the opposition, he indicated in his opening address. Appealing for peace and harmony at this critical time in the history of the Jewish people, he warned the delegates not to be swayed by the cries of democracy nor to estrange any element among the Jews in America. By this Dr. Cohen meant the American Jewish Committee, of which ex-Judge Sulzberger and Dr. Cyrus Adler of this city are members, which is antagonistic to the Congress movement.

Dr. Cohen was answered by Dr. Shmarya Levin, former member of the Russian Duma, who represents the Inner Actions Committee of the international organization. In a speech which evoked much applause he urged his hearers not to have anything to do with the American Jewish Committee. He told them that the fight was on, and that it must be fought to a finish.

Louis Edward Levy, President of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia, welcomed the delegates on behalf of his organization. Addresses also were made by Dr. De Sola Pool, Miss Henrietta Szold, Joseph Barondess, and Dr. L. S. Rubinsohn of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the provisional committee for Zionist affairs held this morning at Horticultural Hall it was announced that Rabbi Stephen Wise had been elected President of that body in the place of Justice Brandeis.

Nearly $175,000 to aid the cause of Zionism was contributed at a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House tonight. A tribute to Justice Brandeis, who was throughout the day active in the deliberations and activities of the convention, caused a remarkable demonstration at the meeting. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, in addressing the gathering, said, in referring to Justice Brandeis:

"We rejoice not only because our leader has been chosen for one of the highest places of service to the American people, but because he has been chosen only after he has been tested as no other man in American history has been tested. We are rejoicing not because a Jew has been called to that service, but because a supremely noble Jew has been called to one of the great places of service to the Republic."

PASTOR FOR 25 YEARS.

Cardinal Farley Assists at Anniversary of Polish Priest.

Cardinal Farley, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, the Right Rev. J. J. Money, and the Very Rev. John J. Dunn, together with about eighty priests of the diocese, participated in a solemn high mass in the Polish Roman Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus, Seventh Street, near Avenue A, yesterday morning. The mass was in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. John H. Strzelecki as pastor.

More than 2,500 persons filled the street in front of the church, which was decorated with Papal, American, and Polish flags. In front of the church a Polish military society acted as a guard of honor through which Cardinal Farley passed from the parish house adjoining the church.

A short address was made by Mgr. Dunn, who commented on the work of Father Strzelecki, who has celebrated 10,125 masses since he became a priest. Cardinal Farley closed the ceremony with a special benediction cabled by the Pope. A luncheon was then served in the parish house.

Father Strzelecki was born in Warsaw in 1863, and came to this country in 1885. He was ordained at Troy, N. Y., in 1891. He received among other gifts a large silver and gold diamond and ruby studded wreath from members of his parish, a silver engraved plate from Ignace Paderewski, and a silver loving cup from L. N. Hammerling, President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers.

400,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Not an Accident or an Arrest on Resort's Busiest Day.

Coney Island entertained 400,000 visitors on its shores and in its amusement places yesterday, the record crowd of the season. At 6 o'clock in the morning the first of the throngs began to arrive, followed in the next few hours by thousands, who for the most part made straight for the sandy stretches of shore fronts. An hour before the opening of the Municipal Free Baths, at 7 o'clock, lines of persons extended four blocks.

Not an accident occurred, nor was there any work for the lifesavers. Captain John Linden of the Coney Island Police Station, who estimated the big attendance, said there had not been a disturbance throughout the resort during the day and evening, and not a single arrest had been made in handling the big crowds.

The trains of the elevated, surface lines, and the Fourth Avenue Subway connections, which handled the largest number of the visitors, were hard put to to carry the traffic. But as the day was one of practically four holidays—Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and the Fourth—many of those who went to the Island remained there over night and so escaped the crowding and rush back to the city. Whole families slept on the sands.

DOG SEES MANY BATTLES.

Now Forced to Stay Aboard Liner Because of Quarantine Laws.

Hoodoo Nelly, the veteran sheep dog of the Marne and the Dardanelles, is still being kept on the Cunarder Alaunia, which arrived yesterday from London, as the animal cannot get ashore at either end of the voyage owing to the quarantine regulations. During her adventurous career, which is vouched for by Second Steward Morris, Nelly was wounded in the battle of the Marne, took part in the naval relief of Antwerp and was blown up twice in the North Sea on mine sweepers. Later Nelly was on the battleship Goliath when she was torpedoed at the Dardanelles, and after being blown up twice more on a mine sweeper and a torpedo boat destroyer, she was rescued from the beach at Suvla Bay by the crew of the Queen Elizabeth. Later the big brown dog was handed over to the Alaunia and has now made a voyage to the Persian Gulf, and this is the second trip she has made to New York.

Ocean Highways.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—Murray Allison, G. R. Armstrong, C. C. Beaumont, F. E. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. Z. V. Brinkley, Miss H. M. Brinkley, Miss Elsie C. Brinkley, Alexander Cherry, W. Clark, Mrs. P. Donaldson, John Drage, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Jr., R. F. Green, Mrs. S. J. Griggs, S. B. Grundy, Miss Margaret M. Hannan, the Rev. C. Inwood, R. H. Jeffrey, J. E. Jones, John Lamb, Miss Ruth Lavington, Mrs. A. Samuel-Lyle, James R. Martin, Mrs. M. C. Milne, Miss Agnes C. Milne, Dr. Benjamin Moore, W. A. Nelson, Morton Otis, Arthur W. Parent, T. M. Paris, W. S. Pierce, George H. Parkes, Mrs. H. G. Reed, Miss S. Rice, E. F. Roberts, Miss J. F. Robertson, Mrs. H. A. Rose, J. A. Scott, D. F. Sheehan, Mrs. K. E. Silver, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. C. R. Sturgis, Mrs. E. Taylor, Miss F. B. Taylor, L. E. Vickers, Robert Vidal, A. H. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. White.

ALAUNIA, (London.)—Mrs. J. Bailey, Mrs. R. Boucicault, David Cochrane, Mrs. Beatrice Cochrane, Ernest C. Digby, Percy Dorset, George E. Etlinger, Miss Frances Galbraith, Mrs. Edith B. Hutchinson, Miss E. M. Hutchinson, Richard Lander, Samuel S. Reat, United States Consul at Rangoon; Mrs. Reat, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sadler, Miss Ellen Salt.

PUTS EARS ON MINES TO HEAR SUBMARINES

Inventor Says U-Boat Could Never Get Into Harbor Fitted Out with His System.

DEALS DEATH AT DISTANCE

E. F. Chandler Would Turn New York Approaches Into a Fatal Checker Board.

Apropos of the reported visit of a German submarine to these shores, Edward F. Chandler, an inventor of coast defense devices, says it would be no task for an undersea boat to get into any harbor on the Atlantic Coast without being seen until far enough inside to do what it came to do. Mr. Chandler said the statement of officials at Baltimore that the U-boat could not be in that harbor because they had not seen it come in was absurd.

"Suppose this was a hostile submarine," suggests Mr. Chandler, "or a fleet of them and our battleships were patrolling our coast, how would they be able to detect the invader? How could we tell where the blow might be struck?"

Mr. Chandler thinks the real solution to this problem lies in "the mine that hears," which he has invented, and which is part of a system of coast defense that is being worked out for New York and other American cities.

"Every one knows," said Mr. Chandler, "that in time of war harbors are protected with mines among which an enemy cannot easily pass without the risk of destroying himself. Depending on their nature, the mines are contact or shore-controlled mines. As the names indicate, the contact mine explodes when its trigger is actuated by a ship and the shore-controlled mine is exploded electrically from a station at the moment a ship is near it, that moment determined by observation.

Feeler on Submarine.

"Of the two kinds, the shore-controlled mine is the safer. The contact mine may break loose and become a menace, as tragic incidents of the present war have abundantly shown. Mines set for submarines at harbor entrances are sown so thickly that a submarine could not worm its way through the maze without blowing itself up. Whether or not the feat of running a mine field has been performed in the war, there is at least reason to think it has been attempted. Simon Lake, an authority on submarine boats in this country, not only declares that a submarine can penetrate a mine field but has shown how it can be done. He has devised a special type of submarine provided with an antennae-like projection or 'feeler,' which enables a submarine commander to push aside mines with reasonable safety.

"If the Lake and similar systems are able to perform their functions it is obvious that no harbor is absolutely safe from submarines. I have worked out a method for appying microphones to mines which, it seems to me, makes it quite impossible for a submarine to enter a mined harbor, and which also enables the officer in command of a station from which the shore-controlled mines are fired to detect the attempt of a surface vessel to enter under a cloak of fog."

Mr. Chandler then referred to an article by him in the July issue of The Popular Science Monthly which describes the technique of his invention.

"The system which I have devised," writes the inventor, "would render it possible to blow up a submarine trying to worm its way into a mine-protected harbor, or a battleship seeking to enter a harbor at night or in fog. In my system the mines are arranged in groups of four, each group constituting a field unit. On each mine a microphone is mounted. These microphones literally hear the hum of a submarine's motor. Not only that, but the particular microphone which hears the submarine best, because it is nearest to it, can be located. It is simple enough to determine whether a submarine is nearer mine 1 or mine 2 of a given field of four mines.

Hear Submarine 15 Miles Away.

"The field units are interconnected electrically, so that the entire harbor is sown not only with charges of high explosive, but with microphone detectors. Interconnection is necessary because mines 1 and 2 of one group constitute mines 3 and 4 of an adjacent group. Microphones are so remarkably sensitive (they have picked up the hum of submarines fifteen miles away in the present war) that they need not be lavishly employed in every case. Four microphones placed in the four corners of a small field would answer in many cases, since a ship can be blown up although it is fifty feet from the actual explosion. Few of us realize how terrific is the disruptive effect of the gases suddenly generated when several hundred pounds of explosive is set off.

"A mine field equipped with microphones in the manner indicated is electrically connected with a luminous annunciator. In other words, wires run from each microphone to a board which is divided into squares corresponding in number with those of the mine-field units. Behind each square a lamp is mounted. As a hostile ship passes through a mine field the nearest microphones pick up the vibrations of her propellers and the corresponding lamps on the board glow. The luminous annunciator may be twenty or more miles distant from the microphones; it may be in Chicago and the mine field in New York Harbor, if there were any military advantage in that great separation.

"It is always possible to follow the course of an intruding vessel merely by watching the lights as they flare up and die out in the squares of the luminous annunciator. The lamps actually visualize the course taken by the vessel under observation. If she enter square 22 of the field the lamp behind square 22 on the annunciator board glows; as she slips into square 23 of the mine field lamp 22 is extinguished and lamp 23 flares up.

"Mines are expensive. To provide them with microphones and to wire the microphones to a luminous annunciator board adds to the cost of installation. Suppose it were possible to use fewer mines—in other words, to use large squares—and suppose that it were possible to determine not merely the particular square into which a vessel has found its way but the particular mine of that square nearest which it happens to be, would not that solve the problem of cheapening the installation and heightening its effectiveness?

The Precision Indicator.

"With this idea in mind I have connected with the luminous annunciator board what may be called a 'precision indicator,' the purpose of which is to show which mine is to be exploded in order to destroy the interloper. A single precision indicator serves for all the mines, for the wiring is such that the precision indicator can be switched into the circuit of any mine field at will. The details cannot be revealed at the present time. It may be said, however, that the devices employed accurately locate a vessel in a square by averaging the momentary responsiveness of the four microphones at the corners of the square. It is very much as if a pencil were attached by four cords to as many pulling devices, the pull on each cord coming from a different point of the compass and representing the intensity of the sound heard in a microphone. Pulled in all four directions at once, but with different intensities, the pencil will rest at that point where all the forces are equalized. That point, in the case of the precision indicator, is the spot in which the hostile vessel is to be found.

"Imagine New York Harbor mined and microphoned in the manner that I have described; imagine the mines connected with a luminous annunciator at Fort Wadsworth and with a precision indicator provided for the purpose of determining which microphone in a square hears the most; imagine a submarine crawling very, very cautiously through the field, thrusting aside with careful antenna the anchor chains of the buoyant mines in its path. An American officer watches the luminous board. One by one the squares glow before him—19, 36, 53, 66. Unwittingly the submarine commander plots his course in a trail of light. He cannot be seen from the surface, and yet he is as visible, electrically at least, as a goldfish in a glass bowl.

Acts with Awful Suddenness.

"'Square 78,' says the American officer to himself as a new light flashes up. The time has come for action. He pulls a handle and switches the precision indicator into electrical connection with square 78. The submarine is nearest mine A of that unit, for the microphone on mine A is intensely active. He presses a button. Miles away a column of water is tossed into the air. An unseen enemy has been destroyed with awful suddenness; twenty sailors have been killed with merciful swiftness by a man who never saw them or was nearer than twenty miles to them.

"The naval and military strategists will note at once that this system which I have described has this advantage over the rather hap-hazard method of using the contact mine at present employed. It renders it possible to destroy a whole fleet, ship by ship, as it progresses into a harbor. The officer at the luminous indicator board has only to wait until the lamps show that the entire squadron has entered the field to blow up ship after ship at his pleasure. It is also apparent that the system is not limited in its application to the detection of battleships or submarines in a mine field, but that it can also be adapted to range-finding for shore batteries."

WOMAN A SUICIDE OFF FERRY

Photographs Found on City Boat Believed to be of Her.

The police of this city and Staten Island are trying to discover the identity of a well-dressed young woman, about 25 years old, who committed suicide by jumping off the municipal ferryboat Queen yesterday afternoon just as the vessel was entering the slip at South Ferry.

The Queen left St. George at 3:10 o'clock with a big crowd of excursionists for the Battery. The boat was about to be made fast at the end of its trip and the crowd had, with the exception of half a dozen persons, all surged to the front of the boat ready to rush ashore, when the young woman, who wore light clothing and no hat, was seen to leap off the stern of the upper deck. Four or five persons, who saw her yelled to Captain King, who was in the pilot house, but before a lifeboat could be lowered the woman had disappeared.

Lying on a seat, near the spot where she had jumped, the police found a large yellow leghorn hat with a pink feather at the side and a black velvet stole.

On a camp stool near by was a small black handbag containing $72 in cash and four photographs of the "taken-while-you-wait" type with the name of the Batchellor Studios, South Beach, S. I., stamped on the back. The police believe the pictures were those of the young woman who had jumped overboard.

MORGUE PORTER DIES.

Body Lies Among Those Unclaimed, as He Had Feared.

William Kelley, porter of the City Morgue, who used to say that he hoped his body would never lie among the unclaimed dead, died while posting a letter at Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue last Friday. As no relatives have been found to claim the body, it was removed to the Morgue among the unclaimed dead yesterday.

Kelley was at one time proprietor of Kelley's Express at the Grand Central Station, and was said to have amassed about $75,000. Business reverses ate into Kelley's bank account, and he was forced to accept odd jobs about town until he secured a steady job at the Morgue. His wife is said to be living, as well as a son, who was known as Kid Hennessey, a prizefighter.

Boy Falls from Boat and Drowns.

Francis Smith, 13 years old, of 126 Stanley Avenue, Yonkers, was drowned in the Hudson River last night. With three other boys he was in a small launch off the foot of Main Street. Smith was standing on top of the cabin of the launch as the steamer Rensselaer came along. The swell from the steamer tipped the launch and before Smith could get his balance he fell into the river. His friends tried to rescue him but failed.

William Stritt Dies in Street.

William Stritt, 58 years old, of 443 Ninth Avenue, Astoria, while returning from North Beach along the Old Bowery Bay Road in Astoria, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, fell to the roadway unconscious and before aid could be summoned was dead. The Coroner said death was due to heart failure.

DR. J. H. WOODWARD DIES.

Noted Ophthalmologist Came from a Family of Physicians.

Dr. Julius Hayden Woodward, an eye, ear, and throat specialist, died yesterday morning at his home, 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was director of instruction in the Ophthalmological Department of the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he was also Professor of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Woodward was born in Castleton, Vt., and began practice in Vermont with his father, the late Dr. Adrian T. Woodward, later going to Berlin, Germany, where he studied eye diseases under Professor J. Hirschberg. On his return here he joined the Faculty of the University of Vermont, where he was Professor of Materia Medica until 1893, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear until 1898, and also Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat for some time.

In November, 1897, he removed to this city and was connected with the Nose, Throat, and Lung and the Metropolitan Throat Hospitals for several years. During 1894 he studied ophthalmology in Paris under Landolt, Trousseau, Volude, de Wecker, Panas, Gulizowski, and Abadie.

At the time of his death Dr. Woodward was President of the Faculty Association of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Obituary Notes.

Miss HELEN SAUNDERS, whose leg was amputated a month ago in an effort to save her life, died on Saturday night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Saunders, in Hackettstown, N. J., in her seventeenth year.

Mrs. MARGARET COSNER, a resident of Newton, N. J., all her life, died on Saturday at her home there in her eighty-first year.

BENJAMIN M. PECK, a resident of Cos Cob, Conn., dropped dead from heart disease on Saturday afternoon while mowing his lawn. He was in his sixty-fifth year.

HARRIS GOLDSTEIN, a business man of Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday at his home there in his fifty-seventh year.

WILLIAM HENRY SCHAAF, a son of William Schaaf, with whom he was associated in the hay and grain business, died on Saturday night at his home in Hackensack, N. J., in his twenty-fifth year.

STEWART H. HOPKINS, a member of the firm of Hopkins & Williams, coal and lumber dealers of Newton, N. J., died on Saturday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year.

GEORGE BAYLISS, one of the founders and Mayor for fifteen years of the Borough of North Arlington, N. J., died on Friday at his home in Montville, N. J., in his sixty-eighth year.

Miss MARY FRANCES KIMBALL, sister of the late Professor Rodney G. Kimball of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died on Saturday at her home, 253 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year.

WILLIAM JEROME KELLY, a clerk in the State Automobile License Bureau here, died on Saturday at his home, 237 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-ninth year.

PAGE PETERS, a moving-picture actor, was drowned off Hermosa Beach, Cal., on Thursday, June 22.

Mrs. ELLEN BLOCK, a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died at her home, 685 Classon Avenue, in that city, in her seventy-fifth year.

HARRY SCHWEITZER, a pioneer poultry merchant in Washington Market, died yesterday at his home, 2,370 Seventh Avenue, in his fifty-fifth year.

CHARLES H. CALDWELL, a former resident of Arlington, N. J., died at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J.

Mrs. FLOY SEXTON VOGL, wife of Werner H. Vogl, a window shade manufacturer, died at her home in Lynbrook, L. I., in her forty-first year.

Mrs. JOHANNA SHAW died at her home, 330 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-ninth year.

A. H. MESSITER DEAD.

Organist and Choirmaster of Trinity Church for 31 Years.

Arthur Henry Messiter, who retired in 1897 after being organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church for thirty-one years, died last night at his home, 20 Hamilton Terrace, in his eighty-third year. He was born in Frome, Somersetshire, England, and after receiving his early education from private tutors studied music during 1860-5. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Music from St. Stephen's College in Annandale, N. Y.

Mr. Messiter was the author of several works on music, among which were "History of the Choir and Music of Trinity Church," which was published here in 1907. He married Miss Margaret Gladdis, daughter of Jacob Bergen Gladdis of Jersey City, in 1871.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

IAASON.—June 28, Brooklyn Jewish Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Iaason, a daughter.

JACOBS.—June 29, 2 East 120th St., to Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Jacobs, a daughter.

KORN.—June 27, 31 West 120th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Korn, a son.

RAISIN.—June 25, 530 McDonough St., Brooklyn, to Rev. M. and Mrs. Raisin, a daughter.

Engaged.

ADLER—FROMAN.—Rose Froman to Leo Adler.

BLICKMAN — RUBINSTEIN. — Mae Rubinstein to Harry Blickman.

BROWN—WARSHAUER.—Lillie Warshauer to David Brown.

CHASEN — ROSENFELD.—Sadye Rosenfeld to Samuel S. Chasen.

COHEN—ABRAHAMSON.—Nettie Abrahamson to Dr. M. Cohen.

DREYFUS—HANAUER.—Emma Hanauer to Joseph Dreyfuss.

EPSTEIN—KASSELL.—Lena Kassell to Arthur Epstein.

FLEGENHEIMER—LESSER.—Selma Lesser to Herman Flegenheimer.

GILLIS — BLUMBERG.—Anna Blumberg to Jack Gillis.

HABERMAN—HEISLER.—Betty Heisler to Morris Haberman.

JACOBS—KRANCER.—Millicent Krancer to Joseph Jacobs.

LEVY—DRANGLE.—Birdie Drangle to Bert Levy.

LUBETKIN — SHIDLOVSKY.—Jennie Shidlovsky to Alexander Lubetkin.

MEYER—SHAPIRO.—Jennie Shapiro to Philip Meyer.

OSTRANE—ASTRACHAN. — Mae A. Astrachan to Arthur Ostrane.

PERMAN—GREENBERG. — Marion Greenberg to Mack Perman.

ROCHE—MENGES.—Florence M. Menges to Ernest S. Roche.

ROCHEFORT—JEMISON. — Lydia A. Jemison to Raymond N. Rochefort.

SLATER—HOLZMAN.—Mamie Holzman to Aaron D. Slater.

STERNGLANZ—LEVY.—Sara Levy to Jack Sternglanz.

TOBISH—CALLMAN.—Minna Callman to Abe Tobish.

VOICE—DAROFF.—Elizabeth Daroff to Albert B. Voice.

WALLACE—SCHWARTZ.—Anna V. Schwartz to A. M. A. Wallace.

Married.

KRECH—CHAPIN.—On Saturday, July 1, 1916, at St. Bernard's Church, Bernardsville, N. J., by the Rev. Thomas Conover, Mary Stevens Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, to Shepard Krech.

PRENTICE—MACDONALD. — On Saturday, July 1, 1916, at the home of the bride at Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, by the Rev. William P. Stevenson, D. D., Islay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Macdonald, to Lester Marshall Prentice.

SANGER—DONLEY.—On June 28, Louise C. Donley to Leonard Sanger.

SMITH—KINNEY.—On July 2d, 1916, at Church of Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, N. Y., Jean F. Kinney to Terence E. Smith. Montreal papers please copy.

ABRAMS—WOOD.—June 29, Caroline Wood to Harold B. Abrams.

BARNETT—FENSTEN. — June 29, Dorothy Fensten to Edward A. Barnett.

EMANUEL — RUNKEL. — June 27, Belle Runkel to Milton Emanuel.

FELIX—KRAMER.—June 29, Sidonia Kramer to Louis E. Felix.

HAAS—ROSENFELD.—June 25, Irene Rosenfeld to Sidney A. Haas.

JACOBS—ELLISON. — June 29, Bertha Ellison to Jerome A. Jacobs.

KOTTLE—ROSEN.—June 27, Frances Rosen to Adolf Kottle.

METZGER—HASLACHER.—June 25, Estelle Haslacher to Leonard Metzger.

OBSHILER—HENRY.—June 29, Sylvia Henry to Jack Obshiler.

OTHS—BLOCH.—June 25, Sadie Bloch to Arthur Oths.

SCHWALBE—KLEIN.—June 25, Pauline C. Klein to Charles Schwalbe.

SILVERBERG — MAYER. — June 28, Julia Mayer to Charles G. Silverberg.

WEINBERG—ROTHENBERG.—July 2, Cecilia Rothenberg to Emanuel Weinberg.

WEITZER — MARGOLIES. — July 2, Anna Margolies to Louis Weitzer.

Brooklyn.

AARONSTEIN—CHILOWITZ.—July 1, Esther Chilowitz to Abraham Aronstein.

AUDLER—KIRSCHBAUM.—June 25, Lillian Kirschbaum to Jerome Audler.

COHEN—HOROWITZ.—July 2, Mildred Horowitz to Elias M. Cohen.

DUNWORTH — DOWNING. — July 1, May Downing to Henry T. Dunworth.

KRUEGER—COFOD.—June 29, Florence Cofod to Frank E. Krueger.

ROSEN—GRUMBACH.—June 28, Irma Grumbach to Joseph Rosen.

Long Island.

BRYANT—ROBINSON.—June 26, Sea Girt, Marion Robinson to Frederic W. Bryant.

UIHLEIN—EARLEY.—June 28, Blissville, Isabel Earley to Louis Uihlein.

Newark.

HAUSEN—PFENNIG.—June 28, Josephine Pfennig to Christian A. Hausen.

RUDERSCHMIDT—HANN.—July 1, Winifred Hann to Frank Ruderschmidt.

Died.

BEARDSLEY.—At Easthampton, L. I., June 30, 1916, Elizabeth Annsopher Beardsley. Funeral services at the family residence, Park Av., Utica, N. Y., Monday, at 11 o'clock, July 3.

BELLEVUE.—May Waller, wife of the late Fernand S. Bellevue, suddenly at the Mount Vernon Hospital, July 1. Funeral private.

BERRY.—On Sunday, July 2, 1916, Margaretta Berry, beloved mother of Anne Andrade, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral service and interment at Woodbridge, N. J.

BLOSSOM.—At Garden City, L. I., on Saturday, July 1, 1916, Mary W. Blossom, widow of the late Charles W. Blossom, in her 84th year. Funeral private.

BROWNE.—On July 2, Mary E. Browne, nee Cox, wife of William Browne and mother of William J. and Arthur F. Browne. Funeral from her late residence, 663 Lexington Av., Tuesday, July 4.

CADE.—At Arcola, N. J., John T. Cade, age 55 years, of Huntingdon, England. Funeral at his residence, Arcola, N. J., July 3, at 2:30 P. M.

CROMWELL.—On Sunday, July 2, 1916, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Louise Barton Cromwell, daughter of the late Major James and Anna Barton Cromwell. Funeral services at the residence of William T. Smith, 123 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 5, at 3 P. M.

ESTABROOK.—On July 1, 1916, Harry Crowningshield Estabrook, at his late residence, 57 East 121st St. Interment Wellesley, Mass., Wednesday, July 5.

FIELD.—At Portchester, N. Y., on first day, seventh month, 2d, William H. Field, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, Upper Ting St., fourth day, seventh month, 5th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages at Portchester Station on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:27. Interment at Purchase, N. Y.

FINLAY.—Edward H., of 349 Montrose Av., South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, July 1, of heart failure. Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. D., L. & W. train from West 23d St., N. Y., 9.10 A. M.

FISHER.—Eliza, entered into rest after a brief illness on July 1, at her residence, 341 West 18th St. Funeral service Tuesday, July 4, at 8 P. M. Interment Wednesday morning.

FISHER.—Charles. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank X. Campbell Building.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GRANGER.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, July 1, 1916, John T. Granger. Funeral services at St. John's Church, corner Passaic and Lafayette Avs., Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie R. R., 1:15 P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, July 2, 1916, Alexander Gordon, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Spencer Johnson, in his 90th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 809 East 180th St., Bronx, on Tuesday, July 4, 8:30 P. M.

KIMBALL.—Mary Frances, daughter of the late Warren and Mary Seeley Kimball, in her 72d year. Funeral services at 2:30 P. M., on Monday, July 3, at her home, 253 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment private. Out of town papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—On Sunday morning, in her 59th year, Mary Keith, wife of John Brooks Leavitt, and daughter of the late Ormes B. and Julia Boudinot Keith. The funeral service will take place at her home, 1 Lexington Av., on Tuesday morning, July 4, at 11:30 A. M.

LESTER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., July 1, 1916, Henry M. Lester. Funeral service at his home, 45 Pintard Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, July 3, 1916, on arrival of the 2:15 P. M. train from Grand Central Station. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

LUCKEY.—Suddenly, at Presbyterian Hospital, on Sunday, July 2, Harold Chester Luckey, beloved husband of Edna Walsh and brother of Mrs. Charles E. Hagelling. Funeral at his late residence, 1,700 Anthony Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, at 1 P. M. White Plains papers please copy.

MESSITER.—Arthur Henry, Mus. Doc., on July 2, at his residence, 20 Hamilton Terrace, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral later.

MILLS.—On July 2, 1916, Annie Mills, beloved wife of Edwin H. Mills. Funeral services at her late residence, 110 East 87th St., Tuesday, July 4, 11:30 A. M.

MORIES.—Suddenly, at Lincoln Park, N. J., on June 30, Kathe Mories, nee Springer, beloved wife of Fred G. Mories. Interment private, on Sunday, July 2.

POTTER.—On Sunday, July 2, at his residence, Wakefield, R. I., Jeremiah Potter, son of the late Jeremiah Potter and Elizabeth Dewitt Robinson. Funeral at Church of the Ascension, Wakefield, R. I., on Wednesday, July 5, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave New York at 10:03 A. M., returning arrive New York at 11:10 P. M.

RUNK.—Suddenly, on Friday, June 30, 1916, George Sebastian, beloved husband of Isabella Runk, (nee Schlosser,) at his Summer home, Premium Point, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral services on Monday, 3d inst., at 8 P. M., at his city residence, 10 West 77th St. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

SAILOWITZ.—After a lingering illness, Julia Sailowitz, on July 2, in her 61st year. Funeral on July 4 at 2 P. M. from residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. N. Stein, 920 St. John's Av., Bronx.

SCHWEITZER.—Harry, beloved husband of Anna Schweitzer, father of Phoebe Roth, Irving and Allen Schweitzer. Funeral Tuesday, July 4, 11 A. M., from his late residence, 2,370 7th Av.

SILBERBERG.—Sigmund, suddenly, on July 2, in his 59th year, beloved husband of Carrie and dear father of Herbert. Funeral services at his late residence, 274 West 140th St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Washington, D. C., and Buffalo papers please copy.

TEPPER.—On July 2, 1916, Mariana Townsend, wife of Frederick Tepper. Funeral services at her residence, Wyoming Av., Wyoming, N. J., on Tuesday, July 4, at 3 P. M., on the arrival of Lackawanna train leaving New York at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages at Millburn Station.

WINTHROP.—On Friday morning, June 30th, at one hundred and seventy West Fifty-ninth Street, Mary V. S. Winthrop, daughter of the late Grenville and Elizabeth van S. Oddie Winthrop. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, on Monday afternoon, July 3d, at three o'clock.

WOODWARD.—Dr. Julius Hayden, dearly beloved husband of Mary Madeleine Denahue, Sunday morning, July 2, at 9:10 o'clock, at his home, 200 West 58th St. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Av. and Fiftieth St., Monday morning, July 3, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Brandon, Vermont, Tuesday morning.

BARRY.—John J., 434 East 139th St., June 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BORCHERS.—Herman, 1,229 Webster Av., Bronx, July 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CALLERY.—Michael J., St. Joseph's Hospital, June 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOUGHERTY.—Catherine A., 340 East 138th St., June 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FERRIS.—Joseph, 4,175 3d Av., June 30. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

GUSCOTT.—Annie M., June 30. Funeral 504 West 126th St.

HAWLITSCHECK.—Augusta, 621 Union Av., Bronx, July 1, aged 56.

HERGADEN.—Edward J., 2,143 Amsterdam Av., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HOPKINS.—Catherine A., 51 Charles St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

KIERCE.—John J., 110 King St., June 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Harry W., Ellis Island, July 1, aged 52.

LEVI.—Solomon D., 52 East 131st St., July 1, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

McGUIRE.—Hugh, 1,130 College Av., Bronx, July 1, aged 70.

MAROSCO.—Stephen, 321 Bleecker St., June 30, aged 27. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Michael, 1,710 2d Av., June 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'SHEA.—Thomas, 1,581 Lexington Av., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ROTH.—Bertha, 271 West 118th St., July 1, aged 24. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

STAHL.—Henry A., 2,365 Davidson Av., Bronx, June 30, aged 60.

STERN.—Benjamin, 510 Manhattan Av., June 30, aged 74.

Brooklyn.

DORNHEIM.—Carl, 78 Cornelia St., July 1. Funeral service today.

DOWNEY.—Annie, 354 56th St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

FINN.—Mary, 1,817 Woodbine St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

HALLEY.—Thomas, 269 Classon Av., July 1. Funeral service today.

HELFERICH.—Joseph, 58 Norman Av., July 1, aged 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LEHMAN.—Julius, 200 Martense St., June 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEITCH.—Delia, 315 Greenwood Av., June 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCUNE.—James, 27 Wyckoff St., July 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—John, 58 2d Place, July 1, aged 65. Funeral service tomorrow.

NOLEN.—Elizabeth, 172 Bergen St., July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WELDON.—Frances, 2,614 Voorhies Av., June 30, aged 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ZILLMAN.—Batha, 482 Gates Av., July 1. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BALTY.—Charles, 82 Madison St., Hoboken, June 30, aged 40. Funeral tomorrow.

BRINKMAN.—Peter, Newark, June 30, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CASLER.—Esther M., 88 Summer Av., Newark, July 1.

EICKHOFF.—Lawrence, 170 Lincoln St., Jersey City, June 30, aged 12.

GARRICK.—Lena, 204 Ogden Av., Jersey City, July 1, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KISHELSKI.—Alexandra, Newark, June 30, aged 10.

MEYER.—Milton J., 805 Park Av., Hoboken, July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

SCHNELLE.—Emma, 621 South 19th St., Newark, July 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SHUZLIS.—Martin, Newark, June 30, aged 17.

Long Island.

FACHENBACK.—Lizzie, Corona, June 30, aged 37.

MERTZ.—Hazel E., Richmond Hill, June 30.

In Memoriam.

BLEWITT.—Joseph, mass Blessed Sacrament Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

COHN.—Yetta, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, July 9, 2 P. M.

CULLEN.—Thomas, mass St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

DOUDERA.—Charles and Elmore, in memory of; died July 3, 1909.

DOWD.—William H., in memory of; died July 3, 1911.

FLEISCHMANN.—Markus, in memory of; died July 6, 1911.

GETREU.—Emma H., in memory of; died July 5, 1911.

JACOBSON.—Janie, unveiling monument, Betholem Fields, July 4, 3 P. M.

KAHN.—Max H., in memory of; died July 3, 1905.

KANE.—John, mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

LENT.—John F., in memory of; died July 4, 1915.

McGINTY.—Chaplain Joseph, mass, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, today, 10 A. M.

MARX.—Lottie, in memory of; died July 4, 1905.

MILLER.—Tobias, in memory of; died July 6, 1915.

PLASTRIK.—Hannah, in memory of; died July 3, 1914.

RICE.—Patrick, mass, Our Lady of Solace Church, Bronx, tomorrow.

ULLMAN.—Adolph, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, July 9, 3 P. M.

WALSH.—John, in memory of; died July 3, 1914.

WISE.—Morris, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, July 9.

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TENNIS PLAYERS URGED TO HELP PRESERVE PURE AMATEURISM

URGE TENNIS MEN TO RESCUE SPORT

Executive Committee of U. S. N. L. T. A. Points to Perils Menacing Pure Amateurism.

FORMAL APPEAL SENT OUT

Capitalization of Skill and Paying of Players' Expenses by Clubs Called the Chief Dangers.

Declaring that "certain abuses have begun to creep into tennis in this country," the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association has issued a printed appeal to the players and tennis officials of the nation asking them, in the name of good sportsmanship and for the repute and future of the game, to get together to combat the dangers which threaten, if unchecked, to disrupt tennis as a purely amateur sport.

The committee says that the sport is at present in danger of having to change its high ideals so as to conform to the slogan of sport for the sake of a livelihood. Two evils are specifically pointed out—one, the fact that some tennis men are entering the sporting goods business and making capital of their skill on the courts to augment their commercial gains; the other, the paying of the expenses of players by clubs giving tournaments.

The capitalization of skill, the manifesto says, is a constantly increasing menace. Free discussion of the subject in the tennis clubs is asked.

The statement makes clear that tennis players have been bordering on the brink of professionalism through taking expense money and gratuities from clubs for appearance in tournaments. This danger, the committee believes, can best be counteracted by the passing of a rule which shall bar any man from taking expense money from other than his own club or association.

Amended Amateur Rule Submitted.

In furtherance of the appeal the amended amateur rule drawn up by the Executive Committee is submitted to the members of the association for their judgment thereupon. The rule will come up before the meeting of the national association next February, and was drawn in consequence of just such evils as those which the Executive Committee seeks to curb by enlisting the support of the players and officials.

The full text of the manifesto is as follows:

Lawn tennis, more than any other game, is played for its own sake. Unsportsmanlike conduct among contestants in private or public matches is so rare as to be altogether negligible. It is the only game in which the contestants, if left to themselves, persistently and whole-heartedly and instantly decide doubtful points in favor of their adversaries. This manly and generous spirit, the noblest asset which any game can have, is a trust of which the U. S. N. L. T. A. is the trustee. And it is the duty of this association, in order to conserve this precious asset, to carry into its councils the same spirit which the individuals who compose the association carry onto the courts.

Certain abuses have begun to creep into tennis in this country, and it is the sense of your committee that these abuses, though small in themselves, are contagious, and if unchecked, will sooner or later tarnish this finest and cleanest of all sports.

Asks Discussion and Criticism.

With a view to stamping out these abuses the Executive Committee of U. S. N. L. T. A. at its last meeting, March 17, 1916, proposed certain amendments to the amateur rule, and recommended their adoption by the association as part of the by-laws, at the next annual meeting, to be held in February, 1917. the committee desires to give them the widest publicity possible, and most earnestly requests you to bring them before the members of your club for discussion and criticism and to give to the committee the benefit of your suggestions. The committee has every confidence that you will approach this serious matter, not from the standpoint of any possible local and transient interest, but from the broad and generous standpoint of the best permanent interests of lawn tennis throughout the country.

As this year the association is doing all in its power to encourage boys to play the game, and to develop tennis in public parks, it is a particularly appropriate time to make a determined stand, not only to preserve these fine ideals and traditions which have always obtained in tennis, but to place them once and for all upon an unshakable foundation.

The proposed changes in the amateur rule are based on five fundamental principles:

No player shall deliberately capitalize his reputation.

No player shall receive traveling expenses for playing in a tournament, team match or exhibition, except from a club or association which he represents.

All team or exhibition matches where gate receipts are charged shall be under the strict supervision of the Executive Committee.

Players engaged in the tennis goods business, though not made professionals, shall, while so engaged, be ineligible to compete in events sanctioned by the U. S. N. L. T. A.

There shall be a tribunal to interpret the amateur rule and apply it to each individual case.

A Clear Cut Distinction Drawn.

There is a vast difference between the paying of a player's expenses by a club giving a tournament and the paying of a player's expenses by his own club to represent it in an event given by another organization. For in the first instance a club can make money by charging gate receipts and the more prominent players it can hire to enter, the greater will be the receipts, while in the second instance no one can make any financial gain. The first is illegitimate and should not be permitted—the second is legitimate.

The committee feels there is danger in the playing of exhibition or team matches for gate receipts, because such matches unconsciously tend to create partnerships between clubs for the purpose of making money out of the game, and the amendments therefore require competing clubs to obtain permission of the committee to hold such an event. For the same reason the committee feels that clubs or associations charging gate receipts should not contribute to the expenses of other clubs or associations belonging to the U. S. N. L. T. A., as this would be an incentive to both clubs to enter a partnership to make money out of the game.

Little harm has resulted up to date from tennis players entering the tennis goods business, but the tendency to enter this line of work is increasing, and unless checked will develop into a serious abuse. Often it distinctly advertises a player's tennis fame for the sake of making money, and it also gives those players an advantage over players in other forms of business; for in the past sporting goods companies have in many instances given their employes or representatives the time enough away from their business to win championships or achieve great reputations as athletes, while other forms of business would suffer from neglect should their employes or representatives be given the same amount of time for athletic competitions. Your committee believes that the only proper connection between amateur sport and business is that in which the former furnishes the health and sense of well being with which to tackle the problems of the latter.

Action to Take Effect in 1918.

The committee therefore feels that no man engaged in the handling, buying or selling of tennis goods should be permitted, while he is so engaged, to enter invitation or open tournaments given under the auspices of the U. S. N. L. T. A., but they do not consider that he should be declared a professional. And as a number of prominent players have been so engaged for a number of years past, it would be unfair to bar them now without giving them a chance to make other arrangements should they desire to give up that business and play in tournaments. The committee therefore proposes that any man engaged in this work after April 1, 1918, shall be ineligible to play during the time he is so engaged. Undoubtedly some players who are in the tennis business get no pecuniary advantage from their skill and reputation in the game, but the committee feels that the rule must be rigid in order to be enforceable. The attempt to make fine distinction would inevitably lead to hard feeling and suspicions of favoritism.

By these amendments the Executive Committee is made the tribunal to decide whether a player has violated any provision contained therein, and is given power to reinstate. No amateur rule can be drawn to cover every case, and there must be a tribunal to apply and interpret the rule, just as a court of law applies the law in each particular case. The Executive Committee can be depended upon to use common sense and discretion in their interpretations of the rule.

The Executive Committee must count upon the clubs of the U. S. N. L. T. A. to co-operate with them in their aim to keep the association free for all time from any infringement of the amateur rule, either of the letter of that rule or of the spirit, to the end that the fair name of the association may continue forever clean and above reproach.

The ideal of lawn tennis in this country has been from the beginning "sport for sport's sake." The danger is that this ideal may change to "sport for the sake of a livelihood," and thus bring our association into ridicule and censure, is the danger which now confronts us. But this danger we may push very easily if only we will meet each problem as it arises with the question not "Is there anything in the rule to prevent this?" but "Does this conform to the spirit of the game?"

BINZEN DEFEATS KNOX.

Fordham Player Advances in University Heights Tennis.

The open tournament of the University Heights Tennis Club advanced rapidly yesterday, most of the second and third round matches being finished. The leading men in the event had little difficulty in winning their way through. Elliott Binzen of Fordham defeated L. W. Knox in the third round, 6—2, 6—4. L. M. Banks also came through with a victory over A. J. Ostendorf, the score being 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. The summaries:

Singles.—First Round—Dr. E. G. Littell won from F. T. Powers by default; Paul Goold won from H. Bonaduso by default; J. W. Mersereau won from M. Peabody by default; Lieutenant Gill defeated R. Perry, 6—1, 6—4; N. S. Holt defeated L. Robinson, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5; C. Chambers won from G. R. Packer by default; S. Spaeth won from E. Devlin by default; F. T. Hunter defeated J. H. Ackerland, 6—4, 6—4. Second Round—Ingo Hartman won from J. Rondesson by default; J. W. Fox won from R. B. Jones by default; G. W. Mersereau won from Dr. W. Rosenbaum by default; J. S. O'Neale defeated F. M. Letson, 6—3, 6—3; C. B. Pegram defeated W. Granger, 6—1, 6—2. Paul Goold defeated J. W. Mersereau, 6—7, 6—2, 6—4; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated L. H. Shumway, 10—8, 6—4; L. Croley defeated E. Barlow, 6—0, 6—2; C. Chambers defeated S. Spaeth, 6—0, 6—1; F. T. Hunter defeated W. Botsford, 6—4, 6—1. Third Round—A. Behr defeated L. Schlesinger, 6—8, 6—4; C. S. Burrows defeated Ingo Hartman, 7—5, 7—5; J. W. Fox defeated G. W. Mersereau, 6—1, 6—8; J. S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated C. B. Pegram, 6—0, 6—3; E. G. Littell won from R. L. James by default; L. M. Banks defeated A. J. Ostendorf, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; E. Binzen defeated L. W. Knox, 6—2, 6—4; G. S. Groesbeck defeated L. J. Helms, 6—1, 6—3; E. Behar defeated H. Fitzpatrick, 6—2, 4—2, and default; Dr. W. N. Jennings defeated W. M. Fisher, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4; A. Behr defeated G. F. Burrows, 6—4, 6—3; J. W. Fox defeated H. Bassford, 6—4, 6—2.

Reach Finals in Mixed Doubles.

The mixed doubles tournament on the courts of the Sunningdale Country Club was continued yesterday, and the final round was reached. One surprise marked the playing of the semi-final round. Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Hamilton Adler defeated Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf in a well played three-set match, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6. Miss Elsa Rayser and Elliott Binzen won the other final round brackets by defeating Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkampf, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3. The summaries:

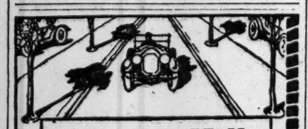
Mixed Doubles—Second Round—Miss Elsa Rayser and E. Binzen defeated Mrs. A. Sidenberg and F. Kuhn, 6—3, 7—5. Third Round—Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf won from Mrs. Harold Lehman and A. Limburg by default; Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and Hamilton Adler defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Eugene Nolan, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Elsa Rayser and E. Binzen won from Miss Helen Bernhard and M. Goldman by default; Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkampf defeated Miss Howe and Paul Goold, 6—1, 6—2. Semi-Final Round—Mrs. Herbert Carlebach and H. Adler defeated Miss Marie Wagner and A. J. Ostendorf, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6; Miss Elsa Rayser and E. Binzen defeated Miss Margaret Grove and H. Steinkampf, 6—7, 7—5, 6—3.

IMPROVING SOUTH FIELD.

Football Revival Results in Changes at Columbia's Arena.

In an effort to develop one of the best football playing fields in the country, Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia University, has engaged a professional ground keeper and squad of workmen to put South Field in condition for the gridiron season, which will open Oct. 7. Last Summer, in preparation for the first Columbia football team in a decade, the work on South Field consisted solely of resodding the baseball diamond, but the unexpected interest aroused at Columbia has practically demanded this year the most painstaking construction work on the playing grounds.

By an order of the Trustees of the university, the field has been closed since the last baseball game on May 30 and will remain protected until the end of this week. During the past month it has been leveled, seeded carefully, and the new baseball diamond in the southeast corner has been sodded over and rolled, until now there is hardly an ungrown spot a square foot large. The field will be open to the use of the Summer school students for six weeks beginning next Monday, but at the end of that period it will be closed again until Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf calls out the football squad about Sept. 10.



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TENNIS SURPRISES ON NASSAU COURTS

Pell, Niles, and Murray Gain Semi-Finals Over Washburn, Voshell, and Throckmorton.

Three players reached the semi-final round of the singles event of the invitation tennis tournament at the Nassau Country Club yesterday — Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Nathaniel W. Niles, and R. Lindley Murray. The other semi-final round bracket lies between Karl Behr and Dean Mathey, the latter having advanced through the second round by his victory over Wallace Johnson. Pell made his advance by defeating Watson M. Washburn by the surprising score of 6—0, 6—3. The attainment of a semi-final round bracket by N. W. Niles brought defeat to S. Howard Voshell, who conquered W. J. Clothier in an earlier round. Niles won at 5—7, 6—4, 6—3. Murray scored his victory over Harold Throckmorton at 6—3, 6—3.

It was the Murray-Throckmorton match which drew the most attention. In the Sleepy Hollow tournament the Jersey player surprised both himself and his friends by defeating Murray, and the contest of yesterday was the first meeting of the two since that time. It was quite a different Murray who faced Throckmorton on the Nassau courts. In the previous encounter Murray showed plainly that he was far from his capable form. Conditions at Glen Cove were to his liking for the second meeting. The tournament is being played on grass, which allows Murray to show his best game, and Throckmorton, though he put forth a stubborn resistance, was outplayed by his Pacific Coast rival.

Throckmorton started service and won the first game of the match. Thereafter each contestant won on service for six games, and the scores were decisively in favor of one or the other, as the case might be, with the exception of the first. On the seventh game Murray, who was attacking at the net, broke through, but ha accomplished the result in a deuce game which had been 40—15 against him. With this start toward victory, he raced away with the eighth game, Throckmorton getting only 1 point, mainly because he found difficulty in handling Murray's service. With his own service confronting him, Throckmorton was a bit unsteady, and Murray placed and volleyed with such force that his opponent could not rally. This gave the set to Murray at 6—3, after he had taken four straight games from Throckmorton.

In the second set Throckmorton tried hard to offset the play of his opponent by brilliant work at the net. He did succeed in making a better fight, but Murray was not to be denied. The second set for the first six games duplicated the first in that each player won three. Murray almost succeeded in breaking down Throckmorton's service in the second game, which went to 9—7 on points, before the Jersey youngster could snatch away the victory. Murray won his own service on the seventh game and added the eighth game to his credit by smothering Throckmorton's shots at the net. The Jersey man's service was broken this time in a love game, and, though Throckmorton rallied a bit in the final game, he could not put on speed enough to prolong the contest.

After the manner in which S. Howard Voshell has played in recent tournaments it was somewhat unexpected that Niles should put him out. The great amount of tennis that Voshell has played probably counted against him. Before taking on Niles he had played three contests in eighteen hours, and one of these matches—the Long Island championship—had been played on clay. Voshell won the title but at the expense of his game yesterday. He was defeated 6—7, 6—4, 6—3, and showed plainly that the policy of changing to the dirt court had worked against the merit of his play. His speed was gone and he was uncertain of his strokes even though he did succeed in taking the first set from the Bostonian.

There was only weak resistance on the part of Watson M. Washburn to the aggressive play of T. R. Pell. He could not accomplish anything with Pell's severe game, and was beaten in a love set in quick time. The next set his slap drive worked to better advantage down the lines and to the base line, but it was not enough to hold in check the work of Pell.

The summaries:

Singles.—Third Round—Dean Mathey defeated Wallace Johnson, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3. Fourth Round—T. R. Pell defeated W. M. Washburn, 7—5, 8—10, 6—1; N. W. Niles defeated S. H. Voshell, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3; R. L. Murray defeated H. Throckmorton, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles.—Second Round—S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated Alrick H. Man, Jr. and C. A. Major, 6—4, 6—4. Third Round—W. J. Clothier and W. A. Larned defeated T. R. Pell and C. Biddle, 8—6, 6—8, 6—3; W. Johnson and J. J. Armstrong defeated N. W. Niles and G. A. Watson, Jr., 6—1, 8—6; E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman defeated C. M. Bull and R. Le Roy, 6—4, 11—9.

R. Lindley Murray vs. Harold Throckmorton.

FIRST SET.

Murray	3	4	0	4	1	4	5	4	4	—29—6
Throckmorton	5	1	4	0	4	1	3	1	1	—20—3

SECOND SET.

Murray	4	7	4	3	4	2	4	4	7	—39—6
Throckmorton	1	9	2	6	2	4	2	0	5	—30—3

RIFLE CLUBS INCREASING.

American Association Has Had Record Growth This Year.

According to Major Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Assistant Recorder of the American Rifle Association, the growth of that organization since the beginning of the year has been greater than ever before in a similar period of time. Under the direction of the Executive Committee, composed of ten members, 443 civilian rifle clubs, two preparatory and military school rifle clubs, seven college rifle clubs and thirty-one nigh school rifle clubs have been organized since January, 1916, and have been supplied with arms and ammunition.

Major Phillips emphasizes the importance of the increasing interest in the use of the rifle as part of the general preparedness movement. The members of the clubs are trained in the use of military rifles and offer qualified material from which to recruit reserves for the civilian training camps which are provided for in the Army Reorganization bill.

In all there are 1,082 civilian clubs, 71 college clubs, 44 preparatory and military school clubs, and 118 high school clubs. The total membership of these organizations is between 80,000 and 90,000 men. Instructions and the necessary forms for organization of a branch can be obtained on application, and every encouragement is given to those who undertake to establish a club. Arms and ammunition are supplied.

ACCIDENT HALTS VAGRANT.

Vanderbilt's Yacht Loses Topsail and Ocean Race Is Off.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 2.—An accident to Harold S. Vanderbilt's schooner yacht Vagrant put an end to the second annual ocean race of the Eastern Yacht Club from Newport to this harbor for the Vanderbilt Gold Cup. The Vagrant lost her topsail in a heavy gust soon after she had taken the lead off Sisasconset yesterday over the Virginia, owned by L. F. Crofoot of Omaha, Neb., the only other entry.

When the Vagrant dropped out the Virginia took a short course for this harbor instead of covering the thirteen-mile route laid out for the race, and picked up her moorings today, twenty-four hours and sixteen minutes from the start off Brenton's Reef Lightship. The Vagrant came in several hours later.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

A Great American Golfer.

The national open championship of 1916 is a thing of the past, and on the pinnacle of golf in this country stands a figure that is attracting the admiring wonder of golf enthusiasts for at least four good reasons. Chick Evans is young, and that in itself is attractive; he earned the title by the skill of his hands and the courage of his heart, and that makes it a matter of justice; he is an amateur, and by this token he is the idol of thousands of those who love the game for what there is in it, not for what they can get out of it; he is an American, and throughout the country has swept a feeling of pride that a homebred youngster has been abe to defeat those who, only a few short years ago, came to these shores to teach us how to play the game—the Englishmen whose golf is their lifework, the Scotchmen whose golf is their religion!

This is no sudden leap to fame for Evans. The wonder of it is, not that he has won a national championship, but that he never won such a title until now. The highest honors in golf evaded him so successfully year after year that it almost seemed as if the finest amateur golfer in this country, according to those who not only should know but do know, was never formally to mount the throne which is reserved for just such an accomplished personage. On five occasions he won the medal in the qualifying round of the national amateur championship, and on the same five occasions he was eliminated in the succeeding rounds of match play. Any golfer who can make such a record in the qualifying rounds must be of the highest order, and any golfer who does this and is then eliminated by players of avowedly lower calibre must have a weak link in an otherwise flawless chain of shots.

The weak link with Evans is putting. Unfortunately he knows it. Being young, he reflects upon it too much, with the result that matters grow worse instead of better. When Chick Evans is putting, he can defeat any golfer in the country. Almost single-handed he did what required the combined skill of Alec and MacDonald Smith—he defeated Vardon and Ray when they toured this country in 1914. At Minikahda last week the putts from the face of his club ran straight and true to the cup, with the result that he won the national open championship with the lowest score ever made in such a tournament. With the confidence that this victory has gevn him, his weakest link should strengthen until its weakness is no longer perceptible to his opponents, or, most of all, to himself.

Long off the tee, straight through the green, graceful and natural in every shot, Evans needs only to make his good putting permanent in order to insure the permanency of his position at the top of American golf.

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The Clay Court Championships.

Willis E. Davis appears destined to be one of the big men of the tennis year. Coming out of California with a notable record on the courts, he has thus far this season proved a sensation in the East. His latest achievement, victory in the national clay court championship at Cleveland, has given convincing evidence of the soundness and brilliancy of his game. Those who are beginning to look forward to the big tournaments of next month, ending with the all-comers at Forest Hills, are disposed to count Davis as one of those most likely to attain high place.

This latest leader from California has already won three tournaments this season. Beginning with the Sleepy Hollow invitation event, which was his first in this section, Davis has made a fine record against some of the best men of the East. After winning this, Davis captured the Pennsylvania State championship, and now follows the first national title, the clay court championship in singles.

Those who are familiar with the play of Davis consider that even now he has not reached the crest of his ability. His best game is on grass and, as he has not attempted such playing to any extent in the East, the full heights which he may attain are still veiled from those who will be among his opponents. One thing stands out—the play of the Californian has improved as the season advanced. He was unsteady at Sleepy Hollow in the Pennsylvania State championship he was less unsteady at Glen Cove, and there was only a trace of wildness.

His victory in the clay court carries with it one disappointing feature. Davis outclassed his opponents decisively, but he did not face R. Norris Williams in a challenge round match. Had he played the former national champion there would have been the most tangible line of comparison, so that an analysis might be made which would gauge his true prowess. What Davis has shown is a well-rounded game, effective against any style of play; a stinging drive; a severe service that has been compared to McLoughlin's; a strong net game and steadiness. From now on Davis must have place in the minds of Eastern men with those who will be in the forefront in the national championships at Forest Hills.

As a doubles player, partnered with H. Van Dyke Johns, Davis did not shine as in the singles. Johns has not quite the brilliancy of his brother Californian, and this team was vanquished in the challenge round of the clay court championship by the sterling work of Dean Mathey and George M. Church. The result was accomplished in straight sets, but this is not to be taken as too significant. Johns had not been East long, and he has had little opportunity to attune his game to that of Davis. Later in the season the combination may round into a formidable doubles pair.

Victory is becoming a habit with Miss Bjurstedt. Her second national title of the season was won at Cleveland, when she defended the singles championship against Miss Martha Guthrie. The Pittsburgh girl made a better showing against Miss Bjurstedt than on the last meeting in the finals of the metropolitan championship, but there was not that in her play which indicates that she may later conquer the Norwegian.

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The Dillon-Moran Bout.

The Dillon-Moran bout at Washington Park last week indicates that Frank Moran has been overestimated or was in no condition to fight. It was believed that he would exhibit a style different from that which he displayed against Willard. But the mill indicated that he has made no effort to improve his boxing, relying simply on his ability to take punishment. Moran's tactics should work out well in a longer contest, because an opponent would gradually be worn down hammering away at the Pittsburgher, without appreciably weakening him.

This much must be said for Moran. He took the hardest blows Willard and Dillon could deliver and stood up strongly under the punishment. At the end of each of these bouts he was far from being in a helpless condition, while both of his opponents had expended much energy in trying to find a vital spot on his jaw and body. On last Thursday night Dillon had ample opportunity to test the power of his punches. Often he found Moran's jaw unprotected, and he had plenty of time to crash his right fist against it with its full force; yet he was never on the verge of putting the Pittsburgher away.

Moran is the type of the old-time fighter. In the days of yore a scrapper's first asset was ability to take punishment and lots of it. The ability to be skillful with the fists was developed later, but first a fighter had to have remarkable power to stand punishment. In a finish fight it is doubtful if Dillon could beat Moran as he did for ten rounds.

The Hoosier Bear Cat used every blow in his repertoire and resorted to every trick he knows to put Moran out, but failed. His constant rushing and hammering at the big fellow would naturally wear Dillon down in a longer bout, and if he could not hurt Moran more than he did the other night Charles Francis would no doubt eventually land one crashing blow that would terminate the melee.

Dillon is a boxer of many blows, but he showed that he hasn't one telling right-hand punch which can finish an opponent when he has the opportunity to land it under the most favorable conditions. Moran, on the other hand, is a fighter with just one blow. That is a wicked right-hand smash to the jaw, which has so much power behind it that it spells knockout. He did not land it once on Dillon, because the Indianapolis boxer's defense was more than Moran could solve in ten rounds.

Moran made the fatal mistake of holding his opponent too cheaply. He did not train faithfully for the bout, and was overweight. His thoughts seemingly were on the purse and his new racing car, rather than on his opponent. Prosperity apparently has been too much for Moran. He has earned more money in the ring than any other boxer who ever held a title.

The bout, strangely enough, did not prove a big drawing card. Less than 8,000 people paid admission, and the receipts were only $28,521. Washington Park is an ideal place for a boxing arena, but it is a difficult place to reach compared with Madison Square Garden. Another reason the bout did not draw was because there was little at stake. No championship hung in the balance, as was the case in the Willard bout. The word champion attached to a boxer's name is the greatest of attractions, and the fact that neither Moran nor Dillon holds a title kept the crowd away. As far as being an interesting bout, the contest came up to the expectations of the most critical fight fan, for there was action every minute, and that is exactly what the boxing enthusiast likes.

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Boys' Sports on the Fourth.

New York is preparing its future defenders of the nation in the public playgrounds of the city, and an army of youngsters will demonstrate tomorrow that they are well along in the basic necessity of preparedness—the physical upbuilding of the body. The demonstration will take place on nearly every playground of the greater city in the series of athletic meets arranged by the Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee as part of the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth.

Headquarters reports that more than 20,000 lads of all ages, sizes, and from every class, will contest in these sports, and the 500 sets of prizes which will be awarded to the victors are merely incidental to the competition which these boys manifest every time they draw on running shoes—that is, some wear running shoes, but footgear would be extremely hard to find on a good many of the striplings who will strive for honors tomorrow.

It was a wise mind that evolved the idea of celebrating the Fourth of July with athletic competitions. Since these meets were established they have grown more and more in popularity, until now they might easily be considered one of the great annual fixtures in the athletic world. Through the untiring work of William J. Lee of the Recreation Bureau track and field sports have become the leading pastime in the city playgrounds. Not even baseball commands more attention than this division of sport in many of the city's play centres. Mr. Lee is Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Independence Day Celebration Committee, and for four weeks he has done little else but supervise the work of a big staff of assistants preparing for the huge carnival of sport tomorrow, which will be composed of fifty meets.

If no monuments are ever erected in memory of Mr. Lee, his name will surely be cherished nevertheless by every youngster who has had the pleasure of competing in a city playground. Lee is known to thousands of boys as plain "Billy Lee," and it is his fatherly interest in his charges which has earned for him the tremendous influence he possesses with the boys of all sections of New York.

His work in connection with the Fourth games has been monumental, and to him goes a great part of the credit for the success which appears likely to be attained by the competitions tomorrow.

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Chicle and Friar Rock.

The victory of Chicle in the Brooklyn Derby last week and the impressive manner in which the Whitney colt won stamp him as a high-class thoroughbred, who has improved greatly since the early part of the season. The fact that he defeated Friar Rock, regarded by many as the greatest three-year-old of the year, adds further lustre to his crown.

But Chicle will have to win a number of other important races before he will be in the same class with Friar Rock, who has the Belmont, Suburban, and Brooklyn Handicaps to his credit, the first time a three-year-old has had the honor of taking both of the last two events. In the Brooklyn Handicap, which is the same distance as the Derby, Friar Rock defeated a far more representative field in his division than Chicle met in the later event, and at the same time the Belmont colt covered the distance in 1:50, establishing a new track record, one and three-fifths seconds faster than the time Chicle made in the Brooklyn Derby.

The two, however, will undoubtedly match strides again before the end of the present meeting at Aqueduct, possibly in the Brookdale Handicap, which last year was won by Roamer, and turf followers will be interested in watching their performances in this event.

MIXED BOUTS THIS WEEK.

Several Matches Arranged Between White Boxers and Negroes.

The lifting of the ban on mixed bouts by the State Athletic Commission has resulted in the matching of several white and negro boxers this week. The hot weather has closed many of the clubs, and the list of attractions for the current week is limited.

The Harlem Sporting Club will offer two mixed bouts on Friday night, the first bringing together Allie Nack, the local lightweight, and Leo Johnson, who has the reputation of being the best colored lightweight hereabouts. In the other ten-round affair, Joe Azevedo, the California slugger, will meet Kid Jackson, the negro lightweight of Philadelphia.

The Olympic Athletic Club will hold its weekly show tonight, the headline bout being between Tommy Touhey and Willie Jackson, both well-known performers at the Harlem Club. At the Harlem Sporting Club of Far Rockaway tonight, Al McCoy, the claimant for the middleweight title, will box ten rounds with Dave Kurtz of Newark.

There will be a mixed bout this evening at the Vanderbilt A. C. in Brooklyn, with Eddie Dorsey and Wee Wee Barton in the main bout. At the New Polo A. A. on Friday night, Bobby Moore and Paul Doyle will meet in the leading attraction.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Olympic A. C.—Tommy Touhey vs. Willie Jackson.
Harlem S. C. of Rockaway—Al McCoy vs. Dave Kurtz.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Eddie Dorsey vs. Wee Wee Barton.
Military A. C.—Frankie Notter vs. Young Battling Nelson.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Allie Nack vs. Leo Johnson.
Joe Azevedo vs. Kid Jackson.
New Polo A. A.—Bobby Moore vs. Paul Doyle.

RACE FOR OLD OARSMEN.

Veteran Scullers Will Row on Lake Lonely Next Month.

Two rowing events of especial interest to the professional and older amateur oarsmen of the United States, Canada, and Australia are to be held on Lake Lonely, near Saratoga Springs, in August, according to the present plans of James C. Rice, coach of the Columbia University crews. Coach Rice will spend the Summer at Saratoga, and has completed arrangements to promote at least two races.

The first, over a three-mile course, will be a sculling event between James E. Ten Eyck, coach of the championship Syracuse University eight; Fred Plaisted, assistant Varsity and freshman crew coach at Columbia, and James H. Riley, and the interest lies in the fact that each of these three professionals has reached or is nearing the age of "threescore years and ten." Riley is the oldest of the trio and has passed 71 years. Plaisted and Ten Eyck are each 67 years old.

Of the three, Plaisted is regarded as the most remarkable oarsman. Despite his age he has never given up the daily rowing exercises which a few decades ago brought him several championships, including the national rowing title of China. Each Winter he works out more than an hour daily on the rowing machines in the Columbia University gymnasium, and every Spring as soon as the ice begins to disapear from the Hudson River he goes out every afternoon from the Edwin Gould boathouse, Riverside Drive and 115th Street, for a fifteen-mile workout in a single. Even during the training period of the college crews at Poughkeepsie Plaisted annually finds time to maintain his schedule of rowing.

Coach Rice first devised the idea of this event at Lake Lonely several weeks ago, but postponed actual arrangements temporarily because Ten Eyck felt unable to compete because of the illness of Mrs. Ten Eyck. The Syracuse coach is now in Duluth, Minn., and according to Rice has promised to be ready for the event.

The second event at Lake Lonely will be a dual race between Eddie Durnan and Frank Hagney. Durnan is a member of the professional rowing colony at Toronto, Canada, and holds the championship of North America. Hagney, now a resident of Springfield, claims the championship of Australia.

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EDYL WINS ALBANY RACE.

Barrett's Motor Boat Makes Trip in 38 Hours, 10 Minutes.

Edyl, a Class B cruiser owned by A. Barrett of the Colonial Yacht Club, which won the same event last year under the name of Retta D., is winner of the annual power-boat race of the New York Motor Boat Club from New York to Albany and return. Starting at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, and never once stopping for either fuel or assistance of any kind, Edyl arrived outside the headquarters of the New York Motor Boat Club, at 147th Street and North River, at 10:10 last night, finishing a little less than two hours inside the time limit of forty hours. The Barrett craft had been sailing for 38 hours 16 minutes. No other contestants were heard from within the time limit last night.

Barrett was at the helm of his own craft. The propeller never got a rest all the way up the Hudson. It was 2:50 yesterday morning when Edyl turned the stake anchored outside the Albany Motor Boat Club, and started her long journey down stream. The total distance of the race is 235 nautical miles.

Strong head winds impeded the progress of the boat on her way down or she would have finished much sooner. Edyl was expected to accomplish the trip in thirty-five hours.

(Closed to-morrow.)

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

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HYDE'S HYDRA AGAIN WINS.

Finishes Four Minutes Ahead of Vega in Manhasset Bay Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 2.—Charles E. Hyde, a consistent winner in the Star class with his Hydra, again won an interclub race over the three-mile triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay this afternoon. The race was twice over the course for a total of six miles. Hyde won by nearly four minutes from Vega, owned by E. G. Unitt. Canis Minor, owned by Adler and O'Brien of the Manhasset Bay Club, was third.

Racing conditions were ideal. There was a fairly brisk breeze from the southwest, and on most of the journey the yachts made good time.

The summaries:

STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 6 miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S
Yacht and Owner.		
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	4:39:25	1:24:25
Vega, E. G. Unitt	4:43:10	1:28:10
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	4:45:35	1:30:35
Banjee, A. N. Eggerton	4:40:15	1:34:15
Vela, George W. Elder, Jr.	4:40:35	1:34:35
Little Bear, Allan Walker	4:51:46	1:06:45
Shooting Star, William Trench	Did not finish	
Little Dipper, Geo. W. Corry	Did not finish	

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Bottled by—E. & J. Burke
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
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4 cylinder en bloc motor, 3¾" bore x 5" stroke, 4-inch tires
Cantilever rear springs, Streamline body, Electric lights
Electric starter, Magnetic speedometer, Complete equipment

WHITE SOX BEAT WABBLING TIGERS, TAKING FOUR STRAIGHT

WHITE SOX CLEAN UP TIGER SERIES

Get Fourth Straight by 1 to 0—Cobb Throws Bat and Umpire Throws Cobb.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Detroit lost its fourth straight game to Chicago here today, when the visitors were defeated in a twelve-inning game by 1 to 0. In addition, the visitors lost the services of Tyrus Cobb and Manager Jennings through the agency of Umpire Nallin.

Cobb was up in the seventh inning, and, with the call two and three on him, Russell shot a swift one straight into the mitt of Schalk. The umpire called it a strike, whereat Cobb addressed a few remarks to him, and threw his bat into the grandstand. At the spot where it struck no spectators were seated, as they had withdrawn a moment before on account of a drizzling rain. Manager Jennings came to the rescue of his player, whereupon both men were banished.

The game was a pitchers' contest between Coveleskie and Russell, and the latter was saved from defeat only by the brilliant fielding of Eddie Collins, and spectacular catches of foul balls by Schalk. Rain was intermittent throughout the playing, time being called at one stage for what was almost a cloudburst. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Felsch,cf	5	1	1	5	0
Weaver,3b	5	0	0	1	3
E.Collins,2b	5	0	2	4	6
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	0	0
J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	0	20	1
Schalk,c	4	0	1	5	2
Wright,ss	4	0	0	0	6
Russell,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total....	39	1	5	36	20

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	4
Bush,ss	5	0	2	4	1
H'm'n,rf,cf	5	0	0	4	1
Cobb,cf	2	0	0	0	0
Kav'n'gh,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Burns,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Young,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Baker,c	4	0	0	9	1
Coveleskie,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total....	39	0	4*	35	13

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Wright, Young.

Chicago ....000 000 000 001—1
Detroit ....000 000 000 000—0

Two-base hit—Felsch. Double plays—E. Collins, Fourner, and Weaver; Wright, E. Collins, and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 5 hits and 1 run in 11 2-3 innings; off Russell, 4 hits and no runs in 12 innings. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 8; by Russell, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

INDIANS WIN SHORT GAME.

Take Lead from Browns Just Before Rain Halts Contest.

CLEVELAND, July 2.—Cleveland made it three out of four from St. Louis today, winning 3 to 2 in a five-inning game, further playing being prevented by darkness and rain.

Cleveland was one run behind when the last half of the fifth was started. Gandil singled to right but Howard and Evans were retired. O'Neill reached first on a high infield bounder. Roth batted for Klepfer and tripled, scoring Gandil and O'Neill. The score:

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0
R.Chap'n,ss	2	1	1	4	2
Speaker,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Smith,rf	2	0	0	2	0
Gandil,1b	2	1	1	4	0
Howard,2b	1	0	0	1	0
Evans,3b	0	0	0	0	2
O'Neill,c	2	1	1	8	2
Klepfer,p	1	0	0	0	1
aRoth	1	0	1	0	0
Total....	15	3	4	15	7

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	2	0	1	4	0
Austin,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Tobin,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Sisler,1b	2	1	1	6	0
Pratt,2b	2	0	0	2	2
Marsans,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Lavan,ss	1	1	0	1	0
H.Chap'n,c	1	0	1	2	2
Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total.....	16	2	4	15	5

a-Batted for Klepfer in fifth inning.
Error—Davenport.

Cleveland ....000 12—3
St. Louis ....001 10—2

Called on account of rain. Three-base hits—Roth, Shotton. Stolen base—Marsans. Sacrifice hits—Evans, H. Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Speaker. Double play—Pratt and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Klepfer, 2; off Davenport, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Klepfer, 4 hits, 1 run, in 5 innings; off Davenport, 4 hits, 2 runs, in 5 innings. Struck out—By Davenport, 1; by Klepfer, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen. Time of game—Fifty-five minutes.

ORIOLES SHUT OUT YANKS.

Baltimore's Young Twirler, Newton, is Stingy with Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Although facing a big league club for the first time in his short career on the diamond, Sam Newton hurled such excellent ball against the New York Yankees today in an exhibition game at Back River that the Orioles won rather handily by a 4 to 0 count. The tall Southerner held the present leaders of the American League race to six widely scattered hits, while his team mates made timely safeties on Love and Markel at opportune times. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	000 101 02.—	4	8	0
Yankees	000 000 000—	0	6	2

Batteries—Newton and Winston; Love, Markle, and Alexander.

SEASON'S BATTING SHIFTS.

Work of Leading Sluggers This Year, as Compared with 1915.

Study of the batting averages of players of the two major circuits up to July 1 of the current year and a comparison with their records on the same date last season reveal that the heavy artillery of the younger body is shooting more consistently than that of the National League.

Of the leading batters in the senior association this season but three are found in that group a year ago. Wagner of Pittsburgh, who is fifth at present, was close to 100 points below his 1916 average a year ago, and Hal Chase, then with the Buffalo Club of the Federal League, was hitting fifty points below his form with Cincinnati on the first of the month.

The averages for the past and present seasons, together with the positions held in the batting lists for both years, are shown in the following tables:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player.	1916. Ave.	1916. Pos.	1915. Ave.	1915. Pos.
Daubert	.349	1	.335	1
Hinchman	.335	2	.284	23
Robertson	.332	3	.300	10
Zimmerman	.319	4	.254	46
Wagner	.316	5	.280	60
Schulte	.313	6	.246	53
Doyle	.305	7	.309	6
Chase	.305	7	.256	63
Williams	.303	8	.276	31
Groh	.302	9	.287	20

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Player.	1916. Ave.	1916. Pos.	1915. Ave.	1915. Pos.
Speaker	.376	1	.318	7
Jackson	.363	2	.332	3
Cobb	.336	3	.392	1
Heilman	.320	4	..	..
Sisler	.303	5	..	..
Smith	.296	6	.250	43
Burns	.295	7	..	..
McMullen	.295	7	..	..
Strunk	.292	8	.306	11
Veach	.291	9	.315	8

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Indianapolis, 0. (First game.)
Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 4. (Second game; thirteen innings.)
Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 2. (First game.)
St. Paul, 10; Kansas City, 0. (Second game.)
Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 0. (First game.)
Milwaukee, 12; Minneapolis, 9. (Second game.)
Toledo, 7; Columbus, 6. (First game; ten innings.)
Toledo, 8; Columbus, 1. (Second game.)

New York State League.

Syracuse, 3; Binghamton, 1. (First game.)
Binghamton, 5; Syracuse, 2. (Second game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 9; Albany, 1.
Utica-Elmira game postponed; wet grounds.

Eastern League.

New London, 2; New Haven, 0.
Springfield, 3; Bridgeport, 0.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. (First game.)
Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 1. (Second game; five innings.)
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 1; Detroit, 0. (Twelve innings.)
Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2. (Five innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	36	25	.590
Philadelphia	34	28	.548
Boston	32	27	.542
New York	30	30	.500
Pittsburgh	30	32	.484
Chicago	32	35	.478
Cincinnati	29	37	.439
St. Louis	30	39	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	38	26	.594
Cleveland	38	28	.576
Chicago	35	29	.547
Washington	35	30	.538
Boston	34	31	.523
Detroit	34	34	.500
St. Louis	29	38	.433
Philadelphia	17	44	.279

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Boston at Philadelphia.

PIRATES AND REDS DIVIDE.

Cincinnati Wins First, but Pittsburgh Quickly Takes Revenge.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Pittsburgh and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header here today, the local team taking the first game, 3 to 2, and the visitors the second, 6 to 1. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of a heavy wind and rain storm.

In the first game Toney pitched good ball, and with a sacrifice fly, brought in the winning run. Dale was hit hard in the fourth and fifth innings of the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	4	0	1	5	1
O'Brien,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Wagner,ss	4	1	1	4	1
Hinchm'n,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Viox,2b	4	0	0	0	6
Costello,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	4	1	1	8	0
Wilson,c	2	0	2	5	4
Miller,p	1	0	0	0	1
aBarney	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	31	2	6	24	13

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Fisher,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Neale,cf	3	1	3	4	0
Chase,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	3	1	0
Wingo,c	1	0	0	4	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Louden,2b	3	1	2	2	5
Toney,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total....	23	3	9	27	11

a-Batted for Costello in ninth inning.
Errors—Fisher, Miller.

Cincinnati ....010 100 01.—3
Pittsburgh ....001 100 000—2

Three-base hits — Baird, Louden. Stolen base—Hinchman. Sacrifice hits—Miller (2,) Toney. Sacrifice flies — Wingo (2,) Toney. Double plays—Groh, Louden, and Mollwitz; Carey and Wagner; Viox, Wagner, and Hinchman. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 2. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 2; off Toney, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 9 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Toney, 6 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Miller, 2; by Toney, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	2	1	1	3	0
O'Brien,rf	3	1	1	0	1
Wagner,ss	3	1	1	1	5
Hinchm'n,1b	3	1	3	4	0
Viox,2b	3	1	1	0	1
Costello,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Baird,3b	2	0	1	8	0
Gibson,c	2	0	0	3	0
Jacobs,p	1	0	1	0	0
Kantle'ner,p	1	1	1	0	0
Total....	22	6	10	15	7

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	0	1	1	0
Fisher,ss	2	0	0	1	1
Neale,cf	2	1	1	2	1
Chase,lf	2	0	1	2	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	0	1
Clarke,c	1	0	0	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	1	0	1	3	1
Louden,2b	2	0	0	3	2
Dale,p	1	0	1	1	0
aEmmer	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	18	1	5	15	6

a-Batted for Dale in fifth inning.
Errors—Viox, Jacobs, Fisher.

Pittsburgh ....000 33—6
Cincinnati ....000 10—1

(Called end fifth; rain.)

Two-base hit—O'Brien. Three-base hit—Groh. Stolen bases—Fisher, Carey. Double plays—Louden, Fisher, and Mollwitz; Viox, Wagner, and Hinchman. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 2; Cincinnati, 4. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 2; off Dale, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 4 hits, 0 runs in three and one-third innings; off Kantlehner, 1 hit, 0 runs in one and two-thirds of an inning; off Dale, 10 hits, 6 runs in five innings. Struck out—By Dale, 3. Time of game—One hour and nineteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CARDINALS YIELD TO CUBS.

Lavender Keeps St. Louis Batters Under Control with Ease.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Chicago won from St. Louis here today by 5 to 1. Lavender pitched a masterly game and was in danger only in the eighth, when, with two men out, Miller doubled and Hornsby and Smith followed with singles. A great throw by F. Williams caught Hornsby trying to make third on Smith's single. The score:

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,2b	4	2	2	1	8
Flack,rf	3	1	1	0	0
F.Wil'ms,cf	5	0	2	3	1
Zim'man,3b	5	0	3	3	4
Mann,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Saier,1b	3	1	2	13	0
Fischer,c	4	0	1	3	1
Mulligan,ss	4	1	0	2	3
Lavender,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total...	36	5	11	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,2b,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Bescher,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Long,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Miller,1b	4	1	2	9	1
Hornsby,3b	3	0	2	2	4
Butler,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Smith,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Snyder,c	3	0	0	5	1
Corhan,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Steele,p	2	0	0	1	0
R.Wil'ms,p	1	0	1	0	0
aGonzales	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	33	1	8	27	10

a-Batted for R. Williams in ninth inning.
Error—Bescher.

Chicago ....101 111 000—5
St. Louis ....000 000 010—1

Two-base hits—Long, Miller. Three-base hit—Saier. Stolen bases—Zelder (2), Smith, Betzel. Sacrifice hits—Flack (2), Lavender. Double play—Zimmerman, Mulligan, and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 8. First base on error—Chicago. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 3; off Steele, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Lavender, 8 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Steele, 9 hits, 4 runs in five and one-third innings; off R. Williams, 2 hits, no runs in three and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Steele, 3; by R. Williams, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

GIANTS FEEL THE BRUSH.

Jersey City Hitters Score Victory Over Former College Twirlers.

Dave Driscoll's Jersey City team registered a shutout over the Giants yesterday at West Side Park by a 2-to-0 score. Manager McGraw had the first opportunity of using his two recent acquisitions to the pitching staff—George Smith of Columbia and "Pie" Way of Yale—and the youngsters held the Jerseyites to eight hits in a full length game.

Smith worked for the first seven innings and held the opponents scoreless for six frames. In the hoodoo seventh he weakened, and as a result of three singles and two bases on balls the bushers pushed across the two winning runs. Way finished the battle for the Giants and allowed the Jersey nine one hit in the remaining two innings. Smith struck out three and Way fanned one. Neither recruit did anything at bat.

The score by innings:

Jersey City ......000 000 20.—2 8 2
Giants ....000 000 000—0 5 0

Batteries—Morgan and Jacklitsch; Smith, Way, and Wendell.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 2.
Memphis, 1; New Orleans, 1.

PORES HEADS MAYO IN SPURT TO WIRE

Throng Sees Millrose A. A. Runner Capture Three-Mile Race at Claremen's Games.

The biggest crowd of the year at Celtic Park was attracted there yesterday by the annual games of the Claremen's P. and B. Association held in conjunction with the members' games of the Paulist A. C. Eight thousand persons gave Charles Pores of the Millrose A. A., one of the few athletic members of that organization not in a National Guard uniform, an ovation when he crossed the line victor in the invitation three-mile race, in which he was pressed right to the tape by Eddie Mayo of the Brooklyn A. A.

This race was a thriller from start to finish, and the two runners mentioned alternated in making the pace. Pores, coming strong in the homestretch, closed up a gap of five yards maintained by Mayo in the last half mile, and in the final sprint gained a lead of two yards, the margin he had when he stepped over the finish line. Frank Vergano of the Paulist A. C. was a good third. The winner's time was 15.50.

Jim Cunningham, the young Paulist A. C. sprinter and son of a famous professional of a generation ago, ran an impressive race in the 100-yard dash, a scratch event for Paulist members, and was returned an easy winner in 0:10 1-5.

Joe Georgio, the leading distance runner of the Paulist Club, triumphed from scratch in the mile handicap race, giving a sterling performance throughout, and snapping the worsted in 4:47 3-5, ten yards in front of Frank Lavery, who had 20 yards' allowance.

The Emmets Gaelic football team of Philadelphia journeyed over from Philadelphia to suffer an 8-to-3 defeat at the hands of Clare in a warmly contested game. In the hurling match Galway, with three goals and two points, defeated Kerry with three points. The summary:

Three-mile Run, Scratch, (Invitation.)—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Edward Mayo, Brooklyn A. A., second; Frank Vergano, Paulist A. C., third. Time—15:50.

880-yard Run, Handicap, (Closed to Paulist A. C.)—Won by Harry Wigger, 20 yards; Tom Larkin, scratch, second; Arthur Dougherty, 3 yards, third.—Time—2:07 3-5.

100-yard Run, Scratch, (Closed to Paulist A. C.)—Won by Jim Cunningham; John Brew, second; J. Mullane, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap, (Closed to Paulist A. C.)—Won by Joseph Georgio, scratch; Frank Lavery, 20 yards, second; Frank Vergano, 10 yards, third. Time—4:47 3-5.

440-yard Run, Scratch, (Closed to Paulist A. C.)—Won by Arthur Dougherty; Peter Rogers, second; Tom Larkin, third. Time—0:53 2-5.

SMITH WINS TWO FIRSTS.

Novice Crosses Ahead of Louis Cohen in Mohawk A. C. Games.

Alexander Smith, a little-known youngster who had never before taken a prize in open competition, was a surprise in the Mohawk A. C. games at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday when he triumphed in both the 100-yard dash and 300-yard run, receiving only a fair mark in each event. In the century dash Smith ran away from his field, with the aid of his 6-yard allowance, and broke the tape in 10 1-5 seconds. He looked even better when he came back in the 300-yard run, winning from nine yards in 33 seconds flat. In the latter contest Smith had to beat Louis Cohen, who cleaned up in the last Mohawk games, and who had the honor post. Cohen pulled up to within a yard of Smith, but could not make up the necessary distance to win.

Not a single scratch man came through to a first place in any of the five events. It was not the fault of poor handicapping, however, for the marks were well apportioned. The extreme heat must have upset the form of the back markers. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Alexander Smith, (six yards;) George Dolan, (four yards,) second; Edward O. Foley, (seven yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Three-Quarter Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by John Dolan, (40 yards;) James Brooks, (45 yards,) second; Kenneth James, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:21.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Louis Richner, (two inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches; Ernest F. Weller, (nine inches,) second, with 5 feet 6 inches; Leo Rudnick, (three inches,) third, with 5 feet 5 inches.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Gerald Fitzpatrick, (110 yards;) Fred Travelena, (scratch,) second; William Robinson, (170 yards,) third. Time—10:23.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Alexander Smith, (nine yards;) Louis Cohen, (scratch,) second; Ernest Weller, (ten yards,) third. Time—0:33.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	320 100 000—	5	9	2
Newark	000 002 001—	3	10	1

SECOND GAME.

Providence	040 000 020—	6	7	2
Newark	000 010 000—	1	4	2

AT MONTREAL.

Buffalo-Montreal game postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Providence	37	21	.638
Baltimore	32	27	.542
Buffalo	29	26	.527
Newark	29	30	.492
Richmond	28	29	.491
Toronto	24	26	.480
Montreal	26	32	.448
Rochester	20	34	.370

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Rochester at Toronto.

MOHAWK TEAM IS SPEEDY.

Romps Away with Medley Relay Event at Glencoe Games.

A quartet of speedsters from the Mohawk A. C. yesterday scored over the crack team of the Glencoe A. C. in the special invitation medley relay race which featured the Glencoe members' games held on their own track at 126th Street and Second Avenue. Pinckney, Biddle, Purtell, and Cohen comprised the Mohawk A. C. four which romped away with the sprint medley in 3:33. Lobou, Meyerheim, Teschner, and Eastman made up the Glencoe squad.

Teschner, the club's best sprinter, took first honors in the sixty-yard dash from scratch in 0:06 2-5, and captured third in the 220-yard dash in which W. Sheridan, with twelve yards, was the victor.

A combination four-mile track and road race, introduced for the first time into the Glencoe meets, gave Arthur Hoffman a first prize. Two laps were contested on the Glencoe Oval, and the remainder of the race on the roads as far south as 110th Street. Hoffman had two minutes handicap, and won by twenty-five yards from the scratch man, Tom Mullane, in 24:51.

Girls again played a feature part in the sports, and in the 220-yard dash closed to the young women, Mary Kohl spurted to a triumph in the fast time of 0:24.

A. Lobou proved best in the running broad jump, in which he was the back marker, clearing 18 feet 3¾ inches, more than a foot better than the second man. The summaries:

Medley Relay Race, (Open.)—Won by Mohawk A. C., (A. Pinckney, H. Biddle, T. Purtell, and L. Cohen); Glencoe A. C., (S. Lobou, A. Meyerheim, F. Teschner, and C. Eastman,) second. Time—3:33.

60-yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. Teschner, (scratch); A. Meyerheim, (10 feet), second; A. Brunjes, (10 feet), third. Time—0:06 2-5.

One-mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Thomas Mullane, (scratch); Arthur Hoffman, (scratch), second; Thomas Mulvaney, (50 seconds), third. Time—8:53 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. Lobou, (scratch), with 18 feet 3¾ inches; T. Leun, (2 feet 6 inches), second, with 17 feet 8 inches; C. Levy, (3 inches), third, with 16 feet 6½ inches.

220-yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. Sheridan, (12 yards); C. Eastman, (8 yards), second; F. Teschner, (scratch), third. Time—0:25 3-5.

Four-mile Combination Track and Road Race, Handicap.—Won by Arthur Hoffman, (2 minutes); Thomas Mullane, (scratch), second; William Rompainen, (45 seconds), third. Time—24:51.

220-yard Run for Girls.—Won by Mary Kohl; Helen Dalton, second; Margaret Quinlan, third. Time—0:24.

ZINN IS STAR OF GAMES.

Two Firsts and a Second His Portion at Morningside Meet.

Gus Zinn by winning both the 100-yard dash and the hop, step, and jump and finishing second in the running high jump shone as the bright, particular star in the first members' games of the year held yesterday by the Morningside Athletic Club at Macomb's Dam Park. Zinn was scratch man in each of the three events. He won the dash in 0:11, and in the hop, step, and jump he cleared 34 feet 6 inches. He leaped 4 feet 10 inches in the high jump, but was beaten by Jack Hanley, who had three inches handicap and cleared the cross bar at 4 feet 8 inches.

Frank Keiser, winner of the City Hall to Coney Island walk last Winter, started from the back mark in the one-mile walk and was victor by 100 yards in 7:23. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Gus Zinn, (scratch;) Richard Lillis, (4 yards,) second; Lew Heydt, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Richard Lillis, (12 yards;) Harry Nichols, (5 yards,) second; Thomas Walsh, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:23.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Terry Halpin, (15 yards;) Richard Lillis, (20 yards,) second; Jack Hanley, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:57.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Nichols, (50 yards;) Terry Halpin, (scratch,) second; Thomas Walsh, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:22.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Frank Keiser, (scratch;) Edward Lillis, (2 minutes,) second; Sidney Schonfeld, (1 minute,) third. Time—7:23.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Lew Heydt, (2 feet,) with actual jump of 17 feet; Edward Lillis, (3 feet,) second, with actual jump of 15 feet 9 inches; Jack Hanley, (1 foot 6 inches,) third, with actual jump of 17 feet.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Scratch.—Won by Gus Zinn, with 34 feet 6 inches; Joseph Zaslovsky, with 34 feet, second; Jack Hanley, with 33 feet 9 inches, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Hein, (scratch,) with put of 34 feet 7 inches; Hanes Borner, (1 foot,) second, with actual put of 33 feet 4 inches; Joseph Zaslovsky, (1 foot,) third, with actual put of 32 feet 9 inches.

Discus Throw, Scratch.—Won by Joseph Zaslovsky, with 85 feet 5½ inches; Joseph Hein, with 84 feet 5 inches, second; Terry Halpin, with 61 feet 4 inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Jack Hanley, (3 inches,) with actual jump of 4 feet 8 inches; Gus Zinn, (scratch,) second, with 4 feet 10 inches; Joseph Zaslovsky, (scratch,) third, with 4 feet 6 inches.

Ten-Mile Auto Race at Speedway

A ten-mile automobile match race for $5,000 has been arranged as an added attraction for the Sheepshead Bay Speedway speed carnival tomorrow afternoon. George Adams will drive the twelve-cylinder Sunbeam, the $30,000 world's record car, and his opponent will be George Theobald, the French racer, winner of many distance races here and abroad, who will drive his 135-horse-power Mercedes. Other attractions at Sheepshead on the afternoon of the Fourth are the State and national motor cycle championships—eight races—and Rodman Law, who, with a girl, will dynamite a balloon, he and his companion seeking safety in parachutes.

EL VIVILLO SHOWS SPEED IN BRUSHES

Aronson's Gelding Leads Field in 1:03 Class—Regents Ghost Wins Open Trot.

Regents Ghost, a chestnut horse owned and driven by W. F. Mangan, won the free-for-all trot at the tenth weekly matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York yesterday on the Harlem Speedway.

In the opening heat of this brush E. O. Binzen's brown gelding went to the front with Nell McLintock, a roan mare owned and driven by J. J. Morris, two lengths behind. The former maintained this lead until the final furlong, when Mangan's horse let out a spurt that brought him up with the leaders. Regents Ghost took the lead just before the line, winning by less than a head. A second heat went to Lester M. In the following setto, however, Regents Ghost came back strong, winning as she pleased, and covering the four furlongs in the fast time of 1:06⅓.

Master McKerron, a bay gelding from the stable of R. Jacobs, breezed home first in the free-for-all pace.

Although the open races were to have been the feature, the 1:03 Class trot attracted more interest. In this race there was one of the biggest surprises of the season. El Vivillo, M. I. Aronson's bay gelding did the trick. In winning this brush he defeated Oakland Boy and Wood Olcott. The summaries:

1:08 Class.—Trotting.
El Vivillo, b. g., (M. I. Aronson)..........1 1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. A. Murphey)..........2 2
Wood Olcott, br. h., (A. Isaacs)..........3 3
Time—1:08; 1:06.

Against Time of 1:05.—Trotting.
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy.)
Time—1:05¼.

1:03 Class.—Pacing.
Clover Patch, br. h., (J. A. Murphey)..2 1 1
Prince Heart, c. g., (W. Burns)..........1 2 2
Time—1:05; 1:11½; 1:08.

1:09 Class.—Pacing.
Polly Berry, g. m., (C. J. Fendt)......2 1 1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)..........1 2 2
Time—1:22; 1:10; no time.

1:07 Class.—Trotting.
Nightingale, blk. m., (E. B. Muller)......1 1
Early Harvest, g. g., (C. J. Fendt)........2 2
Time—1:09; 1:07½.

1:09 Class.—Trotting.
Marion Toddington, c. m., (J. F. O'Shea).1 1
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)........2 2
Time—1:13; 1:12.

1:11 Class.—Trotting.
Bright Metal, b. m., (J. J. Duffy)........1 1
Bessie Baron, br. m., (E. Carpenter)......2 2
Time—1:14; 1:14.

Against Time of 1:13.—Trotting.
Estelle, Cord, b. m., (J. A. Rice.)
Time—1:16¾.

Free-for-All Pace.—Silver cup.
Master McKerron, b. g., (R. Jacobs)........1 1
Polly Berry, g. m., (C. J. Fendt)..........2 2
Fred S. Hal, b. h., (W. C. Urban)..........3 3
Time—1:08½; 1:06.

Free-for-All Trot.—Silver cup.
Regents Ghost, c. h., (W. F. Mangan).1 5 1
Lester M., br. g., (E. O. Binzen)........2 1 4
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)..3 2 3
Kitty Oakland, br. m., (G. H. Gall)....3 2 3
Little Ella A., br. m., (C. A. Horn)....5 3 5
Time—1:07; 1:06⅓; 1:10.

SPEARS OUTRIDES KRAMER.

Captures Two of Three Heats from Cycling Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—Bob Spears, of Australia, defeated Frank Kramer, the national cycling champion, in two out of three heats of a two-thirds mile match race at the local Velodrome this afternoon. This is the second time this season that the Australian rider has beaten Kramer. Spears won the first heat by inches. In the second heat, Kramer flashed over the tape a winner by a length, while in the rubber, Spears won by a half-length.

Reggie McNamara took first place in the ten-mile open for the professionals. This was a hard fought race and Alfred Grenda, who finished second, was disqualified for rough riding. On the last lap, Grenda elbowed Jackie Clark, throwing him to the track. Oscar Egg and Marcel Dupuy, who were in a good position at the time, with a chance to figure in the money, also crashed to the track.

Marcel Dupuy, of France, won the one-mile Brassard race from Frank Cavanagh, of Newark. Cavanagh quit in the home stretch. The half mile handicap for the professionals went to Charley Piercey, of Australia, while Lloyd Thomas, of San Francisco, won the two-mile invitation for professionals.

Eddie Carroll, who represents the Olympic Club, of San Francisco, took first place in the Australian pursuit race for the amateurs. Carroll caught and passed Gus Lang, of Irvington, after riding 3 miles and 2¼ laps. Edward Byron, a native of Australia, came home first in the two-thirds mile handicap for the simon-pures.

Lake Winnipesaukee and Lake Sunapee

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

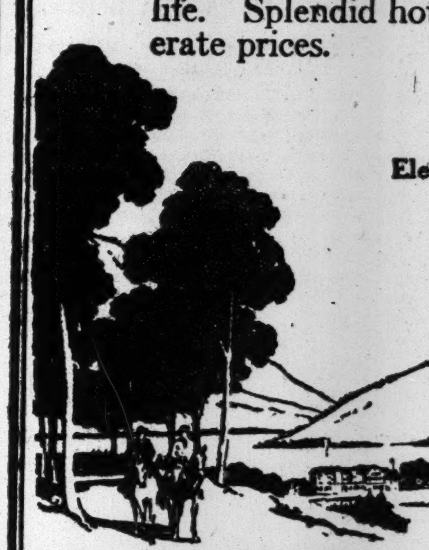
At the foot of the White Mountains.

A vacation region without a rival in the endless variety of its summer pleasures.

Mountains, Woods, Lakes

Wonderful scenery, magical air. Every summer sport and recreation on land and water.

Summer friendships worth making. Best of social life. Splendid hotels, boarding houses, camps, at moderate prices.

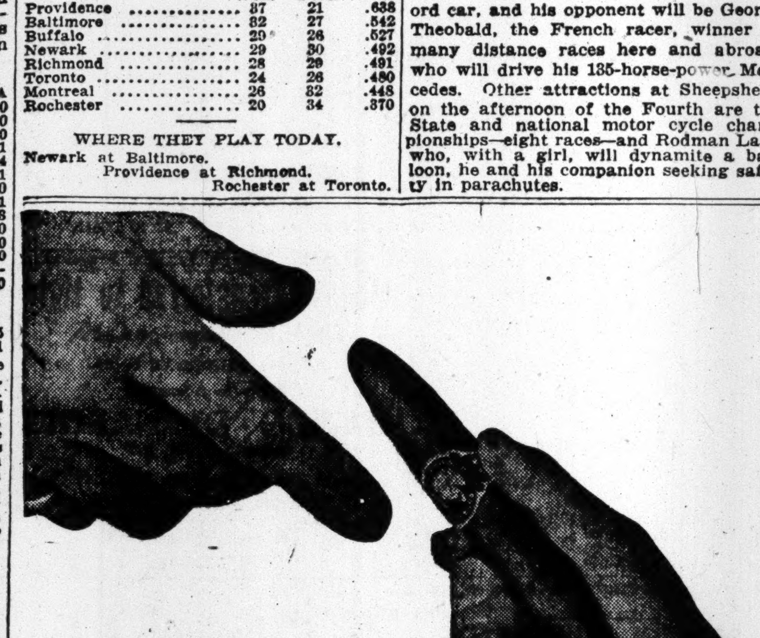


Through express train service
Eight hours from New York to Sunapee
Eleven hours from New York to Winnipesaukee

Send for booklets
"Lake Winnipesaukee" and "Lake Sunapee"

Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 268, New York

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R.



For a Truly *Glorious* Fourth!
ALEXANDER
HUMBOLDT
The Cigar Luxurious
Sold by representative dealers. 2 for 25c 10c Straight 3 for 25c
Alvarez Mendez and Company, Inc. Tampa and New York
Preferred Cigar Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, N. Y., Distributors. Phone. 2873 Gramercy

Average net paid circulation of
The New York Times
Daily and Sunday
for six months ended March 31, 1916,

334,744

(Reported to Post Office Department, April 1, 1916)

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

Circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department as required by law:

I. Report	(average for 6 months)	Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274
VIII. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1916	334,744

The New York Times made greater circulation gain in four years—124,993—than all other New York morning newspapers combined.

The circulation increase of The New York Times in the six months preceding the last report is the greatest growth reported to the Post Office Department by any New York morning newspaper.

In six months of 1916 The Times printed 5,661,654 agate lines of advertising, a gain of 1,004,378 lines over the corresponding period of 1915. It leads all other New York newspapers in character as well as in volume of general advertising, help and situations wanted excepted.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

NEW YORK.

Old Troy Hill Homestead.—Pleasant Summer home, directly on Hudson; unobstructed view; garage; $12,000 up. Circular. G. T. Hughes, Old Troy Hill, New Hamburg, N. Y.

THE ELEPHANT, Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A delightful trip from New York; good roads. Luncheon, dinner, and evening tea served every day. Delicious cooking. A charming spot.

New York—Long Island.

Hotel Rinaldo
Edgemere, L. I.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS
Finest location on the beach. High-class, American plan hotel; rooms with bath, running water and telephone. Superior table and service. Attractive rates.
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.
Dancing, Fireworks. Other Entertainment.
Phone Far Rockaway 531
I. B. Rinaldo

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON BOARDWALK.
Telephone 201—Long Beach.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; now open; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

HOTEL CLIFTON, GOOD GROUND, L. I.—Superior table; garden vegetables, sea food; tennis, bathing, golf; $12.50 up. A. R. WALTY.

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
—WEST VIRGINIA—
Most Celebrated Watering Place in America
THE NEW GREENBRIER
EUROPEAN PLAN
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
THE FAMOUS OLD WHITE
Well Known by the Elite of the South.
Open During Summer Months
Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants
FRED STERRY, Managing Director
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS—SWIMMING POOL—SURF BATHING—ORCHESTRA—DANCING.
Capacity 600. S. Hanstein, Propr.

ISLESWORTH
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk.
Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths.
ORCHESTRA. OPEN ALL YEAR.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 up daily, American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
An unexcelled hotel directly on Ocean Front, with every attraction for the Summer visitor. Daily concerts and dances. Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking Ocean. Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Canoeing, Surf Bathing.
CHANDLER BROS. & CO., Brokers.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

THE WARREN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook with ideal surroundings. Opening July 5th. For rates address W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 79th St.

THE ALLENHURST CLUB AND COTTAGES
Most exclusive hotel on the Jersey coast.
New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.
ALLENHURST, NEW JERSEY.
HENRY W. HAYNES.

DIAMOND SPRING INN,
Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Ticket Offices—Broadway,
Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place;
Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

HOTEL MARTIN HIGHLANDS, N. J. Phones; gas, running water in all rooms. Rates $3 per day, $10 per week up. Grill. Shore dinners. Garage.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

Coolest and Most Attractive Location

OSTEND
"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"
The ideal hotel of Summer comfort, occupying entire block of ocean front, in beautiful Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Renovated and refurnished throughout. Sweeping view of sea from all rooms. Every modern appointment and comfort. Sea and fresh water in all baths, private and public; RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; elevator service from ground floor; new commodious open air roof lounge; 4000 feet of broad porches; one entire floor, a veritable Florida enchantment of palms and flowers devoted to social diversions; dancing twice daily; orchestra of soloists; mistress of ceremonies. Superior cuisine; white dining room service. FREE GARAGE. Special Summer terms. American plan, $22.00 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. Ownership management, guaranteeing SERVICE.
Adjoining hotel is complete tonic bath establishment, including electrical flesh reducing apparatus.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra
The' and souper dansante
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUNKYSER, Mgr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City, Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

ATLANTIC CITY
The **TRAYMORE**
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 TIMES BLDG.
D. S. WHITE, Pres. J. W. MOTT, Mgr.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

PIERREPONT
Capacity 400. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

Rebuilt of Concrete and Stuccoed.
THE WEST END
300-ft. veranda overlooking ocean; suites with baths; running hot and cold water in every room; elevator; white service; Colonial ballroom; orchestra. Booklet.
LEE DUANE.

THE BUCKINGHAM.
Rebuilt of stucco; newly furnished and modern; cap. 100; booklet. New management. Henry Parsell.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
Greens Farms, Conn.
For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

New Hygeia Hotel
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y.
W. R. CHAMPLIN, Mgr., Hotel Astor, N. Y.

LONGWOOD INN,
LAKE COBBOSSEECONTEE, WINTHROP, MAINE. Owned, operated by Y. M. C. A. Boating, bathing, fishing. Vegetables, fruit, milk, cream from Association farm. Reasonable rates. Good connection to Boston and N. Y.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires.
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION.
NOW OPEN. ELEVATION 1400 FEET.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers.
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice, and the undersigned hereby give notice, that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 9th day of June, 1916, it was, among other matters,

Ordered:

1. That all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of August, 1916, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Mills & Gibb and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, as receivers of said Mills & Gibb, at their office, No. 286 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against Mills & Gibb who claims that Mills & Gibb is indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such a statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of August, 1916, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Mills & Gibb in the hands of said receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 286 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for the Receivers.

$50,000
Remington Typewriter Co.
First Mortgage Convertible
6% Bonds
Due 1922-1924

Exempt from Taxation in New York State

For the past six years available earnings were equal to nearly 4 times interest requirements of present funded debt.

Price to Net 6%

Special Circular on Application.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Booklet On Conservative Investment Bonds

We have issued a booklet describing over 55 issues of Railroad, Public Utility, Municipal and Industrial Bonds. The booklet also contains information regarding bonds in general, as follows:

Coupon and Registered Bonds
Various Types of Bonds
Redemption of Bonds
Sinking Funds
"And Interest" Prices

Write for Booklet 1570
"Conservative Investment Bonds"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Exempt from N. Y. State Tax
1st Mtge. 5% Bonds

Secured by an absolute First Mortgage on all property.

Stringent mortgage provisions—adequate depreciation reserve—regular maintenance expenditures.

Replacement value of property more than 67% in excess of bonds outstanding.

Net Earnings more than two and one-quarter times Bond Interest.

Full particulars on request for Circular AG-19.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

Safety of Principal
Liberal Yield
Easy Marketability

Should be sought by the private investor in making purchases of securities.

Our latest general list of offerings which comply with the above requirements may be obtained upon request for

Circular G. L.

Liggett, Hichborn & Co
Incorporated
61 Broadway, New York
BOSTON BUFFALO

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore
43 Exchange Pl. New York

BLAIR & Co.
24 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Travelers Letters of Credit

We are prepared to purchase for our own account complete issues of Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks of Public Service Corporations of established earning power.

BODELL & CO.
111 Broadway
New York
Providence Boston

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

One of the shrewdest men in Wall Street—no man is shrewd enough to see the future certainly—said last week: "I am certain investment issues are cheap; I am not sure that the stock market will not go down." In a way, the remark epitomizes the last half year's experience in the stock market. Investment issues have no doubt been cheap, judged by all the ordinary standards, and the stock market is lower than it was at the close of 1915.

The general level of the active issues on the Stock Exchange is about 5½ points lower than at the close of last December; it is about 2 points lower than it was at the end of May. That is retrogression, and yet it can hardly be doubted that as investments stocks are worth today considerably more than they were a year ago, or even six months ago. They are worth more because, speaking generally, they are earning more, have larger surpluses laid aside, and have a future at least as well assured as their future seemed a year or six months ago. The measure of protection is greater and the outlook at least no more uncertain.

There are conditions which would seem to warrant higher prices rather than lower prices, and it is necessary in appraising the stock market position and the contrast which it offers to that of a half year ago, to reconcile the seeming anomaly of greater intrinsic worth and lower market prices.

There can be no doubt of the reality of the prosperity which the country, and along with it most of the country's corporations, are enjoying. Profits are not in all cases up to unofficial offhand advance estimates—the American Car and Foundry report last week contained a suggestion of this fact—but they are large in most individual cases, and in the aggregate the largest which the United States has ever known.

Present activity in most directions is up to the capacity of the country, and orders are booked far ahead. The income and wages of the people exceed all past experience; the purchasing power of the country was never before as great is it is today. Capital in large amount has gone into new undertakings and money, though firmer than it was, is still comfortably easy.

These are the tangible present facts of the industrial and financial position. In themselves they suggest improvement instead of retrogression in the securities markets. The fact that retrogression has occurred on the Stock Exchange does not, however, prove that the seeming prosperity of the country is unreal. One must find an explanation of the seeming contradiction, but it is not hard to find. The fact is that the tangible facts of industrial and financial prosperity have come into contact with other tangible facts and with some less tangible possibilities, which while they do not in any way belie the picture of prosperity which the country offers, exert a market influence contrary to that of big earnings and bright prospects. One of the most tangible of these facts is the great inflow of our securities from Europe.

American investments are worth no less intrinsically because Europe has been under the necessity of reselling them to us by the hundreds of millions, but that is a factor which temporarily at least makes them worth less in the market. This brings about a condition which may be bad for the speculator, but which is by no means bad for the investor.

The less tangible fact which operates against the normal market reflection of great business prosperity is the uncertainty which is universally felt regarding the influence which will be exerted by the ending of the war and by the readjustments which that will necessitate. But here again it is a wholesome rather than a harmful influence which is exerted by this feeling of uncertainty. It holds speculative excess in restraint and puts under caution a great many people who otherwise would be more tempted than they are now to overextend and to expose themselves to the inevitable aftermath of unwise expansion.

The country is going ahead and, so far as one can judge, is going ahead well within bounds and laying its foundations safely. It would be too much to hope that we will escape all business excesses during this period of prosperity, but the very fact that the stock market during the six months which has seen greater prosperity than was ever known before, has moved to a lower instead of to a higher level, suggests that there has been a wholesome fear of inflation. For the most part conservatism has not been abandoned, despite the temptations afforded by a period of easy money and of very great trade opportunities in all directions.

Whether we turn to the financial or to the industrial situation; whether we turn to our trade at home or our trade abroad, we find new high records, and not only greater activity but greater accompanying profits. The country's foreign trade statement came to hand last week bringing the record to within a single month of the close of the fiscal year. It broke previous records both for imports and exports, and brought the twelve months' trade up to above $6,000,000,000 and the credit balance for that period to above $2,000,000,000.

It is not surprising when we view such a credit as this in our foreign trade that Europe should be under the necessity of sending us gold by the hundreds of millions. Likewise it is not a matter of surprise under this condition that the countries of Europe which are buying here most heavily are making earnest efforts to gather together for use here the American securities which they bought in the past as investments and which now are serving them as the best means of making payment for the goods which they are buying of us.

It comes, therefore, to this, that our market is depressed largely because we are selling so much abroad that our foreign customers can pay us only by selling us back our own securities. That is a process necessitated by the disparity between our imports and our exports. Were those more evenly balanced other countries would not be under the necessity of paying us out of their past accumulations of securities and our market would be free of the pressure which it has had to meet from this cause. It might fairly be said, therefore, that the fall in stock market prices in the face of great business prosperity in the United States is due very largely, if not in the main, to the excessive proportions of our credit balance in foreign trade.

It would not be worth while to sell less abroad merely for the sake of creating a condition more favorable to the bidding up of stocks, but it may nevertheless happen that the law of supply and demand will work more in the interests of the stock market when we cease to sell so much merchandise abroad that much of it can be paid for only in gold or securities.

Of late the influence uppermost in the minds of the financial community has been the troubled state of our relations with Mexico. The market advanced violently last week on the day when news was received that the American troopers held captive by Carranza forces had been released. That reflected the market's satisfaction over the probable escape of an immediate conflict with Mexico. The response to the news would not have been as vigorous had there not been a large and possibly poorly protected short interest, but the movement left no doubt that the stock market welcomed an event which held some promise of avoidance of war between the United States and Mexico.

This is a situation which, though improved, still remains unsettled. Its influence upon the stock market is hardly likely to be very great in the long run, however potent it may be as an immediate factor. The news from Europe suggests the possibility that events there may soon overshadow the Mexican situation as a market factor.

TIGHTEN FINANCIAL BLOCKADE

New Measures Under Adoption in London Against Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—The past week was shortened by the closing of the banks yesterday to facilitate the semi-annual settlement, the Stock Exchange also being given a holiday. The business days of the week were characterized by considerable activity both in banking and market circles. Demand money was strong throughout in connection with balance sheet preparations, but arrangements made to increase available balances prevented any approach to stringency. All requirements were met at slightly higher rates. Fixed seven-day advances cost 4¾ per cent., and daily loans 4¼ to 4¾ per cent., while up to 5 per cent. was paid Friday to avoid going to the Bank, which, however, lent a moderate sum to the discount market on several days at 5½ per cent.

Bankers last week received a communication from the finance section of the Foreign Trade Department containing proposals for the further tightening of the financial blockade against the enemy, but this is a matter which requires delicate handling, and some modifications of original suggestions have been necessary. The revenue statement for the first quarter of the financial year to June 30 shows that national income increased £21,386,000 to £72,863,000 in comparison with the same period of 1915, while, including borrowings, the total amount received was £904,797,000. Expenditures were £903,818,000, of which £459,259,000 was for short-debt redemption. Exchequer balances increased about £1,000,000 to £26,553,000.

Arrangements practically completed will enable holders of American securities in amounts less than $5,000, which is the present minimum under the mobilization plan, to deposit them with bankers and others acting as collecting agents, forming pools for the small holdings. The Treasury will permit payment of death duties in Exchequer bonds. This is an important precedent which should stimulate the sale of these securities.

Stocks have been consistently strong in response to favorabe military developments and the relaxation of the tension in the Mexican situation following the compliance of the Mexican Government with the demand of the United States. High-grade stocks are in steady demand, and there has been a revival of interest in British railway issues, which have been better supported at rising prices. Foreign Government bonds are less readily absorbed and the market is uneven.

PARIS BOURSE IS STEADY.

Some Profit-Taking Is Evident During Week Just Past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 2.—The Bourse was in a calm mood last week. There was some profit-taking in the Russian and copper groups in anticipation of the monthly settlement, but the general characteristic was steadiness.

Money was plentiful for the semi-annual necessities. Rentes closed at 62.40 and the war loan at 89. Both were firm. Bank of France shares continued their advance. Italian 3½ per cents were 3 francs better on account of the improved military situation. De Beers were in demand. The period within which debtors were permitted to liquidate by monthly installments Bourse contracts made before the war terminated Friday. The Bank of France sent gold to London, which, combined with further advances to be made by the New York banking group against a portion of the neutral securities recently mobilized here, will probably delay issuance of a second war loan until Autumn.

The war budget was increased 135,000,000 francs. The Senate voted credits covering expenditures until the end of September. The measure maintains the increased tax on alcohol and the suppression of private distilling until the end of the war. The Senate also approved the supplementary war profits tax with sundry modifications. Exchange on London was offered at 28.14 and on New York at 5.91.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
June 26	3	2½	2⅝	2½
June 27	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
June 28	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
June 29	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
June 30	3½	2⅝	3½	2⅝
July 1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Week's range—				
High			3½	2⅝
Low			2½	2½
Same week last year—				
High			2	1⅝
Low			1½	1⅝
Year's range to date—				
High			4	3½
Low			1⅛	1⅝
Same period last year—				
High			3	2⅝
Low			1⅛	1⅝

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
June 26	3⅝@4	3⅝@4	4
June 27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝@4
June 28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝@4
June 29	3½@3⅝	3½@3⅝	3⅝@4
June 30	3½@3⅝	3⅝	3⅝@4
July 1	3½@3⅝	3⅝	3⅝@4
Week's range—			
High	4	4	4
Low	3½	3½	3⅝
Same week last year—			
High	2½	2⅝	3
Low	2¼	2½	3
Year's range to date—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	2⅝
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2¼	2½	2⅝

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 26	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*20c
June 27	Par	†5c	†15@10c	*20c
June 28	Par	†20c	†15@10c	*20c
June 29	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
June 30	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c
July 1	Par	†25c	†15@10c	*20c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts.—Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
June 26	4	5	5¼	28f 17c
June 27	4	5	5⅛	28f 16½c
June 28	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
June 29	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
June 30	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c
July 1	4	5	5⅛	28f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
June 26	59⅛	96⅛	61f 90c
June 27	60⅛	96⅜	62f
June 28	60⅛	96⅜	62f 10c
June 29	60⅜	96⅜	62f 25c
June 30	60⅜	96½	62f 40c
July 1	60⅜	96½	62f 40c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
June 26	31⅝d	65⅜c
June 27	31¼d	66c
June 28	31⅝d	66¼c
June 29	31¼d	65⅞c
June 30	31d	65c
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$15,014,000	$542,885,950
Same period last year	13,645,000	401,935,700

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.06	86.97	87.43	86.19
Same period a year ago	82.65	82.43	84.48	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	84	84	84	1
Alabama Central 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Alabama Midland 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	2
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. A	101½	101½	101½	1
A. G. M. cv. 6s, Ser. B	101	101	101	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	4
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	103	102½	103	2
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	3
Am. Hide. & L. 6s	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	20
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	87	87	87	3
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	72
Am. T. & T. col 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	59
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	108¼	107⅞	108¼	30
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Am. Thread 4s	98	98	98	6
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	78⅛	76	78⅛	14
Am. Tobacco 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	1
Ann Arbor 4s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	2
Armour & Co. 4½s	93½	93½	93½	87
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	92⅞	92½	92½	145½
A., T. & S. F. g. 4s, reg.	91½	91½	91½	1
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '55	104⅜	104	104⅜	228
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, '60	104⅜	104	104⅜	141
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	84⅝	84	84	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	10½
A., T. & S. F., C. & A. 4½s	97	97	97	7
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s, S. B.	102½	102½	102½	10
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	91⅛	91	91	33
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
A. C. L. gen. un. 4½s	90½	90½	90½	4
BALT. & O. p. l. 3½s	92⅞	92⅝	82⅝	70½
B. & O. gold 4s	90⅞	90½	90½	78
B. & O. conv. 4½s	95¼	94⅝	95⅛	174½
B. & O. S. W. 3½s	90⅝	90½	90½	6
B. & O. ref. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	191
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. a. 4s	87	86⅝	87	18
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅜	100	100¼	47½
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	7
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100⅜	100	100¼	242
B. R. T. gold 5s	103½	103	103	6
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s	100¼	100	100¼	19
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	106½	106½	106½	2
Buff., R. & P. con. 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	5
Buff. & Susq. 1. d. 5s	96	96	96	5
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	87	86⅝	86⅝	5
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	24
Can. South. con. 5s	103	103	103	1
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	5
Central Leather 5s	102⅜	102	102¼	54
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	1
Cent. New Eng. 4s	82	81⅛	82	8
Central Pacific 4s	89	88⅞	88½	32
Cent. Vermont 4s	80½	80⅛	80⅛	4
Ches. & Ohio cv 5s	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	246
Ches. & Ohio. cv. 4½s	85⅝	85⅛	85½	81
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	90¼	90	90	4
Chi. & Alton 3½s	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	98⅝	96¼	96¼	4
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	93	92½	93	95
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	98⅝	98	98	381
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	98	97⅞	97⅞	8
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	11
C., B & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	98	98	98	2
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅛	84½	84½	9
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	96	96	1
C. & E. Ill. g. 5s, U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co. cfs.	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	86	86	86	28
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	107	107	107	2
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	70⅞	70¼	70¼	20
Chi., Ind. & L. 6s	115	115	115	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	91	91	91	12
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Series B	79	79	79	10
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94½	93¾	94¼	45
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	92½	92	92	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101½	101	101	16
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	107¼	106	107¼	119
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	101⅞	101	101⅞	239
C., M. & St. P., P. & W. 5s	103¼	103	103¼	20
C., M. & St. P., Dub. 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	90½	90½	90½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	7
C. & N. W. gen. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	6
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94⅛	93⅝	93⅝	20
C. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	4
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	104	104	104	1
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	107	105⅝	107	12
Chicago Rys. 5s	97⅞	97	97⅞	26
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	84⅝	84½	84⅝	16
C., R. I. & Pac. col. 4s, Series O	97½	97½	97½	3
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75⅛	74½	74½	244
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	62⅞	61	62⅞	447
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., stamped	59⅞	58⅝	59⅞	46
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	13
Chi. & W. Ind. 6s	106	106	106	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	76½	76	76	19
Chile Copper 7s	127⅛	126	126½	179½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	80½	80	80½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	86½	86½	86½	3
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	7
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
Cleve. Short L. 4½s	100½	100¼	100½	19
Col. Industrial 5s	75½	74⅞	75½	11
Col. Mid. 1st 4s, t. r.	11	11	11	1
Col. & South. 1st 4s	91⅝	91	91⅝	27
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84	83	83⅝	22
Col. & Hock. Val. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	1
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	85½	85	85	16
Consol. Gas cv. 6s	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	2
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s	101	101	101	5
Corn. Prod. ref. 5s, '34	98½	96¼	96¼	39
Cub-Am. S. cl. tr. 6s	102½	102⅜	102½	45
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100½	100	100	10
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s	98¼	98	98¼	10
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	106	106	106	57
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70	69⅛	69⅞	44
D. & R. G. con. 4s	78⅛	78	78	44
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	85	85	85	4
Det. City Gas 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	9
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	7
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Det. R. Tun. 4½s	91	91	91	1
Det. United 4½s	80½	79⅝	80	32
Dist. Securities 5s	76⅞	75½	75⅝	89
ERIE 1ST CON. 7s	110½	110	110	25
Erie 1st con. 4s	85	85	85	1
Erie 1st fund. 7s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	2
Erie gen. 4s	74	74	74	2
Erie gen. 4s, reg.	72½	72½	72½	5
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	71	71	71	1
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	73	71½	73	53
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	85½	84⅝	85⅝	76
Erie, Pa., col. 4s	89	89	89	17
FT. W. & W. C. 6s	105½	105½	105½	1
GEN. EL. deb. 5s	104	103½	104	26
Gt. Falls Power 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	7
Georgia Pacific 6s	107	107	107	10
Gt. Northern 4¼s	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛	11
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	93	93	93	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	92⅞	90⅞	90⅞	20
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	72¼	71½	71½	9
Hud. & Man. adj 5s	29⅞	29	29	62½
Hous. & T. C. g. 4s	96	96	96	1
ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	89⅛	89	89	32
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	101½	101¼	101¼	8
Ill. Cent., Mid. Div. 5s, reg	102	102	102	10
Ill. Cent., Louis. Div. 3½s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	3
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s, reg	80	80	80	2
Ill. Steel 4½s	90¼	89⅝	90	94
Ind. Steel 5s	103	102	103	29
Interboro. R. T. 5s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	223
Inter.-Met. 4½s	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	55
Int. & Gt. Nor. 5s	97	96½	97	2
Int. M. M. 4½s	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛	15
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	106⅛	103¼	105⅛	898
Int. Agricultural 5s	75¼	75¼	75¼	4
Int. Paper 1st 6s	102	102	102	10
Int. Paper con. 5s	91½	91½	91½	6
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	57½	57¼	57¼	11
JAMES, F. & CLAR. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
K. C., FT. S. & M. 6s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	75	75	75	22
Kan. City South. 5s	90⅞	90¼	90¼	18
Kan. City South. 3s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	3
Kan. City Terminal 4s	88⅛	86⅝	88⅛	86
Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s	105	105	105	5
LACK. STEEL 5, '23	99⅝	99½	99⅝	13
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	92	91⅝	91⅝	42
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	4
Lake Shore 3½s	85	85	85	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅝	94½	94⅝	32
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95	94½	94⅞	25
Lehigh V. Term. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5
L. V. Term. 5s, reg.	111½	111½	111½	2
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Liggett & Myers 7s	126	125⅝	126	10
Liggett & Myers 5s	101⅞	101½	101⅞	30
Long Island ref. 4s	86½	86½	86½	½
Lorillard 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	12
Louis. & Ark. 5s	95	95	95	3
L. & N. gen. 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	3
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	104	104	104	3
Louis., & N. unif. 4s	94⅝	94¼	94¼	61
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
MAN. CON. 4s, t. ex.	91	91	91	17
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	108⅜	107½	107½	15
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Sr. C	108¼	107	108¼	33
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	4
M. & St. L. 1st & ref. 4s	61	59	59	21
M. & St. P. ref. & ex. 5s	64	60	64	4
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	18
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75	74⅝	74⅝	12
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	46	45	46	5
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	59	59	59	10
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	45	45	45	5
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	70¼	68	70	20
M., P. 5s, '17, G. T. R., sta.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	6
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920	88	88	88	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	46⅞	46½	46⅞	17½
Mo. Pacific 4s, tr. r.	46⅝	46	46	6
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	49	48½	49	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	2
Mob. & Ohio new 6s	113	113	113	10
Montana Power 5s	98	97⅝	97⅝	14
NASH., C. & ST. L. CON. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
Nassau Electric 4s	75	74½	75	11
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	97	97	97	2
Nat. Tube 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	59
Nat. Starch d. 5s	85½	85½	85½	3
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	103	102⅝	103	6
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	93⅞	93¼	93¾	75
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	91	90⅝	90	10
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82½	82⅛	82½	6
N. Y. C. g. 3½s, reg.	81	81	81	16
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113	112⅝	113	212½
N. Y. C. con. 4s, Ser. A	83⅝	83	83⅝	23
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	76	75½	75½	14
N. Y. C. eq. 4½s, '20	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	10
N. Y. C & St. L, 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
N. Y. C. R. R. 4½s	98⅝	98	98⅝	16
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84¼	84	84¼	12
N. Y. G., E. L. H. & P. 5s	104	103½	104	13
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	113	112½	113	7
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	68¾	68¾	68¾	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. d. 4½s, '55	79¼	79¼	79¼	39
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	57⅞	57⅛	57½	122
N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, '56	79¾	79	79	6
N. Y. Rys. ref 4s	77	75⅞	76½	26
N. Y. Tele. 4½s	98¾	98	98¼	192
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Norf. & W. cons. 4s	92⅞	92¼	92¼	25
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	131⅞	131½	131½	49
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	131⅞	131⅜	131⅜	40
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	130¼	130	130¼	45
Northern Pac. 4s	92⅛	91⅞	92	110
North. Pac. 4s, reg.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	7
Northern Pacific 3s	66	65⅛	65⅛	26
Northern Pac. 3s, reg.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	1
ONT. POW. s. f. 5s	92½	92½	92½	4
Ontario Trans. 5s	10½	90⅝	90⅝	1
Ore. Sh. Line 1st 6s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	5
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	8
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	92	92	92	21
Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s	85	84⅞	85	9
PAC. COAST 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Pacific of Mo. 2d 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¼	99⅞	100¼	57
Penn. 4s, 1943	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	5
Penn. 4s, 1948	99⅛	99⅛	99⅝	10
Penn. gen. 4½s, tem.	101⅝	101	101¼	136
Penn. Con. 4½s	104⅜	104½	104⅜	53
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	3
Peo. Gas cv. ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Peoria & East. inc. 4s	38	36	36	20
Phi. Co. cv. 5s, '22	91	90⅝	90⅞	25
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	102½	102½	102½	4
Public Service 5s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	35
RY. STEEL SP., Int. Ocean 5s	98	96½	98	2
Reading gen. 4s	95⅝	95	95¼	166
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	57
Rio G. So. gtd. 4s	35	35	35	2
Rio G. W. 1st 4s	77⅛	76¼	76¼	24
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	60	60	60	1
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	3
ST. LOUIS, I. MT. & SOUTH. gen. 5s	101	101	101	3
St. L., I. Mt. & So. unif. and ref. 4s	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	7
St. L., I. Mt. & So. R. & G. 4s	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	7
S. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, tr. r.	81½	81¼	81¼	4
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, t. r., stamped	75¼	75	75	128
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	72	72	72	45
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	72¼	71⅞	72	104
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r., stpd.	69¼	69	69	51
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series A, w. i.	70⅝	70	70¼	162½
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series B, w. i.	86⅞	86	86⅝	13
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s, w. i.	84⅝	84	84	87
St. L. & S. F. inc., 6s, w. i.	55	53⅝	54½	129
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s	66	66	66	5
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	77	76½	77	12
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st 6s	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	1
San. A. & A. P. 4s	68	67	68	15
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	67¼	66½	67¼	75
S. A. L. gold 4s, sta.	80½	80	80	12
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	41½
So. Pacific col. 4s	85½	85	85	16
So. Pacific conv. 4s	87⅞	87¼	87⅝	114
So. Pacific conv. 5s	104	103¼	103⅞	182½
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	84	83½	83⅝	14
So. Pacific ref. 4s	89⅞	89⅝	89⅝	84½
So. Ry. 1st 5s	101½	101¼	101⅛	74
So. Ry. gen. 4s	71⅝	70½	71⅛	117
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	81	81	81	1
Standard Milling 5s	99½	99½	99½	2
Std. Gas & Elec. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	27½
TENN. C. & I., T. 6s	100½	100½	100½	1
Tenn. Cop. conv. 6s, sub. rects. f. p.	104	100	104	47½
Texas Co. conv. 6s	104⅛	104	104	84
Term. of St. L. con. 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	86	84⅞	86	15
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	97¼	97	97	11
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	40	40	40	4
Third Av. ref. 4s	82	81¼	81¼	29
Third Av. adj. 5s	81	79⅛	80	52½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	2
T., S. L. & W. p. l. 3½s	81	80	81	7
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	55	54	54	3
Tri City 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	6
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	97¼	96⅞	96⅞	137
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	96	96	96	1
Union Pac. conv. 4s	94⅝	93⅞	94	38
Union Pac. ref. 4s	90	89⅝	89⅝	174
U. R. R.'s of S. F. 4s	34	30	31⅛	202
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	10½	10½	10½	2
U. S. Rty. & Imp. 5s	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	102⅝	102¼	102¼	20
U. S. Steel 5s	105	104⅞	105	325
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Utah Pow. & L. 5s	95¼	94⅞	95	59
U. S. S., R. & M. 6% n.	111	109	111	26
VANDALIA CON. 4s	91	91	91	3
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	42
Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	98⅝	98	98⅝	10
Va. S. W. con. 5s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	10
Va. Iron C. & C. 5s	86	86	86	37
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	98⅝	97⅝	98¼	32
WABASH 1st 5s	104⅝	104	104	17
Wabash 2d 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. t. r.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	8
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. rcts., full paid	33¼	30¼	33¼	28
Western Electric 5s	102	101⅝	101⅝	27
West. Maryland 4s	73	72½	72⅝	10
West Shore 4s	91⅛	90	90	7
West Shore 4s, reg.	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	23
W. & L. E. con. 4s	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	1
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
West. U. T. col. tr. 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	5
W. E. & M. cv. 5s	117	117	117	2
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	86¼	86	86	8
W. C. S. & D. 4s	86½	86½	86½	5
Total sales				$12,043,000
Government Bonds				
U. S. 4s, reg.	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
U. S. 3s, coupon	100	100	100	3
U. S. 3s, reg.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Anglo-French 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95½	187
Argentine 5s	95	93⅛	93⅛	7
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	71	72	12¼
City of Tokio 5s	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞	60¼
D. of C. tem. 5s, '21	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	208
D. of C. tem. 5s, '26	100	99⅛	100	302
D. of C. t. 5s, '31	101	99⅝	101	146
Japanese 4½s	85½	84⅝	85½	20
Japanese 4½s, 2d 5s, German stamped	81½	79⅛	81¼	93
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	96	96	96	1
Rep. of Cuba 4½s	86½	86½	86½	6
U. S. of Mexico 4s	27½	27½	27½	1
Total sales				$2,833,500
State Bonds				
Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. certificates	51	51	51	2
New York City Bonds				
3½s, May, 1954, reg.	88½	88½	88½	1
4s, 1955, reg.	99½	99½	99½	2
4s, 1956, reg.	99½	99½	99½	1
4s, 1957	100	100	100	9
4s, 1957, reg.	100	100	100	5
4s, 1958	100	100	100	13¼
4s, 1959	100	99⅞	100	24
4½s, 1960	102¼	102	102	40
4½s, 1964	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	4
4½s, 1963	106½	106½	106½	6
4½s, 1965	106⅞	106⅜	106⅝	23
4½s, Nov., 1957	106½	106⅜	106⅝	7
Total sales				$135,500
Grand total				$15,014,000

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 1, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	680,186	265,174	69,325
Tuesday	530,437	305,673	261,140
Wednesday	338,242	224,077	129,717
Thursday	561,642	253,579	88,337
Friday	440,948	336,601	151,670
Saturday	153,066	189,411	....
Total wk.	2,704,521	1,574,515	700,195
Year to date	85,158,448	63,030,246	38,468,283

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	$2,754,000	$1,944,500	$1,524,500
Tuesday	2,990,000	2,203,500	2,290,000
Wednesday	2,453,000	2,762,500	1,915,500
Thursday	2,562,000	2,610,500	1,503,000
Friday	3,082,000	2,871,000	1,989,500
Saturday	1,173,000	1,253,500	....
Total wk.	$15,014,000	$13,645,500	$9,222,500
Year to date	542,885,950	401,935,700	378,772,000

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	July 1, '16.	July 3, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	2,704,518	1,568,993	1,135,525
Banks	3	122	*119
Mining	....	5,400	*5,400

BONDS.

	July 1, '16.	July 3, '15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$12,043,000	$12,890,000	*$747,000
Government	2,833,500	130,500	2,703,000
State	2,000	90,000	*88,000
City	135,500	535,000	*399,500
Total, all	$15,014,000	$13,645,500	$1,368,500

*Decrease.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles Altschul, retiring from business, has withdrawn from the firm of Lazard Freres. His son, Frank Altschul, and Fred H. Greenbaum have been admitted as partners.

Harris, Forbes & Co., Drexel & Co., and Brown Bros. & Co. will soon offer $1,641,000 City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, part of an issue of $5,000,000 awarded last week after competitive bidding.

The State Banking Department has approved an application to increase the capital stock of the Guaranty Securities Corporation from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

John Jay Bryant, Jr., and Frank L. Van Wie have been admitted to the firm of James H. Oliphant & Co.

Short Term Investments

City of Chicago, Ill., 4%
due 1926, 1929

City of Paterson, N.J., 4¼%
due 1918, 1919, 1920

Province of Quebec, 5%
due 1926

Prices on Application.

MACKAY & CO.
14 Wall Street
New York

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of Connecticut.

$100,000
Town of Orange
Connecticut
Union School District 4% Bonds
Due December 1, 1929

Ass'd Val. Taxable Prop'y $8,750,000
Total Debt (this issue only) 100,000
Population (1916 estimated), 10,000

Price 100½ and Interest

Full particulars of this and other issues of Municipal Bonds yielding up to 6% on request for July Circular

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Price on Application

Clark, Dodge & Co.
51 Wall Street, New York

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July Offerings

Safety, substantial interest return and negotiability characterize Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds.

Issue	Maturity	Yield
Province of Ontario	1925	4.85%
Province of Nova Scotia	1926	4.85%
Province of Quebec	1926	4⅞ %
Province of Manitoba	1919	5%
City of Toronto	1921	4.85%
City of Ottawa	1925	4⅞ %

Principal and interest of these bonds payable in New York

Special descriptive circulars sent on request

Wood, Gundy & Company
14 Wall Street
Toronto New York London

MUNICIPAL BONDS
For July Investment

		Rate	Maturity	Price to yield
$162,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	4¼%	1923-1926	3.90%
487,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	4¼	1928-1946	3.95
105,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	4½	1917-1921	4.00
165,000	Hoboken, N. J.	4½	1936-1946	4.00
105,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	4½	1922-1926	4.05
50,000	Duluth, Minn.	5	1926	4.05
210,000	Minneapolis, Minn.	4½	1927-1936	4.10
40,000	Ottumwa, Iowa	4¼	1936-1931	4.10
64,000	West Orange, N. J., S. D.	4½	1936-1945	4.10
50,000	Dayton, Ohio, S. D.	4½	1943-1945	4.125
59,000	Memphis, Tenn.	4½	1944-1950	4.25
65,000	Edgewater, N. J.	5	1922-1934	4.25
150,000	Montgomery, Ala.	4½	1946	4.30
250,000	San Antonio, Tex., S. D.	5	1956-1936	4.35
60,000	Birmingham, Ala.	5	1941	4.375
139,000	Vicksburg, Miss.	5	1928-1936	4.45
143,000	Wildwood, N. J.	5	1945-1955	4.50
250,000	Montreal, Canada	5	1936	5.00

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 1, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,704,521	85,158,448
Same period a year ago	1,574,515	63,039,246

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	86.48	83.56	91.87	80.91
Same period a year ago	71.27	69.25	74.94	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
52¼	June 29	52	June 29	ACME TEA	52¼	52	52¼	..	400
97¼	June 29	97⅛	June 29	Acme Tea 1st pf.	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	..	100
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	137½	137	137	+4	200
21½	Apr. 29	15	Apr. 27	Adv. Rumely	15	15	15	−⅛	400
43	Apr. 28	32	June 24	Adv. Rumely pf.	..	..	32	..	....
64½	June 29	64¼	June 29	Ajax Rubber†	64½	64¼	64½	..	500
26½	Jan. 7	17⅛	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines‡‡	20¼	18⅛	18¼	−2	7,700
10¼	Jan. 7	7¾	June 17	Alaska J. Gold M.‡‡	8⅝	7¾	8	..	6,600
33⅞	Mar. 14	22⅛	June 28	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25	22⅛	23⅛	−⅞	13,200
84½	May 16	72½	Apr. 22	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	80	75½	75½	−1¼	9,100
72¼	Jan. 3	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	65	64⅝	64⅝	−¼	200
100	June 12	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
89½	July 1	89½	July 1	Am. Bank Note†	89½	89½	89½	..	100
94½	June 14	61⅞	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	89½	84¼	88	+⅝	81,400
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	..	..	100	..	....
104	June 17	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	103½	103½	103½	..	100
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	175	..	....
65⅝	Mar. 16	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	53¼	50¼	52	−1½	14,200
113⅞	Jan. 26	109	Apr. 22	Am. Can pf.	109½	109¼	109½	−⅛	750
78	Jan. 7	53¼	June 29	Am. Car & Fdy.	57	53¼	53⅞	−3⅞	20,200
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118	116¼	117	+⅞	500
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coal†	..	..	25	..	....
175¾	Jan. 19	140	Apr. 24	Am. Coal Products	148	140⅝	148	+6	1,200
117¼	June 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	..	..	117½	..	....
57½	Jan. 17	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+1¼	800
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	126	123	126	+1	200
12	Jan. 3	8⅜	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅜	9⅜	10	+⅝	8,500
57	Jan. 18	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53⅝	49½	51½	+1½	11,100
81½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28	28½	+⅝	2,300
25½	Jan. 26	18⅞	June 28	Am. Linseed	20¼	18⅞	19⅜	−⅝	4,330
53⅜	Apr. 25	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	45½	44¼	44⅞	−½	1,300
88⅜	Mar. 14	60⅜	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	69	65¼	67¼	−1½	23,300
104⅜	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	102¼	101⅞	101⅞	−⅞	400
10	Apr. 7	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛	500
38	June 30	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	38	34⅞	37	+1¾	2,375
113⅜	Jan. 4	88⅛	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	95	90⅛	92⅞	−⅜	39,170
114⅝	Feb. 3	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt & R. pf.	111¼	110	111⅛	+1⅛	550
96½	June 14	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A	93	92⅞	92⅞	−⅜	450
88	May 25	85	Apr. 20	Am. Smelt. pf. B	83¼	83¼	83¼	..	50
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	144	..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	107	..	....
61¼	Jan. 4	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	49⅝	46¼	49⅝	+2⅝	1,800
116½	Jan. 8	105¼	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	109⅝	108¼	109⅝	−¼	1,100
119	May 25	115⅛	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	118	117½	118	+½	200
68	Feb. 14	61	June 26	Am. Tel. & Cable	61	61	61	−2½	100
131½	June 16	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	130½	128¼	128⅛	−1	7,900
209⅝	Feb. 8	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	206	204	206	+2⅝	1,200
108⅞	Feb. 8	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	106¼	106¼	106¼	−⅛	100
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	46⅝	43⅞	45	..	6,000
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	97⅛	94	94⅞	−2	1,650
26½	June 12	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	23½	22	23	+¼	800
97⅞	Apr. 10	37⅞	July 1	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	44½	37⅞	38½	−4½	22,200
71½	June 16	64	June 22	Am. Z. L. & S. pf.‡	66	65	65	−1½	2,350
92⅝	Feb. 14	77	Apr. 22	Anaconda Cop. M.†	82⅝	77⅝	81⅝	+1⅝	67,425
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	5	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68⅝	67½	67⅝	−1⅜	600
108½	Jan. 4	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105⅝	103½	105	+1	10,000
102	Feb. 23	98⅛	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101	98⅞	99	+½	2,380
117¼	June 13	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	114½	112⅞	114½	+1½	300
118⅝	Jan. 3	71½	July 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	80½	71½	72½	−8¼	57,700
110	May 24	104	June 20	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	..	..	104	..	....
96	Jan. 4	82⅞	Apr. 24	Balt. & Ohio	89⅝	87¼	89	+⅝	10,670
80	Jan. 15	75	May 4	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76⅝	76	76½	+⅛	1,533
3⅝	Jan. 3	1⅝	June 27	Batopilas Mining††	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛	1,700
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	442	435	440	−4½	900
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	..	..	135	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth. Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	80	..	....
88⅞	June 6	83½	Apr. 22	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	86¼	85	86¼	+1	600
132	Jan. 14	126	Apr. 25	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	130	..	....
60½	May 10	50½	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	54½	54	54½	−½	300
102	May 11	95⅞	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	..	50
14	Jan. 12	6⅞	June 30	Bruns. T. & R.R.sec	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−1¼	420
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	..	114⅞	..	....
87	Jan. 3	70	June 19	Burns Bros.	..	..	70	..	....
*109	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	..	..	107½	..	....
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	..	..	29	..	....
105¼	Mar. 10	65	June 22	Butte & Superior‡‡	73	66	67½	−2	30,800
42⅝	Jan. 3	15	June 27	CAL. PETROLEUM	17⅝	15	15¼	−2½	4,600
80⅝	Jan. 3	40	June 29	Cal. Petroleum pf.	44⅝	40	40½	−3⅞	3,200
58⅜	Jan. 18	58¼	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	+1⅜	188
183⅝	Jan. 3	162⅞	Mar. 1	Canadian Pacific	180½	174¼	180	+8⅜	10,300
90	May 11	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	+⅞	100
57	June 29	49	Apr. 22	Central Leather	57	55	56¼	+1½	24,100
112½	June 28	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	112½	111	111	−1	600
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	..	....
*141¼	June 9	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	..	..	*140	..	....
131	June 5	88	Apr. 22	Chandler Motor	112	107	109	−2⅝	5,400
67⅜	June 8	58	Apr. 24	Ches. & Ohio	63	59⅝	62	..	18,900
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	10	..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 3	11⅞	Apr. 24	Chicago Great West.	12¼	12	12¼	−⅛	1,900
39⅜	Jan. 3	33	Apr. 24	Chi. Great West. pf.	36⅛	35¼	36	−⅜	1,800
102½	Jan. 3	91	Apr. 22	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	98¼	96	98	+1	8,110
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130⅝	130	130¼	+⅝	600
134⅝	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	130	128½	129⅞	+1⅞	600
175	Jan. 11	168	June 1	Chi. & N. W. pf.	175	175	175	+2½	100
24½	June 21	15¼	Apr. 22	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	23⅛	22	22⅛	−⅜	22,160
123	May 15	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	122½	..	....
136	Jan. 27	131⅜	Apr. 12	Chi. St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	133	..	....
25⅝	Jan. 5	20¼	June 8	Chile Copper†	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−½	7,900
60	Feb. 19	47⅜	June 28	Chino Copper†††	50⅝	48⅞	49⅝	+⅝	7,100
59½	June 8	38	Apr. 27	C., C., C. & St. L.	54	53	53½	−½	400
86	June 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	82¼	81	81	−2⅝	400
*79	May 10	*79	May 10	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	79¼	..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	..	....
76	Jan. 17	68	Apr. 26	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	73⅝	72	73⅝	+1¼	600
112	Jan. 24	108	June 15	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	108	108	108	..	100
53	Jan. 4	38¼	Apr. 22	Col. Fuel & Iron	42½	39½	41¼	+¼	22,550
36½	June 13	24⅞	Apr. 24	Col. & Southern	33	32½	32½	..	550
60	June 9	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	59	57½	59	+1½	200
57⅞	June 10	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	57⅞	..	....
52⅞	Jan. 22	43⅞	June 30	Compt. T. Rec. Co.	45⅞	43⅞	43⅞	−2⅝	200
116½	June 22	108¼	Mar. 8	Con.G.,E.L.&P.,Bal.	114	114	114	+⅝	100
144⅞	Jan. 3	130⅞	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	135¼	132	135½	+1	3,500
104½	May 25	75½	Jan. 31	Continental Can	101	96	100	−2	2,300
112	May 11	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	..	..	111	..	....
58	Mar. 22	54	June 28	Continental Ins.‡	55	54	54	−4	200
25½	Jan. 25	13¼	June 26	Corn Products Ref.	16	13⅛	14½	−1⅜	43,700
101½	Jan. 14	85	June 26	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	90	85	89½	−6½	5,420
50	May 2	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	50	..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	50	..	....
*88	Jan. 31	*84	Apr. 17	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*84	..	....
99⅛	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	78⅞	73	78	−5⅛	123,600
119½	June 16	108⅞	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	116	114½	115	+1	850
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	226	226	+1⅜	200
110	June 8	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	108	..	....
60⅝	June 29	59⅛	June 29	Cuba Cane Sugar	60⅝	59⅛	59⅛	..	14,000
95½	June 29	94⅝	July 1	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95½	94⅝	95	..	3,200
96¼	June 8	95⅛	June 9	DAYTON P. & L. pf	..	..	95½	..	....
98⅝	Feb. 14	89	May 17	Deere & Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	−¾	300
155⅝	May 23	149⅛	Apr. 20	Delaware & Hudson	150⅛	150⅛	150⅛	−⅞	100
237	June 9	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	..	..	235	..	....
16¼	June 13	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..	200
34½	June 13	15	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	31½	29	30⅝	..	8,100
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	136½	136	136½	..	210
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac	..	..	*70	..	....
120	May 10	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	115	114¼	114¼	−⅝	400
111½	May 10	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	..	..	111¼	..	....
54½	Apr. 29	41⅛	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n	47	42¼	43⅝	−⅛	10,100
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 28	Dome Mines‡	26	25⅝	26	−⅜	700
6⅞	May 18	4¼	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	5⅝	..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	12½	..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*605	..	....
66	Jan. 4	58	Apr. 24	Elec. Storage Bat.	62	61¼	62	−1	200
43⅝	Jan. 3	32	Apr. 22	Erie	36⅝	34½	36¼	+¼	50,300
59½	Jan. 3	48	Apr. 22	Erie 1st pf.	52¼	51	52¼	+⅝	2,200
54½	Jan. 3	41	Apr. 22	Erie 2d pf.	44	44	44	−1½	100
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	..	....
35	Jan. 7	14⅞	Apr. 19	FED. MIN. & SM.	..	..	17	..	....
57½	Jan. 7	35⅛	Apr. 24	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	38	35⅛	38	+1⅜	800
350	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL	300	300	300	−23½	875
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	..	..	113½	..	....
178½	Jan. 17	159	Apr. 22	General Electric	168	164⅝	167	+1	2,014
560	June 5	405	Apr. 24	General Motors	..	..	560	..	....
120½	May 2	110⅝	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	−¼	300
80	Apr. 10	67⅝	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	75⅝	72¾	74⅞	+¾	9,700
116⅝	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	113½	113½	113½	..	400
99	Feb. 10	84	Apr. 22	Granby Consol.	86	85	86	−1	1,300
127½	Jan. 4	118	May 5	Great Northern pf.	121	119¼	120⅞	+⅝	6,700
50⅝	Jan. 3	33⅝	June 26	G.N.cfs.for ore prop.	35¼	33⅝	34½	−⅝	7,923
53⅝	Mar. 9	34	June 26	Greene-Cananea	41½	34	40	+3	9,700
90½	June 2	71	May 4	Gulf States Steel	81	79⅝	81	−2	800
101½	June 1	87	May 4	Gulf States S. 1st pf.	98	95	95	−1	800
90	June 1	72	May 5	Gulf States S. 2d pf.	88½	86	86	−2	1,000
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
132	Mar. 2	126⅛	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	130	..	....
109½	Jan. 3	99⅝	Apr. 17	ILLINOIS CENT.	106	104⅛	105	+½	1,500
300	Apr. 11	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	..	..	300	..	....
50⅞	June 14	42⅝	Apr. 22	Insp. Con. Cop.††	50⅝	47⅞	49⅞	+1¼	69,450
21½	Jan. 3	15⅞	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,sh.	17½	16½	17½	+¼	3,400
19	June 12	18⅞	June 12	Interb. Con., new	..	..	19	..	....
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	74½	73¼	74¼	−⅜	900
20⅝	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	..	....
80½	Jan. 24	80⅛	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¼	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	15	Apr. 25	Int. Agricultural	..	..	15	..	....
74	Jan. 5	42	June 27	Int. Agricultural pf.	52	42	48½	..	1,300
119⅞	June 7	108½	Jan. 7	Int. Harv., N. J.	115	113⅞	113⅞	+⅜	400
119½	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	119½	..	....
84½	May 18	68⅜	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n	79	78	78	−2	200
109	June 14	104⅞	Apr. 28	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf	..	..	109	..	....
29¼	May 1	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dep.	26⅝	21⅛	25	+1⅛	62,150
100⅜	June 5	61⅞	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	93⅝	85⅝	91	+1⅝	163,250
56⅞	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.‡	46⅞	45	46½	+⅝	8,850
111⅛	Feb. 23	106	May 1	Int. Nickel pf.v.t.cfs	..	..	108	..	....
12⅞	June 12	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	12	11⅝	12	..	500
59½	June 8	42⅝	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	58½	56	57½	−1	2,500
6	May 16	2½	May 11	Iowa Central	..	..	4¼	..	....
10	May 15	9	May 10	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	9	..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	80½	78⅛	80	−½	1,700
113	Apr. 4	105	June 22	Jewel Tea pf.	..	..	105	..	....
73	June 16	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M. pf	..	..	73	..	....
32½	Jan. 4	23⅞	Apr. 24	Kan. City Southern	26	24⅞	25½	−¼	1,900
64½	Jan. 3	58⅜	Apr. 20	Kan. City South. pf.	61	61	61	+½	345
100	June 20	80⅝	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	98½	97	97	−2½	525
117	June 9	111⅛	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	117	..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	68⅞	Apr. 22	Kelly Spring Tire‡	71⅝	70	71⅝	+1⅝	900
97½	Mar. 14	95⅝	Apr. 24	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	..	..	96⅝	..	....
59	Apr. 8	46⅝	June 26	Kennecott Copper	48⅝	46⅝	47⅞	−⅝	58,300
5¼	May 31	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	5¼	..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 8	126⅜	May 25	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	127	126½	127	..	62
86	Jan. 6	64	May 5	LACK. STEEL CO.	67½	65	67¼	+1	5,000
107⅞	Feb. 9	103¼	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	105½	104½	105½	−½	425
20⅝	June 21	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	20⅝	19	20	+⅜	1,900
45	June 21	32	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	45	42	43½	+1½	1,100
56½	June 5	46⅜	May 19	Lee Rubber Tire	48⅜	47¼	48⅜	−⅛	5,000
85	May 31	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	79½	76½	78½	+½	9,600
265	Jan. 4	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	..	..	251	..	....
122	Mar. 8	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	..	..	119½	..	....
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	36	34⅝	35½	−2	800
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	..	..	20⅞	..	....
91½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	86	..	....
59½	June 27	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	59½	59½	59½	+5½	100
224	June 8	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	218	218	218	..	100
120½	Apr. 10	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	118⅝	..	....
135⅛	June 13	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	134	134	134	+2½	236
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	82	81⅝	81⅝	−⅝	300
68⅜	June 7	65¼	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	67⅝	68	+½	300
1⅛	May 10	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1¼	..	....
131⅜	Jan. 28	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	..	..	129⅞	..	....
67¼	May 24	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	66	..	....
118	May 16	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	118	..	....
89⅝	May 16	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	87	79	79⅝	−3⅜	25,400
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87	85¼	86½	−½	2,300
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57	55	55	−1⅜	3,700
68⅜	May 25	50¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	62¼	60	62	+1	800
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	107⅝	..	....
129⅝	Jan. 3	88⅝	June 28	Mexican Petroleum	101	88⅝	95	−2⅝	196,900
105⅞	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	92	89½	90	−1	800
39½	Apr. 8	33⅞	Mar. 1	Miami Copper†††	35½	34½	35¼	+1	6,300
*130	Jan. 8	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
15⅝	Jan. 4	4	Mar. 1	Minn. & St. Louis	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛	200
33½	Jan. 6	15	Mar. 17	Minn. & St. L. pf.	17½	17	17½	−½	200
129	June 15	116¼	Apr. 24	Minn.,St.P.&S.S.M.	127	124½	126½	..	1,500
137	Jan. 8	135	Jan. 13	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.pf.	..	..	135⅛	..	....
75½	Jan. 13	74	June 14	M.,St.P.&S.S.M.l.l.	..	..	74	..	....
7¼	Jan. 13	3¼	Apr. 25	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+¼	500
16½	Jan. 4	10	Apr. 3	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12½	12½	12⅛	−⅜	300
7⅞	May 15	3¼	Apr. 22	Missouri Pacific	7	6⅛	7	..	1,600
7⅞	May 23	3½	Apr. 22	Mo. Pac. tr. cfs.	7	6⅛	7	+¼	1,400
98	Mar. 7	98	Mar. 7	Moline Plow 1st pf.	..	..	98	..	....
87½	June 14	68⅜	Mar. 1	Montana Power	86	86	86	+3	560
116	June 23	109	Jan. 3	Montana Power pf.	115⅛	115	115	..	300
..	....	..	....	Mont. Ward & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
81⅛	Feb. 4	81⅛	Feb. 17	Morris & Essex†	..	..	81⅛	..	....
140	June 18	130	Jan. 24	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	140	..	....
125¼	Mar. 20	118⅞	Apr. 24	Nat. Biscuit	122	120½	120½	−⅞	200
129⅝	May 12	124	June 30	Nat. Biscuit pf.	125½	124	124	−1	200
81⅛	Jan. 18	71	May 9	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	74	76	+1	1,000
113	Feb. 1	106	May 20	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	..	..	109⅝	..	....
29⅞	Jan. 5	19⅛	Apr. 22	Nat. Enam. & S. Co.	24⅝	23½	23⅝	−⅞	2,600
97½	Feb. 18	92	Jan. 14	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	..	..	95	..	....
73⅞	Jan. 19	60½	Apr. 22	Nat. Lead Co.	66¼	64¼	66	+1½	1,900
116	May 16	112	Feb. 9	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113⅞	113⅜	113⅝	+¼	200
24	Feb. 18	23⅛	Jan. 21	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,1st pf	..	..	24	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 8	6½	Mar. 28	Nat.Rys.,Mex.,2d pf.	..	..	7⅜	..	....
18⅞	May 24	15	Jan. 31	Nev. Con. Cop.†††	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅜	5,600
153⅛	Jan. 15	125	Apr. 22	New York Air Brake	135	128	135	+4	4,200
111½	Jan. 19	100¼	Apr. 22	New York Central	105¼	102⅝	104⅞	+1	11,000
45	Jan. 13	33	Apr. 17	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	40¼	42	+1⅝	200
90⅞	Feb. 15	79	May 1	N.Y.,C.&St.L.1st pf.	..	..	84	..	....
67	June 21	50	Apr. 11	N.Y.,C.&St.L.2d pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	−⅜	100
15½	Feb. 11	9¼	May 12	New York Dock	..	..	10	..	....
25	Apr. 28	25	Apr. 28	New York Dock pf.	..	..	25	..	....
*116	May 10	*116	May 10	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
77⅛	Jan. 10	57	Apr. 26	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62⅞	60⅝	61⅝	−¼	6,800
31	Jan. 3	26	May 5	N. Y., O. & West.	28⅞	26⅝	27⅞	+1½	2,620
27	Jan. 6	20	Apr. 12	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	−4	100
137⅞	June 7	114	Mar. 1	Norfolk & Western	132½	130¼	131¼	..	16,850
89½	May 22	84½	Feb. 25	Norfolk & West pf.	86½	86½	86½	..	50
75	Jan. 3	65½	Apr. 26	North American	67½	66½	67½	−2½	400
..	....	..	....	Northern Central	..	..	*84⅝	..	....
85	June 26	70	Feb. 28	Nor. Ohio Tr. & L.	85	85	85	+15	100
118⅞	Jan. 4	109⅝	Apr. 24	Northern Pacific	114	112	113½	+⅛	9,700
..	....	..	....	Northwest. Tel.†	..	..	*51	..	....
73⅜	Mar. 10	69¼	Apr. 19	OLD DOMINION‡	..	..	70½	..	....
11⅞	Jan. 7	6⅞	Jan. 31	Ontario Silver Min.	6⅞	6½	6⅞	−¼	1,800
85	Apr. 20	83	Jan. 7	PABST BREW. pf.	..	..	85	..	....
63	June 8	53	May 6	Pacific Coast	..	..	63	..	....
29⅞	Mar. 2	11⅞	Jan. 8	Pacific Mail†††	21	20⅞	21	−1	400
98	June 22	90	June 6	Pac. M. pf., sub. rc.	..	..	98	..	....
44	Jan. 15	32¼	Apr. 25	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	38	..	....
93⅞	Jan. 4	93⅞	Jan. 4	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	93⅞	..	....
59⅝	Jan. 4	55⅛	May 5	Penn. Railroad†	58	57	58	+¾	12,180
111⅞	Jan. 3	100¼	May 5	People's Gas, Chi.	101½	101½	101½	−½	100
15⅛	June 16	8	Mar. 14	Peoria & Eastern	13	13	13	..	100
55	Jan. 20	43⅞	Apr. 19	Pettibone-Mulliken	..	..	43⅜	..	....
92⅞	Feb. 7	90	Mar. 27	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	..	..	90	..	....
46	Jan. 17	38⅜	June 27	Philadelphia Co.†	40⅝	38⅞	40	+½	8,250
88	June 5	78	Feb. 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	85	80	80	−5	500
98⅞	Jan. 13	88	Jan. 26	P., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	96½	..	....
36⅞	Jan. 17	22⅝	Apr. 24	Pitts. Coal Co., N. J.	29	26	28⅞	+2⅝	4,800
111⅞	Jan. 13	100	Mar. 8	Pitts. Coal, N. J., pf	101	100⅞	101	+1	400
29	June 30	27½	June 30	Pitts. Coal c. of dp.	29	27½	29	..	1,700
*158	Feb. 16	*157	Apr. 26	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*157	..	....
100¼	Jan. 18	93⅛	Feb. 10	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	96	95½	95½	−1½	300
65⅛	Jan. 4	43	May 5	Pressed S. Car Co.	47⅝	44	47⅝	−⅛	4,800
104⅛	Jan. 4	99⅛	June 23	Pressed S. C. Co. pf.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..	200
132	May 16	115	Jan. 31	Pub. S. Corp'n, N. J.	129	126⅛	129	..	800
171¼	Jan. 17	159⅝	May 10	Pullman Co.	163¼	162½	163¼	+⅛	400
6⅝	Jan. 19	2⅝	Mar. 22	QUICKSILVER	3	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛	800
8⅜	Jan. 26	3⅛	May 25	Quicksilver pf.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	−1⅛	100
47½	June 12	32	Apr. 22	RY. STEEL SP. CO.	43½	40⅝	43	+⅛	4,750
100	Jan. 4	95¼	Mar. 9	Ry. Steel Sp. Co. pf.	96⅝	96½	96½	−1	800
26	Feb. 21	20	June 23	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	22⅝	20⅝	22	+1⅜	19,952
110⅝	May 23	75½	Jan. 31	Reading†	99⅞	94	96⅞	−2⅝	259,800
46	Feb. 29	41½	Feb. 19	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	42½	..	....
52	May 19	41⅛	Feb. 21	Reading 2d pf†	45⅛	45	45	−½	400
55⅛	Jan. 3	42	June 26	Republic Iron & S.	46	42	45	+⅝	10,750
112	Mar. 14	106⅞	June 26	Republic I. & S. pf.	107½	106⅞	107½	..	1,100
*25	Feb. 10	*25	Feb. 10	Rutland R. R. pf.	..	..	25	..	....
6	Jan. 7	1¼	Apr. 13	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	5	5	5	−⅛	100
10	Jan. 7	2½	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	..	..	7½	..	....
8	Jan. 7	2	Apr. 14	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	−⅜	300
17⅞	June 28	15¼	May 18	St. L. & S. F., w. i.	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅝	600
20⅝	June 9	16	May 4	St. Louis Southwest.	..	..	19	..	....
46½	June 9	40	May 9	St. L. Southwest pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	−¼	100
18⅞	Jan. 13	14	Apr. 22	Seaboard Air Line	16⅛	15	16	+½	1,200
42	Jan. 18	34¼	Apr. 24	Seaboard A. L. pf.	38⅞	37⅝	38⅛	+½	400
188	Jan. 3	168⅜	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	185	180	185	+3	500
127¼	Mar. 8	125	June 28	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	125	125	125	−1⅜	100
40⅞	Feb. 14	27⅛	June 27	Shat. Ariz. Cop.‡‡	30	27⅛	28⅝	+⅝	8,800
63⅛	Jan. 8	46½	June 26	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	48	46½	48	−2	1,400
101	Jan. 13	91⅛	Apr. 22	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	..	..	96⅜	..	....
240	June 10	146	Jan. 29	South Porto R. Sug.	230	226	226	−4	250
120	June 6	106	Mar. 2	South P. R. Sug. pf.	..	..	120	..	....
104⅛	Jan. 4	94¼	Apr. 22	Southern Pacific	98⅛	96⅝	97¼	−⅛	14,820
120⅜	May 31	115⅝	Mar. 29	Southern Pac. t. c.	116½	116¼	116½	..	54
24⅜	May 19	18	Apr. 24	Southern Ry.	24⅛	21⅝	24	+1½	85,000
71	June 9	56	Apr. 24	Southern Ry. pf.	70	65½	70	+2	3,900
103⅜	May 25	86	Mar. 10	Standard Milling	98	97	98	+3	200
89	May 17	85½	Mar. 1	Standard Milling pf.	89	88	89	−1½	200
167	Jan. 3	121	May 5	Studebaker Co.	139⅝	132¼	133½	−4⅝	49,800
114	Mar. 14	109	Apr. 27	Studebaker Co. pf.	..	..	110	..	....
66¼	Jan. 5	33	June 23	TENN. COPPER	35⅝	33¼	35⅛	+1⅛	14,800
235½	Jan. 3	177¼	June 27	Texas Co.	190½	177¼	188	+4	10,700
190	May 25	181	June 27	Tex.Co.sub.rec.f.pd.	189	181	187	..	500
18⅞	June 21	6¼	Feb. 14	Texas Pacific	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅜	1,200
122	Apr. 3	120	June 7	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	120	..	....
68⅜	June 22	59¼	Jan. 31	Third Avenue	67¼	65¼	66	−1¼	8,000
109½	Mar. 16	100	Jan. 4	Tobacco Prod. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	−⅞	100
7⅝	June 21	5	Apr. 26	Tol., St. L. & West.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+⅝	600
5½	June 21	5	May 22	Tol., St.L. & W.c.dp.	..	..	5½	..	....
13⅝	June 21	10	Feb. 15	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅝	100
11	May 23	8	Feb. 10	Tol.,St.L.&W.pf.c.dp	..	..	11	..	....
99	May 22	94	Mar. 24	Twin City R. T.	97	96⅝	96⅝	−¼	800
..	....	..	....	Twin City R. T. pf.	..	..	125	−	....
106	May 23	86	Jan. 12	UNDER. TYPEWR.	..	..	103	..	....
117⅞	May 2	110	Jan. 28	Under Typewr. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
8⅞	Mar. 20	4¼	May 9	Union Bag & Paper	5⅝	5	5⅛	−⅜	1,000
35	Mar. 18	28	Jan. 27	Union Bag & P. pf.	33	31	31	−2	500
143⅜	May 23	129⅝	Apr. 22	Union Pacific	139	135	137⅞	+1½	49,200
84	Jan. 28	81½	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+¼	1,100
64	Mar. 20	56⅛	June 13	United Cigar Mfrs.	..	..	56½	..	....
111	Mar. 11	108	Mar. 14	United C. Mfrs. pf.	109	109	109	..	100
100	Feb. 19	90	Feb. 9	United Cigar Stores	95½	93	95½	+1½	800
120	Mar. 10	115	Feb. 10	United Cigar S. pf.	..	..	116	..	....
169½	June 8	136⅛	Jan. 31	United Fruit	159¼	155	158	−1	15,800
147⅝	Apr. 11	141	Feb. 26	United Fruit sub. rc.	..	..	147	..	....
21½	Jan. 4	7⅝	May 9	United Rys. Inv. Co.	11	8½	10⅛	+1⅝	2,700
39⅝	Jan. 8	18	June 23	Un. Rys. Inv. Co. pf	20⅞	18⅞	20	+2	1,100
26⅞	Mar. 14	15⅛	Jan. 31	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21⅞	19⅛	21⅛	+⅝	2,500
54⅝	June 16	48⅛	Feb. 5	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	..	..	54⅝	..	....
49⅝	Apr. 29	30⅛	June 28	U. S. Express	30¼	30¼	30⅛	−⅛	200
170⅜	Apr. 6	126⅝	Jan. 11	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	141⅝	129⅝	131	−7	69,850
114	Jan. 13	102	Mar. 2	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
49	Feb. 23	25	June 27	U. S. Realty & Imp.	26	25	25	−3	400
3⅞	Jan. 5	1	June 1	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	100
4	Jan. 4	1	Jan. 24	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1	1	1	−½	100
58⅞	Jan. 3	47⅞	Mar. 1	U. S. Rubber	55	52	54⅝	+2⅝	6,250
112	Apr. 4	106⅝	Feb. 5	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109¼	108⅜	109¼	+⅜	300
..	....	..	....	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
80⅜	June 9	62½	June 27	U. S. Sm., R. & M.†	73	62½	68¼	−½	21,250
53½	Apr. 11	50	June 20	U. S. S. R. & M. pf.‡	51	51	51	+¾	150
89	Jan. 3	79⅝	Mar. 1	U. S. Steel Corp'n	86⅝	82⅝	85⅝	+1⅝	340,700
118⅛	Jan. 25	115	May 3	U. S. Steel Corp'n pf	117⅝	116⅝	117½	+⅝	3,586
86⅜	Feb. 19	75	June 23	Utah Copper‡‡	78	75	77½	+1½	10,100
20⅝	Feb. 3	16½	June 1	Utah Securities	18½	18	18½	+½	300
51	Jan. 17	36	Apr. 24	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	40⅝	38	40⅝	+⅝	3,700
112	Jan. 3	108	Apr. 22	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	108½	108⅛	108⅛	−½	200
62½	Jan. 7	48	Apr. 19	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	49	49	49	−1	100
48¼	Jan. 20	47⅜	Jan. 17	Va. Ry. & Power	..	..	48¼	..	....
9½	Jan. 28	7	Mar. 10	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	7⅝	..	....
25	May 25	25	May 25	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	25	..	....
17	Jan. 8	13⅞	Mar. 7	WABASH	14¼	13¼	14¼	+⅝	3,200
51⅞	May 22	41½	Mar. 1	Wabash pf. A	51½	46⅞	51⅝	+3⅞	14,900
32½	Jan. 15	25	Apr. 22	Wabash pf. B	28¼	26⅝	28⅝	+1⅛	12,200
135	Jan. 17	128⅛	May 15	Wells Fargo Exp.	128	126	128	+2⅝	900
34½	Mar. 27	24½	Feb. 28	Western Maryland	29⅝	27	29½	+½	2,500
51	June 13	40	Mar. 7	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	47	..	....
96⅞	May 26	87	Mar. 1	West. Union Tel.	94	92⅝	93⅞	+½	1,400
139	May 8	139	May 8	West. Air Brake†	..	..	139	..	....
71⅞	Mar. 15	53⅝	Apr. 22	West. E. & M.†	59⅝	56⅝	57¼	−⅝	26,100
79	Mar. 15	70	Apr. 19	West. E.&M. 1st pf†	74	74	74	+½	100
225	Mar. 17	225	Mar. 17	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	225	..	....
118⅞	May 17	111	Jan. 3	Weyman-Bruton pf.	..	..	116½	..	....
5¼	May 23	2⅜	Jan. 20	Wheel & Lake Erie	5	4½	4⅞	+⅜	1,800
17	June 28	10¼	Apr. 27	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	17	15	17	+3	900
7½	July 1	3½	Jan. 18	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	7½	6	7⅛	+⅞	2,500
81¼	June 5	49⅝	Jan. 31	Willys Overland‡	74	69	72	+⅞	26,300
117	June 5	102	Mar. 2	Willys Overland pf.	107½	106⅝	107¼	+¼	800
48⅝	June 9	33	Apr. 19	Wisconsin Central	42½	39	41⅞	+2⅝	1,800
139½	May 12	118	Jan. 5	Woolworth (F. W.)	136⅝	134⅛	136	+1	2,500
125⅜	June 6	123	June 29	Woolworth(F.W.)pf.	123⅛	123	123	−¾	200

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*). †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

New York, June 30th, 1916.
To the Stockholders of Weingarten & Jenks, Inc.:
Please take notice that the meeting of the stockholders heretofore called for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that Weingarten & Jenks, Inc., be forthwith dissolved, has been adjourned to July 6th, 1916, at 4 P. M., at the office of Abr. A. Silberberg, 256 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. That the meeting will proceed with the business thereof, at the adjourned date, at the time and place above designated.
HARRY JENKS, Secretary.

H. M. TILESTON COMPANY.
TAKE NOTICE that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of H. M. TILESTON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.
Dated June 7th, 1916.
ALBERT E. DOD, President.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
A quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, for the three months ending June 30, 1916, will be paid on July 15, 1916, to shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. June 30, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California, June 26, 1916.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
The undersigned Trustee, under the terms of the Deed of Trust from the Virginia Coal and Coke Company, dated June 11, 1900, invites proposals at not more than par and accrued interest, for retirement into the Sinking Fund, for $9,000.00 of bonds, secured under said mortgage, bids to be opened on July 18, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, Lynchburg, Virginia. Said bonds to be awarded to the lowest bidder.
THE LYNCHBURG TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

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THE UNLISTED SECURITIES REVIEW
UNUSUAL INVESTMENTS
In the July Number of THE UNLISTED SECURITIES REVIEW there appear articles describing a stock in which a Company is earning at the rate of 99% and a bond which is secured by property valued at 90 times the outstanding bonds. Also contains list of about 75 unlisted stocks, their quotations, dividend rates, etc. Other interesting features.
Send for Copy and Circular 62.
DAWSON, LYON & Co
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS 42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

DUPONT POWDER
UNITED DRUG STOCKS
ATLAS POWDER
R. J. REYNOLDS TOB.
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16 Bid—18 Asked
Offerings Wanted
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Cushman Sons Com.
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71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

$550,000

First Mortgage Serial Bonds

To Net 5½%

Secured by NEW YORK PROPERTY
Tax Exempt in New York State

We recommend this issue of first mortage 5½% serial real estate bonds as a thoroughly secured investment. The bonds are safeguarded under the Straus Plan. We briefly summarize the chief merits of this loan as follows:

SECURITY—The bonds are directly secured by a closed first mortgage on a new high grade steel frame fireproof building, containing stores and a theatre; located on one of the best streets in the business district of Harlem.

EARNINGS—The property has been leased for twenty years at a rental of approximately twice the greatest annual interest charge.

MARGIN OF SAFETY—The total amount of the bonds is approximately 60% of the value of the property, thus leaving an ample margin of safety.

SERIAL MATURITIES—Bonds mature serially in annual installments from two to ten years, thus giving investors a choice of maturities.

GUARANTEE—The bonds are unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement both as to principal and interest by a prominent and successful business man, the owner of other valuable real estate in this city.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—As an additional protection to the bondholders, the issuing corporation covenants to deposit with us each month one-twelfth of the amount of interest and principal coming due during the year for the purpose of meeting the principal and interest charges.

INCOME TAX—The bonds are free from the normal Federal Income Tax.

We have purchased these bonds after careful investigation and offer them as a thoroughly safeguarded and conservative investment. The value of our recommendation is indicated by the record of this House—thirty-four years without a dollar loss to any investor.

Call or write for Circular No. T—145

S.W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY
CHICAGO — NEW YORK — DETROIT
PHONE, CORTLAND 8064
MINNEAPOLIS

Selected List Of

Municipal Bonds

For July Investment

Yielding from 3.90% to 5.75%

		Rate	Maturity	Price to Yield
N.C.M.	Buffalo, N. Y.	4½	1965	3.90%
N.	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	1918-36	3.95%
N.C.M.	Bridgeport, Conn.	4½	1929-35	3.95%
C.*	Newark, Ohio	5	1925-29	4.15%
N.	Wellsville, N. Y.	4½	1928-38	4.15%
*	Daviess County, Ky.	4½	1920-45	4.25%
	Travis County, Texas	4	1949	4.30%
	Hamilton County, Tenn.	5	1935	4.35%
*	Surry County, N. C.	5	1936-46	4.40%
	East Youngstown, Ohio	5	1932-44*	4.40%
*	Beaufort County, S. C.	5	1920-36	4.50%
	Berkeley County, S. C.	5	1936	4.50%
*	Ely, Minn.	5	1931	4.50%
*	Greene County, N. C.	5	1924-46	4.50%
	Sumter County, S. C.	4¾	1918-20	4.50%
	Clearwater, Fla.	5	1946	5.00%
*	Shelby, N. C.	5	1919-46	4.75%
	Pinellas County, Fla.	5	1946	4.80%
	Florence, Ala.	5	1946	4.90%
	Lethbridge, Canada	6	1919	5.75%
	Taber, Canada	5	1933	5.75%

N. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York.
C. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut.
M. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Massachusetts.
**Eligible to secure Postal Savings Banks Deposits.*

All of above issues are free from Federal Income Tax.

July Circular containing detailed descriptions of above issues sent on request.

We are prepared to sell, purchase and appraise all classes of Municipal Bonds

Suggestions submitted to meet the requirements of investors.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
TOLEDO CINCINNATI CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

GUARANTEED 5% FIRST MORTGAGES

We offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,500 at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,000
5,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick corner stores and apartment, value	8,200
7,500 at 5%	on three-story and basement stone dwelling, value	12,500
10,000 at 5%	on three-story and basement brick corner stores and apartment, value	18,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 Broadway, New York. 'Phones: 6880 Cortlandt.
203 Montague St., Brooklyn 'Phones: 7100 Main.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 25 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1916.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., June 30, 1916. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 68
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1916.
The transfer books do not close.
JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the WOLCOTT COAL & TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, 44 South Street, New York City, on Friday, July 14, 1916, at 3 P. M.
ALFRED D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.
ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
The Board of Directors of ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1916, payable Saturday, July 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Friday, June 30th, 1916.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.
Coupons from those bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1916, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

123RD SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1916, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 7th, 1916.
D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 29, 1916.

American Brass Co.
American Sumatra Tobacco Co.
American Gas & Electric Co.
American Light & Trac. Co.
Central States Electric Co.
Cities Service Co.
Mississippi River Power Co.
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Republic Railway & Light Co.
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power Co.
United Light & Railways Co.
Western Power Co.
American Power & Light 6s, 2016
Lincoln Gas & Elec. Lt. 5s, 1941
Montgomery Lt. & Wat. P. 5s, '43

Bought Sold Quoted

Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Guantanamo Sugar
Dividend Scrip
Bought & Sold
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

We Wish To Buy
250
Eastern Steel
Common Stock
Offerings Invited
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS 42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

American Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Am. Graphophone Com. & Pfd.
Charcoal Iron Com. & Pfd.
Reo Car & Truck
Chalmers Motor
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 Broad St. NEW YORK 1365 Dime Bank Bldg. DETROIT

E. W. BLISS
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Bucyrus Common
Bought Sold Quoted
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

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On a most unusual income basis
Circular and price on application.
WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9717 Rector 120 Broadway

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Tel. Hanover 5980
Investment Securities
Public Utility Specialties
Direct Wire to Columbus Market.

Cities Service
Toledo Traction
Stranahan & Co.
120 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	24	25
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	78	79
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	July 1, 16	145	150
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	May 1, 16	381	384
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 16	111	112½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	May 1, 16	68½	70
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 16	84½	86
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	75	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	6¼	7½
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	52	55
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	14	15
Anac. & P.R. 5s, '49	2,079,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	May 1, 15	84	88
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1916	92½	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	71	75
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Balt Tube	....	..	..	....	122	125
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	96	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	95
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	89½	90½
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	98½
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
Buf. Ry.cn.5s	....	..	..	....	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s,'35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98¼
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st 5s, '32	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98½
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	92	95
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	84½	85¼
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R. G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	....	46	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
City & Sub. 1st 5s, 1922	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103½
Cities Service	17,218,380	‡3	..	July 1, 16	..	355
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	July 1, 16	88¾	89¼
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	24	25
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	99½	101
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 16	73	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 16	64	65
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	84½	85
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103
C.G., E. & P.	....	..	..	....	115	115⅝
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	114	115
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	..	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	73	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102½
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	85½	88
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	99½	100
Eliz., P. & C. J. 5s, '53	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	..
Eliz. & Tren.	....	..	..	....	24	..
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	34	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	87	92
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ex. Sps. W. G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	11½	13¼
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	46	47½
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98¼	100
B. & E. Bergen Co.	....	..	..	....	89	91
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
G. G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	83
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	91
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	..
Int. R. of B. B.Div. 5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	64½	65½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	22½	25
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 15	51	53
Do 5s, '44	....	..	..	....	95½	96⅝
Do 2d 5s, '44	....	..	..	....	94	96
Do 2d 6s, '44	....	..	..	....	94	95¼
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	....	..	..	....	95	96½
Do 2d 6s, '44	....	..	..	....	94	95½
Knoxv. T. 5s	823,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103½
K. C. Home Tel. 5s, '23	....	..	..	....	91	92
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	..
Md. El. Ry. 5s, '31	4,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	98¾
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99½
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90½	92½
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	May 15,16	85	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 15,16	85	90
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry 5s,'46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	74	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	88
Newark Pas. Ry. 5s, '30	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79½
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	July, 1916	102	102½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107	108½
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Nor. & Ports. Trac. 5s, '36	6,132,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	86
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	84	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	16	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	87½	89
Do pf.	10,652,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	97	98
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
N. Y., West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
O. & C. B. St. Ry 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	....	46	..
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Ozark P.& W	1,500,000	..	..	....	45	47
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	56¼	56½
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	May 15,16	89	90
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 15,16	88	88½
Pat. & Pas.G. & E. 5s, '49	4,049,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¾	102¼
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	....	..	..	....	102	103
Penn.W.& P.	....	..	..	....	77	78
Penn. W. Pr. 5s, 1940	8,505,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¾
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s, 23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	93
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	101¾
Do cn. 6s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101¼
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Pub. S. ctfs. of N. J.	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	105
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	38	38½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	76	77
Riverside Tr.	....	..	..	....	17	20¼
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	34	..
Do 5s, '60	1,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	101¾
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	70	80
St.J.(Mo.) R., L. H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96¼	98¼
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	102½
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Scranton El. 1st 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	97½
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	May 15,16	93½	95½
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	104	106
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S.W P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	98	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Splitdorf El. (Newark)	....	..	..	....	75	..
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	90	..
Spfd.(O.) L., H.& P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s, '33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	94
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,342,150	..	..	....	15½	16
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Jun 15,16	40	42
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Do rf. 5s, '29	200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	..
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	80	90
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	86	88
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102½
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	10⅝	11½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	50½	51
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83⅜
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,568	..	..	....	53	54
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	July 1, 16	76	76½
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 16	81½	84
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 16	81½	82¼
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & J.	81½	82
Wash. G. Lt.	....	..	..	....	75½	76½
Wash., B. & Ann. 5s, '41	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84½	85½
Wash. G. Lt. gen. 5s	....	..	..	....	106	107½
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	20½	21
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	69	69½
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	25	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	89	92
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 16	46	48
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	98

†Also 2½% in common stock. ‡In conv. 5% debentures.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	$4,495,710	1	Q	May 15,16	38	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 16	50½	51½
Am. Chicle	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 20,16	40	42
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	68	72
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	142	144
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	May 15,16	142	145
Am. Grapho. 6s, 1930	1,374,900	3	S	J. & D.	100¼	101
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	¶5	Q	Jun 10,16	174	178
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	113	115
Bliss, Ew,Co	1,500,000	‡1¼	Q	July 1, 16	590	600
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	75	84
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Feb 15,16	116	119
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,16	107	109
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	105	115
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jun 30,16	300	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	100	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	172	176
Cent. C. & C.	....	..	..	....	60	65
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	75	78
C. & P. Tel. 5s '29	1,291,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103½	104½
Childs	3,000,000	1	Q	Jun 10,16	69	72½
Do pf.	2,499,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,16	94½	97
Colt's Arms	2,500,000	b2½	Q	Jun 10,16	840	860
Con. Cl.4½s, 1923	4,982,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Do 5s, '50	12,975,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	92
Do cv. 6s,'23	6,500,000	3	S	F. & A.	103	104
D,L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	2½	Q	Apr 13,16	295	305
Draper Co., Hopedale Mass.	6,000,000	1.25	Q	July 1, 16	290	300
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,356,000	1	Q	May 15,16	114	116
Int. Salt	6,077,130	1½	Q	July 1, 16	39	42
Int. Silver pf	6,028,588	1½	Q	July 1, 16	97	100
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	23½	26
K.C.S.Y.(Me)	....	..	..	....	73	76
Do pf.	....	..	..	....	75	77½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	May 31,16	80	81¾
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3⅛	3⅜
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	163	165
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	57	64
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	5	..	Jun 10,16	300	305
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Apr 15,16	54	57
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,16	89	91
Pierce Oil	13,857,500	..	..	....	12	12½
Pr. & Gam.	13,498,160	4	Q	May 15,16	810	..
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	13½	14
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 15	73½	74
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 15	39	40
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	5,193,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,16	137	145
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	99	101
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	July 1 16	102½	106
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	235	239
Tenn. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	105	107½
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,056,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Win. R.Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1650	1750

*Ex div. ‡Also 11¼% extra. ¶Incl. 3½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

BANKS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	520	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	212	217
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	150	160
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	May 1, 16	400	430
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	100	..
Chase Nat'l	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	..	650
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	230	235
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jun 30,16	..	123
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	176	180
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 16	428	433
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	167	169
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	315	320
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	71	77
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 16	155	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	†25	Q	July 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	7	Q	July 1, 16	995	1015
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	185	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 16	400	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	290	305
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 16	640	645
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	355	..
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	490	500
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	187	190
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	July 1, 16	800	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	305
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	232	242
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	May 10,16	268	270
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	188	195
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	290	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	170	..
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	325	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	387	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	700	800
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,16	200	225
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 16	470	485
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	420	435
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	400	..
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	115	125
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	138	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	400	410
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Jun 30,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	May 1, 16	450	458
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	450	455
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 16	143	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 16	520	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Jun 3, 16	555	565
Central	3,000,000	¶66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	1185	1215
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	110	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,16	290	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	445	455
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 16	1400	1500
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,16	255	..
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	270	285
Guaranty	20,000,000	¶5	Q	Jun 30,16	418	423
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 16	266	276
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	153	160
Kings Co.	500,000	5	Q	May 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 16	133	137
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	110	120
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 16	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,16	425	435
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,16	600	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	970	995
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 16	285	..
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,16	370	380
Union	3,000,000	†5	Q	July 1, 16	390	400
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 16	1025	..

†Including 1% extra.
‡In addition 10% special and also a Christmas dividend of 2% was paid on Dec. 23, making a total of 15%.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Auburn Gas 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do 5s, '65	....	..	..	....	96	97½
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Ess. & H. G.	....	..	..	....	133	135
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102¾	103¾
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G 1st 5s, '20	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	19½	22
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	50	60
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Newark Gas 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	105½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	....	..	..	....	126	129
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102½
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May 1, 16	75½	76½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106	107½
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,16	150	165
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	May 15,16	270	275
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 16	85	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	..	..	....	$52	$55
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	470	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	....	345	355
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	550	565
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	*12½	S	July 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 16	165	175
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	435	440
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	167	171
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 16	113	117
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 16	278	280
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 16	70	85
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	40	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	340	..
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	94	98
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 16	630	680
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	140	175

*Including 2½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Securities.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	18	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,16	160	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,16	18¼	18¾
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	290	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	235	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	140	150
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	4½	6
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	110	117

NEW HAVEN PROFITS DOUBLE

Earns $3,486,840 in 11 Months and $1,547,254 in Preceding Period.

In its monthly statement of earnings the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company said that in the eleven months ended May 31 there had been charged to maintenance of way and equipment $3,855,814, for which there had been no corresponding expenditure of cash. Including these charges in the expenses, the net earnings for the eleven months were $3,486,840, as compared with $1,547,254. The report said:

For the purpose of equalizing the monthly charges for maintenance the Interstate Commerce Commission permits carriers to include each month in expense accounts a uniform proportion of the amount of estimates of such expenses for the fiscal year. If the carrier has been unable to carry out its program for maintenance because it cannot obtain labor and material and the actual expenditures for maintenance do not equal the estimated charges, the balances unexpended may be carried forward to the next fiscal year, creating a reserve to be used when the maintenance expenditures are actually made.

The company's net earnings in May were $592,516, as compared with $333,030 in May, 1915.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Cities Service
Common—Preferred
Debentures
Michaelis & Co.
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
61 Broadway, New York
Telephones Rector 6220 to 6226

Tax Secured Bonds Exclusively

We Own and Offer for July Investment

** COUNTY, SCHOOL, CITY, ETC., BONDS—Direct Obligations Payable from General Tax Levy

			Rate	Purpose	Maturities	Yield
	Acadia Parish	Louisiana	5%	District	1930-43; 1945	5.25%
	Beauregard Parish (Ward No. 4)	Louisiana	5%	Road and Bridge	1918-1920	4.50%
‡*†	Brooklyn, Town of	Iowa	6%	Sewer Disposal	1920-1926	4.30%
	Buncombe County (Biltmore)	North Carolina	6%	Road	1922-1936	5.20%
	Buncombe County (West Asheville)	North Carolina	5%	School District	1936	4.50%
†	Butterwood Township (Halifax County)	North Carolina	5%	School District	1936	4.60%
	Chattanooga, City of	Tennessee	6%	Paving	1919-1920	4.20%
†	Cumberland, Town of	Ohio	5%	General	1922-1935	4.38%
‡	Douglas, Moultrie & Coles Cos. (Arthur)	Illinois	4½%	School District No. 155	1918-1927	4.15%
	Fort Worth, City of	Texas	5%	District No. 1	1950, op. 1930	5.00%
‡x	Grundy County (Coal City)	Illinois	5%	School District No. 98	1917-1936	4.25%
	Jefferson County	Arkansas	6%	Road District No. 10	1924-1927	5.00%
o‡	Kearney Township (Antrim County)	Michigan	5%	Road	1921-1937	4.38%
‡	La Crosse County (Bangor)	Wisconsin	4%	Joint School District	1922-1931	4.10%
‡	Leesville, City of	Louisiana	5%	General	1920-1926	4.75%
o†	McBain, Town of	Michigan	5%	Water Works	1933-1938	4.60%
‡x	Mt. Pulaski Township (Logan County)	Illinois	4½%	High School District	1928-1930	4.20%
‡†	Phillips Township (White Co.)	Illinois	5%	Road	1917-1923	4.25%
†	Pocahontas, City of	Virginia	5½%	Funding	1939	5.00%
	Polk County (Saluda)	North Carolina	5¼%	School District	1936	5.00%
	Port Lavaca, City of	Texas	5%	General	1955, op. 1920	5.00%
‡x	Pulaski County (Mounds)	Illinois	5%	School District No. 6	1919-1931	4.25%
†	Seattle, City of	Washington	4%	Park	1929	4.25%
‡†	St. Francisville, City of	Illinois	5%	Improvement	1918-1927	4.40%
†	Stoddard County (Puxico)	Missouri	5%	School District No. 38	1936, op. 1926	4.50%
‡x	Sullivan Township (Moultrie County)	Illinois	4½%	School District No. 100	1920-1927	4.15%
	Tallahasse, City of	Florida	5%	General	1936	4.70%
	Texarkana, City of	Texas	5%	Sewer District No. 3	1955, op. 1930	5.00%
†	Union Parish	Louisiana	5%	Funding	1919-1939	4.50%
‡†	West Marion Township (Williamson Co.)	Illinois	5%	Road	1917-1921	4.25%
	York, City of	Nebraska	5%	Paving	1920-1925	4.50%

** DRAINAGE AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT BONDS

		Rate	Purpose	Maturities	Yield
Bates County	Missouri	6%	Lone Oak Levee District	1920-1932	5.50%
Brookfield (Cook County)	Illinois	5%	Paving District	1917-1925	5.00%
Calcasieu Parish	Louisiana	5%	Vinton Drainage District	1926-1927	5.25%
Jackson County	Arkansas	6%	White River Levee District	1922-1931	5.40%
Johnson County	Illinois	6%	Belknap Drainage District	1932-1933	5.50%
St. Charles, City of	Illinois	5%	Improvement	1919-1925	5.00%
Seattle, City of	Washington	6%	Improvement District	1923-1926	5.25%

COLLATERALLED BONDS FOR BANKS

		Rate	Purpose	Maturities	Yield
Central Trust Co. (Bank) of Des Moines	Iowa	5%	Debenture	1925-1926	5.00%
Municipal Securities Corporation of	Chicago	6%	Tax Secured Coll. Trust	1917-1920	6.00%

**These issues are all Free of Federal Income Tax
†Eligible to Secure Postal Savings Bank Deposits. oTax Free in Michigan. *Tax Free in Iowa.
‡Legal for Vermont Savings Banks. xLegal for New Hampshire Savings Banks.
Our July Circular, No. 1100, fully describing above bonds, sent upon request.

The Hanchett Bond Co.
(INCORPORATED)
MUNICIPAL BONDS
115 Broadway
NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 2233
1220 Dime Bank Bldg. DETROIT
39 South La Salle Street CHICAGO

Choice Bonds

In the current issue THE FINANCIAL WORLD publishes the
Semi-Annual Bond Guide
This feature is the very thing for investors, as it helps them to decide what is the best security to select for the reinvestment of the usual midsummer interest money and dividend checks. The bonds listed in this Guide are the very best selection from the shelves of the most conservative investment bankers. In this Guide will be found railroad, public service corporation, municipals, industrial and real estate bonds, yielding such interest per annum as is bound to meet the particular requirements of each individual investor. Besides the Guide there are also numerous timely and constructive articles, all of which are well worth reading. In order to become acquainted with the value of THE FINANCIAL WORLD to conservative investors we invite you to
Send for Copy
The Financial World
Absolutely Independent
29 Broadway, New York.

The Motor Stocks

A *genuine* analysis of the situation in the automobile industry, reviewed from the standpoint of the holders of motor company stocks, has just been issued for our clients. This analysis foreshadows the future in a clear and definite way.
A few extra copies are available for the first inquirers.
MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., New York. Tel. 8173-4 Cort.
"Founded to Endure & Investors Make Secure"

(FIRE)
German American Insurance Company
New York
STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1916
CAPITAL
$2,000,000
RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES
10,146,941
NET SURPLUS
10,217,685
ASSETS
22,364,626

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York,
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

PROMISSORY NOTES
DISCOUNTED
Either Single or Two Name Paper
CARL SCHOONMAKER, Note Broker,
921 Tribune Building, N. Y.
Tel. Beekman 3171.

REORGANIZATION OF St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co.

To Holders of the following Bonds, Notes and Stock Trust Certificates of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company:

New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division First Mortgage Bonds.
Five Per Cent. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes.
Six Per Cent. Two-Year Secured Gold Notes.
Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.
Stock Trust Certificates for Common Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

The undersigned, as Reorganization Managers under the Plan and Agreement, dated November 1, 1915, for the reorganization of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company (hereinafter called the Reorganization-Plan), have entered into the following Settlement Agreements, all dated November 1, 1915, for the adjustment of the indebtedness and liabilities of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company on or in respect of the above mentioned bonds, notes and stock trust certificates;

(1) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Division Bonds under the protective agreement dated May 28, 1913, and under the Plan and Agreement dated August 25, 1915, for the reorganization of New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company;

(2) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Five Per Cent. Notes under the protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

(3) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Six Per Cent. Notes under the protective agreement dated June 18, 1913; and

(4) With the Committee of holders of the above-mentioned Stock Trust Certificates under the protective agreement dated May 28, 1913.

Holders of said bonds, notes or stock trust certificates may participate in the benefits of said Settlement Agreements by depositing their bonds, notes or stock trust certificates **on or before August 1, 1916,** as follows:

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Division Bonds (with September 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons)
with Columbia Trust Company (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated May 28, 1913, and under said Plan and Agreement dated August 25, 1915, for the reorganization of New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad Company;

Five Per Cent. Notes (with June 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons)
with Old Colony Trust Company (Boston) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

Six Per Cent. Notes (with September 1, 1913, and subsequent coupons)
with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated June 18, 1913;

Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company
with The Equitable Trust Company of New York (New York City) as Depositary under said protective agreement dated May 28, 1913.

Holders of any of said bonds, notes or stock trust certificates not desiring to deposit them under any of said protective agreements may participate in the benefits of said Settlement Agreements by depositing their bonds, notes or stock trust certificates (with coupons as aforesaid) **on or before August 1, 1916,** with Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary under the Reorganization Plan. For securities so deposited certificates of deposit or receipts in such form as the Reorganization Managers may determine will be issued.

All bonds, notes or stock trust certificates deposited must be in negotiable form and be properly stamped for transfer.

Copies of the Settlement Agreements and of the Reorganization Plan may be obtained from the respective Depositaries under the various protective agreements above mentioned or from Central Trust Company of New York.

Dated New York, June 19, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's 55th Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES. First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR Spring Steel Plates, Manganese Steel Dipper Lips and Nickel-Chromo-Steel Dipper Teeth. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., July 10, 1916, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this circular, (No. 1059,) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; and 614 Whitney Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the following cities: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mobile, Ala. Earl I. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

MACHINE SHOP TRUCKS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., July 8, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from one to fifty Machine Shop Trucks, with complete equipment, including gasoline electric generating sets, machine and hand tools. Information upon application.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

8 43 49 53 134

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1916, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 3d, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 11th day of July, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Office of Secretary and Treasurer,
Erie, Penna., July 3, 1916.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

Bids for Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company's General Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of $39,880 will be received at the agency of the Company, the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, New York, on July 24, 1916, for purchase on July 26th, proposals to be in the hands of the Union Trust Company before three o'clock P. M., and Bonds must be delivered July 26th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days, under the provisions of the Mortgage covering the same.
J. P. SMART, Treasurer.

SIMPSON SECURITIES COMPANY
Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will distribute to holders of above bonds their pro-rata share of the cash balance in the Sinking Fund amounting to $76.50 per $1,000 bond on presentation of bonds at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, for endorsement of payment.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

BUYERS IN NEW YORK.
Buyers read the Business Page of The New York Times because it gives them all the business news. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Wolverine Spark Plug Company, Incorporated, will be held at the general office of the company at 55 Liberty Street, New York City, in the Offices of Kerr, Page, Cooper & Hayward, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
P. S. LINTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bobra Spark Plug Co., Inc., will be held at the general office of the company at 55 Liberty Street, New York City, in the offices of Kerr, Page, Cooper & Hayward, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
P. S. LINTON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lawyers Title & Trust Company

Member of the New York Clearing House Association

160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

44 Court Street, Brooklyn

STATEMENT JUNE 30, 1916

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Banks	$3,517,116.12	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	723,018.16	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,263,034.23
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	8,479,998.80	Deposits	21,050,311.88
Stocks and Bonds	7,156,193.70	Certified Checks	157,494.98
Bonds and Mortgages	7,313,281.45	Officers' Checks Outstanding	424,431.40
Interest, Accrued, Receivable	353,475.86	Taxes and Rent, Accrued, Payable	106,846.68
Company's Buildings	3,024,760.00	Interest, Accrued, Payable	32,250.51
Other Real Estate	405,758.83	Reserve for Current Expenses and Contingencies	51,063.04
Accounts Receivable	161,829.80	Dividend Payable July 1, 1916	50,000.00
Total	$31,135,432.72	Total	$31,135,432.72

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York

55 Liberty Street, New York

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JULY 1, 1916

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Mortgages	$7,255,051.20	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Bonds	83,509.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Real Estate	64,106.10	Undivided Profits	117,974.95
Interest Rec'v'ble	153,621.32	Mortgage Bonds	5,121,200.00
Cash	314,415.29	Mtge. Certificates	41,500.00
		Interest Payable	90,027.96
	$7,870,702.91		$7,870,702.91

OFFICERS

GEORGE A. HURD, President

RICHARD M. HURD, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, } Vice-Pres.

GURDON M. MAYNARD, Sec'y

J. HENRY WESTON, Treas.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

OTTO T. BANNARD, *Chairman of the Board*

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, President

FREDERICK J. HORNE, JAMES DODD, } Vice-Presidents.

CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Treasurer.

HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary.

H. WALTER SHAW, ARTHUR S. GIBBS, MONTROSE STUART, JOSEPH A. FLYNN, } Assistant Secretaries.

HARRY FORSYTH, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUSTEES

OTTO T. BANNARD, S. READING BERTRON, JAMES A. BLAIR, MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, JAMES C. COLGATE, ROBERT W. de FOREST, JOHN B. DENNIS, JOSEPH P. GRACE, BENJAMIN S. GUINNESS, F. N. HOFFSTOT, FREDERIC B. JENNINGS, WALTER JENNINGS, CHAUNCEY KEEP, JOHN C. McCALL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, JAMES PARMELEE, GEORGE W. PERKINS, HENRY C. PHIPPS, E. PARMALEE PRENTICE, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, NORMAN P. REAM, DEAN SAGE, B. AYMAR SANDS, JOSEPH J. SLOCUM, JOHN W. STERLING, JAMES STILLMAN, MYLES TIERNEY

Statement, July 1st, 1916

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Office & Banks	$15,846,614.21	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Loans on Collateral	47,955,095.57	Surplus & Undivided Profits	11,372,284.16
Bills Purchased	7,086,975.62	Deposits	76,950,938.23
Stocks & Bonds (Market Value)	14,785,799.43	Cheques Outstanding	2,699,315.95
Bonds & Mortgages	3,233,525.00	Reserved for Taxes	156,000.00
Real Estate	255,905.38	Interest Payable	138,592.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,534,166.35	Acceptances Outstanding (Per Contra)	100,000.00
Interest Receivable	619,049.36		
Customers' Liability Under Acceptances	100,000.00		
	$94,417,130.92		$94,417,130.92

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business June 30, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds & Mortgages	$ 571,793.70	Capital Stock	$ 3,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	14,774,786.60	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	28,734,552.34	Undivided Profits	3,258,793.74
Loans	81,139,245.06	*Regular dividend payable July 1, 1916, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.	
Real Estate	1,468,392.42	Deposits	152,586,187.88
Accrued Interest	1,066,889.44	Reserved for Taxes	215,146.19
Customers' Liability on Acceptances (see Liabilities per Contra)	1,000,000.00	Accrued Interest	410,259.57
Cash on Hand and in Banks	46,728,860.13	Secretary's Checks	14,132.31
		Acceptances	1,000,000.00
Total	$175,484,519.69	Total	$175,484,519.69

OFFICERS

JAMES N. WALLACE, President

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-President — DUDLEY OLCOTT 2d, Vice-President

GEORGE W. DAVISON, Vice-President — FRANK B. SMIDT, Vice-President

MILTON FERGUSON, Secretary

C. P. STALLKNECHT, Asst. Secy. — FREDERIC J. FULLER, Asst. Secy.

OSCAR L. COLES, Asst. Secy. — GEORGE J. CORBETT, Asst. Secy.

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. J. LEARY, Manager. — H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

NATION'S TRADE THRIVES.

Prosperous Conditions Are General, Reserve Board Agents Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The reports from Federal Reserve agents to the Federal Reserve Board of the condition of business throughout the United States, to be published in the next issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, indicate a continuance of good times.

New England, as reflected through the Boston report, is enjoying good general business, with some occasional signs of slackening. All industries are busy catching up with old orders, and new business is not so pressing. Construction and engineering work is at a higher stage than for years.

Philadelphia reports general business very good; all industries very busy, foreign trade growing, and construction increasing.

Cleveland says that business continues good, crops are good, every manufacturing plant is working to capacity, and many wage advances are occurring.

Richmond and other Southern Reserve Bank centres say that business remains good, crops are good, and all lines of trade are active.

Chicago says that trade is still brisk in the majority of lines, crops are fair, industries active, construction in manufacturing centres active, and labor conditions good.

St. Louis is still experiencing good business, with all conditions sound, crops are good, except wheat, industries are running near maximum, bank clearings are increasing, and labor conditions are fair.

The report for New York in part is as follows:

"There are reassuring signs of a needed change to a more conservative outlook in commerce, industry, and banking. The unrestrained activity that was so conspicuous for a time seems to be steadying down to a safer pace. The money market is much firmer, commodity prices show a further decline, particularly in the metals group, and commitments in general are made with greater deliberation.

"Factory orders are booked so far ahead and are still being received in such volume that manufacturing is expected to continue for many months without slackening. Industries are hampered by a scarcity of skilled and unskilled workers, but the labor situation, except on the railroads, is more settled than it was a month ago. Failures are fewer than last year. Large increases are shown in figures of the foreign trade, bank clearings, Stock Exchange transactions, building, and new incorporations. Collections are generally good.

"Net earnings of the railroads for the nine months ended March 31 last, compared with the corresponding period ended March 31, 1915, show an increase of $248,800,000. Imports of precious stones during the same period increased 200 per cent. Dividend disbursements in June are reported to be $22,000,000 higher than a year ago.

"The statement of the New York Clearing House Association, dated June 17, 1916, shows loans, &c., $3,311,344,000, deposits $3,448,731,000, and excess reserves $93,681,000. Since May 6 last these figures have decreased as follows: Loans, &c., $28,440,000, deposits $49,993,000, and excess reserves $2,221,000. The low point of excess reserves on June 3 last was $55,850,000.

"Figures of the foreign trade of the Port of New York for the four weeks ended June 17, 1916, compared with the same period last year, are the following: Exports $243,816,993, an increase of $147,160,965; imports $109,635,775, an increase of $39,177,704."

COAL PRODUCTION LEAPS.

A Record Year Predicted in the Bituminous Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A new record has been established this year in the bituminous coal industry. The output in the United States during the first six months of 1916 was the greatest ever recorded in any half-year period. Estimates by the Geological Survey, based on returns from more than one hundred railroads originating coal and coke shipments, indicate a production of 261,000,000 tons, an increase of 35 per cent. over the first six months of 1915, and of 5 per cent. over the last six months of that year.

Compared with the first half of 1915 the exports from the Atlantic seaboard in the last six months have increased 10 per cent., and exports to Canada have doubled. The movement of bituminous coal through the Soo Canal on the Great Lakes shows an increase of 80 per cent.

Increased consumption by railroads and by the iron and steel and nearly all other industries has been a large factor in establishing this record. The output in January, 1916, was more than 60 per cent. greater than in April, 1915, and the production in February and March, 1916, was nearly as great. Many large users of coal laid in stocks of fuel in anticipation of a possible shut down at the mines in April because of labor troubles, and although there was no general strike, the production in April declined greatly as a result of decreased buying on the part of those having stored coal to use. The months of May and June, however, showed successive increases, and there is every indication that the production in the coming six months will equal if not exceed the six months just past, and that the output in the calendar year 1916 will exceed 500,000,000 tons, establishing a new record for bituminous coal.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

To holders of certificates of deposit representing preferred and common stock issued under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment, dated January 31, 1916; and

To holders of said preferred and common stock:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Plan and Agreement of Readjustment has been approved by the holders of more than three-fourths in amount of the outstanding capital stock of The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company;

2. The time for the deposit of preferred and common stock has been extended to and including **July 5, 1916**, after which date no further deposits will be received except upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may in its discretion determine;

3. A first installment of $5 per share on account of the purchase price of the New Stock which Depositors are entitled to purchase as provided in the Plan is hereby called, payable **July 5, 1916** in United States gold coin or its equivalent, either at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of Merchants National Bank, 28 State Street, Boston, Mass., the Depositaries under the Plan;

4. Pursuant to arrangements between the Railroad Company and the Committee, stockholders electing to purchase New Stock must deposit their certificates as provided in the Plan and pay said first installment of $5 per share on or before **July 5, 1916**; and in the event of their failure so to do will have no right to the purchase of New Stock. At the time of the payment of said first installment, certificates of deposit for deposited stock must be presented to the Depositary by which the same were issued for the notation thereon of such payment.

Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman,
F. LOTHROP AMES,
THOMAS COCHRAN,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
E. V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

Referring to the above notice, holders of preferred and common stock are advised that the Company has arranged with the above Committee for the offer by said Committee to stockholders of the New Stock which such stockholders are entitled to subscribe for and purchase as provided in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment. Stockholders desiring to avail themselves of such right of purchase must deposit their certificates and make the payment of $5 per share as set forth in the above notice on or before **July 5, 1916**. The right to purchase New Stock will be limited to stockholders making the above deposit and payment and otherwise complying with the terms and provisions of the Plan.

Dated, New York, June 21, 1916.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
By F. H. DAVIS, Vice-President and Treasurer.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand High.	Low.	Last.
June 26	$4.75¾	$4.75¾	$4.75¾
June 27	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 28	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 29	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
June 30	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾
July 1	4.75 13-16	4.75 13-16	4.75 13-16

LONDON.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
June 26	$4.76 7-16	$4.76 7-16	$4.76 7-16
June 27	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
June 28	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
June 29	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
June 30	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16
July 1	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.75 13-16	$4.76 7-16
Low	4.75¾	4.76 7-16
Same week last year—		
High	4.77	4.78¾
Low	4.75¾	4.77¼
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅛
Low	4.73 3-16	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.75¾	4.76⅝

Paris.

	Demand High.	Low.	Last.	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
June 26	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91⅛	5.90½	5.90⅝	5.90½
June 27	5.90⅞	5.91	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	5.90½	5.90⅝
June 28	5.90⅞	5.91	5.91	5.90⅝	5.90½	5.90½
June 29	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅝
June 30	5.90⅞	5.91	5.91	5.90⅝	5.90½	5.90½
July 1	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.90½	5.90½	5.90½

Week's range—	Demand	Cables
High	$5.90⅞	$5.90⅝
Low	5.91⅛	5.90⅝

Berlin.

	Demand High.	Low.	Last.
June 26	74.50	74.37½	74.37½
June 27	74.12½	72.87½	72.87½
June 28	73.18¾	73.06¼	73.06¼
June 29	73.12½	73.06¼	73.06¼
June 30	73.06¼	72.93¾	72.93¾
July 1	72.93¾	72.93¾	72.93¾

	Cables High.	Low.	Last.
June 26	74.56¼	74.43¾	74.43¾
June 27	74.25	73.00	73.00
June 28	73.25	73.12½	73.12½
June 29	73.18¾	73.12½	73.12½
June 30	73.12½	73.00	73.00
July 1	73.00	73.00	73.00

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	74.50	74.56¼
Low	72.93¾	73.00

	Switzerland Dem.	Switzerland Cab's.	Holland Dem.	Holland Cab's.	Italy Dem.	Italy Cab's.
June 26	5.29½	5.28¾	41.50	41.62½	6.38½	6.37¾
June 27	5.29	5.28¾	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38½	6.37¾
June 28	5.29½	5.28¾	41.37½	41.50	6.37¾	6.37
June 29	5.29½	5.29	41.37½	41.50	6.38⅝	6.37¾
June 30	5.29¾	5.29	41.43¾	41.56¼	6.38	6.37¼
July 1	5.29½	5.29	41.37½	41.50	6.37¾	6.38¼

	Russia Cables.	Austria Dem.	Austria Cables.	Greece Dem.	Greece Cables.
June 26	30.65	12.70	12.75	19.37	19.42
June 27	30.65	12.65	12.70	19.37	19.42
June 28	30.65	12.70	12.74	19.37	19.42
June 29	30.60	12.68	12.73	19.37	19.42
June 30	30.60	12.68	12.73	19.37	19.42
July 1	30.60	12.65	12.70	19.37	19.42

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 26	$1.01¼	$1.00⅝	$1.04⅝	$1.03½
June 27	1.02⅝	1.00⅞	1.05½	1.03⅞
June 28	1.01	.99⅝	1.04¼	1.03
June 29	1.01⅝	1.00¼	1.05	1.03⅝
June 30	1.02	1.01	1.05½	1.04⅝
July 1	1.03⅝	1.01	1.05¾	1.04⅝
Week's range	1.03⅝	.99⅝	1.05¾	1.03

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
June 26	$1.07⅞	$1.06⅝	..	..
June 27	1.08⅝	1.06⅞	$1.04½	..
June 28	1.07½	1.06⅝	..	..
June 29	1.08¼	1.06⅞	1.02½	..
June 30	1.08½	1.07½	..	..
July 1	1.08⅞	1.07¾	1.06	..
Week's range	1.08⅞	1.06⅝	1.06	1.02½

CORN.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 26	74	72¼	72¼	71⅛
June 27	74¾	74	73⅜	72⅝
June 28	74⅞	73¾	73⅝	72¼
June 29	75½	74½	74⅝	73
June 30	75⅝	74⅝	73⅞	72⅞
July 1	75⅝	75	73⅝	73
Week's range	75⅝	72¼	74⅝	71⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash 3 White High.	Cash 3 White Low.
June 26	62½	61⅛	76	75½
June 27	62⅝	62	77½	..
June 28	62⅝	61½	77	76¾
June 29	63½	62½	78	77½
June 30	62½	61⅝	78	77¾
July 1	62½	61⅝	78	77¾
Week's range	63½	61⅛	78	75½

OATS.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 26	39¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅛
June 27	39¼	39½	38⅞	38⅝
June 28	39⅝	39	38⅝	38⅛
June 29	39½	38¾	38⅞	38½
June 30	39	38½	38¾	38⅛
July 1	38¾	38½	38½	38⅛
Week's range	39¾	38¾	38⅞	38⅛

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards High.	Cash Standards Low.
June 26	40	39¾	41¼	40⅝
June 27	40¼	40	40¾	..
June 28	40	39½	41	40⅛
June 29	40¼	39⅞	40¾	40
June 30	40¼	39¾	40	..
July 1	40¼	40¼	41	..
Week's range	40¼	39½	41¼	40

Provisions.

LARD.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 26	$13.25	$13.12	$13.40	$13.25
June 27	13.22	13.10	13.37	13.25
June 28	13.05	12.97	13.20	13.15
June 29	13.15	12.97	13.35	13.15
June 30	13.22	13.17	13.45	13.35
July 1	13.30	13.20	13.47	13.40
Week's range	13.30	12.97	13.47	13.15

RIBS.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 26	$13.77	$13.70	$13.87	$13.77
June 27	13.75	13.62	13.82	13.70
June 28	13.57	13.50	13.70	13.60
June 29	13.67	13.47	13.80	13.60
June 30	13.75	13.67	13.90	13.80
July 1	13.80	13.77	13.87	13.85
Week's range	13.80	13.47	13.90	13.60

PORK.	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 26	$24.87	$24.75	$24.60	$24.30
June 27	24.70	24.50	24.40	24.20
June 28	24.75	24.75	24.32	24.07
June 29	25.55	25.10	24.75	24.20
June 30	25.90	25.52	24.92	24.60
July 1	..	..	24.87	24.75
Week's range	25.90	24.50	24.92	24.07

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July High.	July Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 26	13.28	13.06	13.41	13.22	13.56	13.38
June 27	13.12	12.90	13.29	13.12	13.44	13.29
June 28	13.06	12.93	13.22	13.11	13.37	13.27
June 29	13.05	12.97	13.23	13.15	13.37	13.33
June 30	13.03	12.91	13.22	13.16	13.39	13.33
July 1	13.08	12.70	13.27	12.85	13.45	13.02
W'k's re.	13.28	12.70	13.41	12.85	13.56	13.02

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
June 26	13.63	13.45	13.79	13.62	.....	.....
June 27	13.50	13.35	13.68	13.52	13.82	13.67
June 28	13.44	13.34	13.60	13.50	13.77	13.66
June 29	13.45	13.38	13.63	13.56	13.77	13.71
June 30	13.45	13.39	13.62	13.56	13.75	13.72
July 1	13.48	13.09	13.64	13.25	13.59	13.36
W'k's re.	13.63	13.34	13.79	13.25	13.82	13.36

23,901 L. I. R. R. COMMUTERS

Road Sells 8 Per Cent. More Monthly Tickets Now Than in 1915

The Long Island Railroad Company during the month of June sold 23,901 monthly commutation tickets, which was a gain of about 8 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1915. The number of commuters on the Long Island road has more than trebled since 1905.

The gain of each division was as follows: Rockaway Beach, 405; Main Line, 385; North Side, 351; Montauk Division, 337; Atlantic Division, 145; Hempstead Branch, 70; Oyster Bay, 52; Wading River, 49; Long Beach, 24, and Manhattan Beach, 2. The number of commuters at the various stations on the road during the month of June was as follows: Rockaway Beach, 2,572; Far Rockaway, 1,732; Arverne, 1,024; Freeport, 1,017; Rockville Centre, 790; Jamaica, 707; Lynbrook, 625; Murray Hill, Flushing, 538; Bayside, 491; Hempstead, 473; Woodhaven Junction, 452; Bay Shore, 449; Cedarhurst, 429; Corona, 379; Sea Cliff, 369; Edgemere, 368; Port Washington, 350; Long Beach, 348; Hollis, 347; Huntington, 346; Forest Hills, 342; Floral Park, 321; Amityville, 315; Flushing, 309; Elmhurst, 306, and Great Neck, 305.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD CO. for May—

	1916.	1915.
Operating revs.	$6,866,229.13	$5,754,808.12
Operating expenses	4,665,646.09	4,016,536.04
Operating income	2,200,583.04	1,738,272.08
Non-oper. income	157,178.48	190,230.86
Gross income	2,357,761.52	1,928,502.94
Deductions — interest, rentals, &c.	1,765,245.71	1,595,472.49
Net corporate inc.	592,515.81*	333,030.45
11 mos. to May 31:		
Operating revenues	69,231,325.22	59,051,276.07
Operating expenses	48,990,929.50	43,200,625.70
Operating income	20,240,395.72	15,850,650.37
Non-oper. income	2,112,022.59	2,501,122.39
Gross income	22,352,418.31	18,351,772.76
Deductions	18,865,578.11	16,804,518.69
Net corporate inc.	3,486,840.20	1,547,254.07

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN CO. for May—

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. interest—50.1%.		
Operating revenues	722,211.84	713,199.43
Operating expenses	518,346.71	537,612.46
Operating income	203,865.13	175,586.97
Non-oper. income	15,105.90	15,164.43
Gross income	218,971.03	190,751.40
Deductions	152,264.35	140,323.60
Net corporate inc.	66,706.68	50,427.80
Operating revenues	8,216,233.81	8,212,068.93
Operating expenses	6,010,695.18	6,255,845.93
Operating income	2,205,538.63	1,956,223.00
Non-oper. income	171,531.61	171,130.51
Gross income	2,377,070.24	2,127,353.51
Deductions	1,540,041.27	1,578,033.23
Non-corporate inc.	837,028.97	549,320.28

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobbers looking at all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on high-priced silk and serge dresses; bring your own samples. 31 East 31st St. 3d floor.

FURS.—Cash for skins or for job lots. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE wanted for spot cash; submit samples. Room 926, 22 East 17th St., Hartford Building.

PIECE GOODS.—Wanted to buy heavy and medium weight tweeds and knitted goods; large and small quantities; no remnants wanted. Telephone 4555 Madison Square.

SERGES, 7301-7333; will pay cash. Telephone Bedford 2383.

SUITS.—Prominent jobber looking at fall line coats and suits. 33 West 32d; Room 1507.

SUITS.—Open, special values below $10. Bring samples, top floor, 141 West 28th.

WAISTS.—Wanted, 200-300 dozen white cotton waists; $9 down. R. H., 212 Times Downtown.

WOMEN'S WEAR, &c.—Wanted, all description of women's wear, also bathing suits, sweaters; jobs at a price; quantity no object. Mornings, 9 to 11, Dept. D. Telephone 758 Gramercy, Manufactures Sales Co., 37 East 19th St.

WANTED.—Nicholson Blue, 4B, 5B, 6B, dyestuff. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard, Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Have my Fall line ready for jobbers and retailers, from $5.75 to $22.75. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COTTON DRESSES to close out cheap. David Ratner, 10 West 18th St.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, &c.

JOBS DRESSES, Skirts, Waists, &c.—All week on hand. Marshall Spencer Co., 37 East 19th St. Telephone 759 Gramercy.

TRIMMINGS.—Retiring from business; have fine stock of silk trimming braids, bought when dyes were good and silk cheaper. Bargains, 513 Clinton Av., Newark.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN who sold over $100,000 last year carrying line of largest $9 waist and middy house, covering New York and Pennsylvania, desires strong side line of better waist; if proposition big enough will carry better line; exclusively on strictly commission basis. Address D 352 Times Downtown.

CLOAKS & SUITS.—Progressive cloak and suit house open for active salesman for city and vicinity; commission basis. A 25 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; B. Olson, dresses, waists; 15 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Liberty Mfg. Co.; J. Fleischer, women's flannel under garments; 1,261 B'way.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Koch, millinery, basement; 116 W. 32d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Twelfth Street Store; Mr. Walsh, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Simon, hosiery, underwear; Mr. Wiggins, laces, embroideries, notions; Mr. Snowberger, ladies' wearing apparel; Miss Jones, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorsch Mfg. Co.; I. L. Lorsch, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammell D. G. Co.; J. Hammell, laces, cloaks, waists; 1,140 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—H. Solinsky & Co.; D. Solinsky, trimmings; Wallick.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; P. B. Manheim, cloaks, suits, waists, wrappers; 377 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; S. Solomon, silk, georgette crepe waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Goldstein & Co.; L. Goldstein, woolens; Breslin.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—P. A. Hale & Co.; A. L. Hogue, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, corsets, muslin underwear; 50 Union Square.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Thiele-Scharf Co.; J. J. Thiele, hats; Continental.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller; M. Steinfeld, furs for catalogue; 1,140 B'way.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; H. D. Wall, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th; Wallick.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale and Retail Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

Palm Beach

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Palm Beach is the logical outcome of a Summer demand for a porous fabric, neither wool nor worsted, yet durable, pleasing to the eye, washable and shaperetaining.

Be sure your suit is well made—you'll find good workmanship a shrewd investment.

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The Palm Beach Mills—Goodall Worsted Co.
R. K. Mulford Dept., Selling Agents—N.Y.

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For Men, Women and Children.
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
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For all bouffant or distended effects
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
Sole Selling Agent, 92 Bleecker St., N. Y.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 — DRESSES — WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET.

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FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

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ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay. LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

COATS SUPER-QUALITY CHINCHILLA $6.75 FRANK & FRANK, 141-143 W. 28TH ST.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready. LEVITMAN & FEIN, 33 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments. H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street.

COATS—SUITS—A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 BROADWAY.

Corduroys & Velveteens. Immed. Deliv. Spring Shades. Bacher, 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 3644

DINNER FAVORS AND PAPER HATS. Selling Novelty Co., 10-12 East 23d St.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND NOVELTIES. Latest Fashions always on hand William Reiss, 121 East 24th St.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE, America's Largest Stock Glove House. 39 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS Shipley-Hollins Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 39

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS The Best in the Market, $2.25 to $6.75 Gustave Baer, 510 Sixth Ave. (near 31st St.)

MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK, GOODYEAR WELTS, $2 to $2.60. L. B. Schindler Shoe Co., 99 Duane Street.

Petticoats Cotton and Silk. Extraordinary Styles at Extraordinary Low Prices. HORWITZ & CO., 94 Greene St.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St. and OILED SILK GARMENTS.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middie Blouses The American Lady Waist Co., WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SILK WAISTS Largest popular priced silk waist house. Kayanee Waist & Dress Co., 536-538 Broadway.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

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Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times:

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EASTERN MERCHANDISE CO., Stocks and Plants Bought. 456 BROADWAY.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE, Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 3148.

STOCKS AND PLANTS FRANK JACOBVITZ, BOUGHT—10 Lispenard. Tel. 2590 Franklin.

BURLING & DOLE, 7-11 Greene St., N. Y.—Woolens, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Cottons; sales Tuesdays and Fridays. Tel. Spring 9944.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

LARGE wholesale or retail stocks wanted for cash. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

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Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices furniture, &c.

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Oriental Rugs Oriental Rugs

In the Matter of William F. Donnelly, against Francis F. Murphy, Receiver. Removed from the Chatsworth, 72d St. and Riverside Drive.

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In various sizes, from 3.6x5.4 to 12.9x24.2. To be sold strictly without reserve. Exhibition on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 9 to 5 P. M.

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Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE

(By order of Robert S. Emerson, Receiver of the Howland & Wheaton Co.)

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1916,

At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

Northwest Corner of South Main and Broad Streets,

WARREN, RHODE ISLAND,

Handkerchief Manufacturing Plant

Buildings all frame construction, adjoining and communicating, two stories and attic each.
Main building, about 25x125 ft.
Building in rear, about 30x113 ft.
North wing, about 20x60 ft. Approximate floor space, 15,430 sq. ft.
The land fronts 74 ft. on South Main Street; 158.2 ft. on Broad Street; 119 ft. on its westerly line; area approximately 16,400 sq. ft.

216—Lots of Machinery and Equipment—216

including complete Machine Shop Equipment, Handkerchief Machinery, Mangles, Sewing Machines and Office Furniture. To be sold separately, in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply for catalogue to

G. L. & H. J. GROSS,

Managers of Estates, 170 Westminster Street

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

130TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

June 13th, 1916.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on or after July 17th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, draw interest from July 1, 1916.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

C. M. BIRD, Sec'y. A. STILES, Asst. Sec'y.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Avenue & 42d St.

111th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors......$25,051,821.96
Surplus, market values......$2,108,909.11

WILLIAM G. CONKLIN, President.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, Treasurer.
HARRY W. NORDELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

CHARTERED 1866

31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.

101st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend has been declared of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum and will be credited depositors entitled thereto under the By-Laws, on July 1, 1916, on sums of $5 to $3,000, and payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Mondays, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

JOHN H. SELMES, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Sec'y and Treas.
HERMAN F. DIETMANN, Asst. Treas.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
291, 293, 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The 186th semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after July 20th. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

D. S. RAMSAY, Pres. C. A. WHITNEY, Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INCORPORATED 1827.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

PIERREPONT and CLINTON STS.,

New Entrance—300 Fulton St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

4 Per Cent. Per Annum

will be credited to depositors July 1, 1916, (payable on and after July 20th), on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

136TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.

Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

German Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Cor. 4th Av. and 14th St.

New York, June 5, 1916.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) Dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th 1916, will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SYRACUSE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, DUE JULY 1ST, 1954:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Trust Company of America, Trustee, under the Deed of Trust of The Syracuse Light & Power Company dated April 10, 1907, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Seventy-three thousand, nine hundred eighty-eight and 02/100 Dollars ($73,988.02) in accordance with the sinking fund provision of the said Deed of Trust.

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the undersigned, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on July 7th, 1916, and should be endorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of The Syracuse Light & Power Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Proposals of bidders unknown to the Trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

Dated, New York, N. Y., July 3d, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, DUE MAY 1, 1937.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-five thousand six hundred seventy-two dollars and sixty cents ($25,672.60) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before July 6th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon. Bonds accepted must be delivered on July 7th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.

Dated, New York, June 7th, 1916.

The Economic Alliance

The London correspondent of The Annalist contributes an interesting article to this week's issue regarding the economic alliance of the Allies which recently was established. Financial news from the foreign capitals appears every week in

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands This Morning

10c. a Copy — $4.00 a Year

Times Square, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership subsisting between T. EDWARD HAMBLETON, JOHN P. BAER, GEORGE A. GOLDER, IREDELL W. IGLEHART, NICHOLAS L. TILNEY, and WILLIAM F. LADD, doing business under the firm name of HAMBLETON & COMPANY, at 10 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and 43 Exchange Place, New York, New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent on this date.

Messrs. T. EDWARD HAMBLETON, JOHN P. BAER, GEORGE A. GOLDER, and IREDELL W. IGLEHART will continue the business under the firm name of HAMBLETON & COMPANY, to deal in investment securities, with offices at 10 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and 43 Exchange Place, New York City, New York.

Messrs. NICHOLAS L. TILNEY and WILLIAM F. LADD have formed a new partnership under the firm name of TILNEY, LADD & COMPANY, to deal in investment securities, with offices at 43 Exchange Place, New York City, New York.

Dated New York, July 1, 1916.

T. EDWARD HAMBLETON.
JOHN P. BAER.
GEORGE A. GOLDER.
IREDELL W. IGLEHART.
NICHOLAS L. TILNEY.
WILLIAM F. LADD.

New York, July 1, 1916.

We regret to announce that Mr. Charles Altschul has this day retired from our firm.

Mr. Fred. H. Greenebaum and Mr. Frank Altschul have been admitted as partners in our firm.

LAZARD FRERES.

DESPAIR OF GETTING GERMAN DYESTUFFS

Consumers Told There Is Slight Hope of British Lifting the Embargo on Colors.

ENGLAND FEARS BIG CREDIT

Lord Cecil's Promise to Give Matter "Due Consideration" Not Believed Reassuring.

Users of German dyestuffs who had hoped to benefit by Germany's proffer of 15,000 tons of the much needed colors will be notified this morning that the chance of getting supplies from this source during the continuance of the war is extremely slight, owing to Great Britain's faiure to take action looking to permits for the safe conduct of shipments. A letter was sent out yesterday to the trade by the Cassella Color Company, telling of the apparent failure of the negotiations carried on by officials of the Republic Trading Comporation with the State Department in the effort to get the British Foreign Office to grant the needed permission.

The Republic Trading Corporation was chartered at Albany early this year by regular handlers of German dyes for the express purpose of distributing such supplies as the German Government was willing to have forwarded to the United States.

The circular letter, which probably will be accepted in the dyestuff, textile, and allied trades as a virtual announcement of the abandonment of the project to import colors having an estimated market value of $30,000,000, says:

"In March last the Republic Trading Corporation was advised by our State Department that assurances have been received from Great Britain of noninterference with respect to two cargoes valued at approximately $5,000,000, to be consigned to said corporation. Up to the time that this assurance was received Germany had declined to permit the exportation of any dyestuffs, but in April the embargo was raised, and Count von Bernstorff notified the State Department that a total of 15,000 tons would be allowed out.

"Negotiations were thereupon opened up with Great Britain for the necessary arrangements to provide for the limited quantity stipulated in the British permit. Simultaneously negotiations were also started with a view to procuring safe passage for the entire amount offered by Germany. Both of these negotiations with Great Britain have been conducted entirely through the State Department at Washington. On June 8 the German Ambassador to this country advised the State Department that there were ready for immediate shipment 2,000 tons out of the 15,000 tons which Germany had agreed to. Here the matter stands.

"For some reason not readily understood the safe passage indicated by the assurances from Great Britain in March last have not as yet been accorded, and as we have repeatedly given our friends assurances that, in the event that there was danger that these diplomatic negotions might fail, we would give notice thereof, we are making the above announcement in compliance with this promise. It now appears that the consumers of dyestuffs who are in need of goods of German origin are not likely to get them during the war unless further representations made to the Washington Government by those whose interests are imperiled bring a change in England's attitude. As the situation stands today the German goods are ready. Germany has removed the embargo, and Great Britain has thus far declined to permit the shipment through the lines."

The understanding here has been that the negotiations between the American and British Governments have been hampered by strong opposition in England against the exportation of the German dyestuffs to this country, the chief objection from the British point of view being that the receipt of the colors in the United States would give Germany a big credit here. Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of War Trade, answering inquiries on the subject by members of Parliament, indicated that the matter of the German shipments to America "would receive due consideration." This remark, as now construed in dyestuff and textile circles here, is taken to mean that the question of German shipments will remain in statu quo until the end of the war.

If, as has been reported by cable, a consignment of German dyes is being brought over to this country in a German submarine, trade factors, if informed of that fact, are keeping the knowledge to themselves. Inquiry yesterday failed to discover any one having definite information on the subject. It was conceded, however, that a submersible of large type specially constructed might make the Atlantic voyage with a limited cargo. Factors agreed that a successful voyage of this kind would prove highly remunerative.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 1

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
660	Alaska G. M.	20	20⅛	18¾	18⅞
290	Allis-Chalmers	23½	23⅞	22⅛	23⅞
20	Allis-Chal. pf.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1,800	Am. Beet Sug.	86⅞	89⅝	84⅞	87½
1,650	Am. Can	53	53⅞	50⅝	51⅞
1,730	Am. Car & F.	55¼	56⅝	53½	54½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
100	Am. H. & L.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
630	A. H. & L. pf.	51½	53⅝	51½	51⅞
410	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛
60	Am. Linseed	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2,150	Am. Loco	68¼	68⅞	65⅛	67¼
10	Am. Malt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,480	Am. S. & Ref.	92⅞	94⅛	90	93¼
60	Am. T. & T.	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
170	Am. Woolen	45⅜	45⅝	45	45
510	Am. Zinc	42⅛	42⅛	38	38
15	Am. Zinc pf.	65	65	65	65
15	Am. Zinc. pf.	65	65	65	65
13,810	Anac. Copper	80	82½	77⅞	81⅝
181	A., T. & S. F.	103⅝	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
7,360	Baldwin Loco	80⅛	80⅛	71⅞	72⅝
570	Balt. & Ohio	88⅞	89⅛	87⅛	89
1,985	Butte & Sup.	70	72⅝	66	67⅛
320	Cal. Petrol	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞
120	Cal. Pet. pf.	43⅞	43⅞	40⅞	41
900	Canadian Pac.	175½	180⅞	175⅛	179⅞
2,870	Central L. Co.	55⅝	57⅛	54⅞	56⅞
770	Ches. & Ohio	61¼	63⅛	60	61⅛
10	Chicago G. W.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10	Chi. G. W. pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
960	Chi., M. & S.P.	96½	98⅛	95⅞	98
1,430	Chi., R.I. & P.	22½	23	22	22⅞
330	Chino Copper	48⅞	50⅜	48½	50
2,430	Col. F. & Iron	40⅛	42⅛	39⅛	41⅞
90	Con. Gas	132⅞	132⅞	131⅞	131⅞
2,550	Corn Pr. Ref.	15	15⅛	13⅛	14⅞
19,710	Crucible Steel	78	78⅛	72⅞	73⅛
820	Distillers Sec.	42⅝	47	42⅝	44⅛
4,070	Erie	35⅞	36⅞	34⅞	36
40	Erie 1st pf.	51	51	51	51
10	Gen. Electric	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝
855	Goodrich	72⅞	75⅞	72⅞	74⅞
110	Gt. North. Ore	35	35	34⅛	34⅛
280	Greene-Can	34⅝	40⅛	34⅝	39⅞
2,136	Insp. Copper	48⅛	50⅛	47⅛	49⅝
50	Interb. Con.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
1,050	Int. Mer. Mar.	23⅞	26⅛	21⅞	25⅛
17,320	Int. M. M. pf.	89	93⅝	85⅛	90⅝
120	Int. Nickel	45⅛	46⅛	44⅞	46⅛
1,810	Kennecott	47⅞	48⅛	46⅝	47⅞
100	Lack. Steel	65⅞	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝
780	Lehigh Valley	77⅛	79⅛	76⅝	79⅛
1,600	Maxwell Mot.	82⅛	86⅛	79	79⅛
29,790	Mex. Petrol	97⅛	98	88⅛	95⅞
420	Miami Copper	34½	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛
50	Missouri Pac.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
50	Nat. En. & St.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
320	Nev. Con. Cop.	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	104⅛	105⅛	102⅞	105⅛
84	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60½	62⅛	60½	62⅛
40	N. Y., O. & W.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10	Norf. & West.	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
91	Northern Pac.	113⅛	114	112⅛	114
50	Ontario Min.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅛
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
[illegible]	Penn. R. R.	57	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞
50	Pitts. Coal	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛
60	Pressed St. Car	43⅞	47⅛	43⅞	47⅛
80	Ry. Steel Sp.	41⅞	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞
480	Ray Con. Cop.	20⅛	22⅞	20⅛	22
[illegible],030	Reading	99⅞	99⅞	94⅛	97⅛
480	Rep. Iron & S.	44	46⅛	44	44⅛
70	Seaboard A. L.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
40	Shattuck-Ariz.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
40	S.-S. St. & I.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
980	Southern Pac.	96⅛	98	96⅛	97⅞
809	Southern Ry.	22	24	21⅞	24
3,950	Studebaker Co.	137⅛	138⅞	132⅛	133⅛
1,150	Tenn. Copper	35	35⅛	33⅞	35
65	Texas Co.	178⅞	181⅛	178⅞	181⅛
40	Third Avenue	67⅞	67⅛	65⅞	66⅛
130	Un. Bag & P.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
3,810	Union Pacific	136⅛	139	134⅞	137⅞
1,070	United Fruit	159⅛	159⅞	155⅞	157⅛
20	U.S.C.I.P.& F.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3,760	U. S. Ind. A.	137⅞	141⅞	129⅞	130⅛
900	U. S. Rubber	51⅛	55	51⅛	54⅛
60	U. S. Smelting	68⅝	69⅝	64⅛	69⅝
42,190	U. S. Steel	84⅝	86⅛	82⅞	85⅞
1,210	Utah Copper	76	78	74⅞	77⅛
90	Va.-Car. Chem.	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞
210	Wabash pf. A.	49	50⅞	49	50⅞
170	Western Md.	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛
60	West.UnionTel.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,175	West. E. & M.	58	60⅞	57⅞	57⅞

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Transactions by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	77,204	82,078	190,385	$359,500
Tuesday	105,523	79,930	235,085	313,000
Wednesday	69,285	60,079	174,060	471,000
Thursday	75,924	79,261	187,817	456,000
Friday	51,126	75,088	376,180	549,000
Saturday	17,503	22,805	110,820	37,000
Total	396,565	399,861	1,274,347	$2,185,500

INDUSTRIALS

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,800	*Aetna Exp.	17	16¼	16⅜	– ⅜
1,350	Ajax Rub.	65¼	63	64⅝	– ⅞
1,000	Amer. Drug S.	13	11½	12	..
10,600	A., G. & W.I.	68½	64¼	65⅝	+ ⅛
4,200	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	61	58	61	+ 3
1,100	Br.-A. Tob.,or	18	18	18	..
1,400	B.-A.Tob.,or.b	18½	18½	18½	..
8,185	*Butler Ch.	4⅝	4¼	4½	..
7,600	Chevrolet M.	220	210	217	– 1
3,600	Can. Nat. G.	1½	1¼	1¼	– ⅛
487	*Carbon Steel	76½	72	73	..
5,700	*Car L. & P.	5	4¼	4⅝	– ⅛
200	C. I. Co. of A.	7	6¾	7	..
500	C.I.Co.ofA.pf.	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
600	Corp. R. & H.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
10,800	*Cuba C. Sug.	60½	56¼	59	+ 2½
4,800	*Cuba C. S. pf	95	93	95	+ 1½
552	Curtiss Aero. v. t. ctfs.	48	42	46	..
1,841	Driggs-Seab'y.	131	125	127	– 1
800	*Edm'ds & J.	44	39	43½	..
1,100	*Emerson M.	4½	3½	3¾	..
1,530	Emer. Phono.	12½	11	11	– 1½
2,000	*Flem.-L. Ph.	5¾	4⅝	4⅝	– 1⅛
7,800	*Gast.,W.&W.	50	43	49½	+ 3½
2,350	Grant Motor	13½	12¼	12⅝	– ⅝
300	Hartman Cor.	71	70	70	– 1
900	Hask. & B.Car	38¼	37¼	37¼	– ¼
112	Holly S. Corp.	50	50	50	– ½
635	H. S. Corp. pf.	95¾	93¼	93¼	– 3½
4,000	*Hupp M. Car.	8⅝	8	8¼	– ⅜
200	*Int. Motors	10	8	10	..
200	*Int. M. pf.	22	21	22	..
500	Int. Rubber	10	10	10	– 1½
9,550	*Joplin Ore S.	3¼	2½	3½	..
1,650	Kapo M. Co.	5½	5¼	5½	– ⅛
2,700	K. Bronze pf.	25	22	24	– ½
2,450	*S. S. Kresge	10½	10	10	..
1,541	S. H. Kress	70	66	66	..
200	S. H. Kress pf.	101½	101¼	101¼	..
2,500	*Lake T. Boat	7	6¾	7	..
500	*Lynn Phon.	9	8	8	– 2
1,450	Man. Transit.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
300	Marconi of Am	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
7,400	*Maxim Mun.	7¼	6	6¾	+ ⅝
37,665	*Midvale Steel.	64⅝	60¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
100	Motor Prod.	65	65	65	..
200	N. Y. Trans.	15½	15¼	15¼	..
800	Peerless	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
200	*P. E. & M.	115	100	102	– 18
1,700	*Pull. V. Corp	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
1,325	*P. V. C. pf.	5½	5⅜	5½	..
800	Saxon M. Car.	83	80	81	– 2
185	Spring. Body.	79	75¼	79	+ 4
315	S. Body pf.	119½	118	119½	+ 1
3,700	*St. Jo. Land.	16	15½	16⅝	..
72,150	*Stutz Motors.	60⅞	53⅝	58	+ 4
8,100	S. B. v. t.ctfs.	37½	35½	35½	– 1
4,487	Triangle Film.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	– ⅜
2,900	*Tob. Prod.	42⅞	40	42⅞	+ 2½
7,000	*U. S. L. & H.	3	2¼	2⅝	– ⅛
16,500	*U.S.L.& H.pf	6¾	5⅛	6¼	+ ¾
475	Uni. Motors	5½	5	5	..
1,800	U. S. Steam.Co	6⅞	6	6½	+ ⅛
47,200	*United Mot.	68⅝	62½	65⅝	– 2
500	U. Profit Sh.	⅞	⅞	⅞	– ⅛
1,000	Unicorn Film.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2,200	*United Zinc	8½	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅞
28,200	White M. Car.	58	54⅝	57⅝	+ 1½
3,700	W.F. C.v.t.ctfs	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
3,600	*Zinc C. Co.	4½	4	4¼	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
247	Illinois P. L.	160	155	159	– 2
264	Ohio Oil	226	221	225	..
256	Prairie P. L.	221	210	213	– 5
3	Std. Oil, Cal.	246	246	246	– 2
10	Std. Oil, Ind.	565	565	565	+ 5
184	Std. Oil, N. Y.	206	204	205	– 2
21	Std. Oil, N. J.	522	521	520	– 5
30	Vacuum Oil	258	257	258	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,800	*†Alba.Pet.Co., Ltd., (pros.)	56	50	55	+ 2
3,100	Am. O. & G.	⅝	½	½	– ⅛
4,395	*BarnettO.&G.	3⅝	3	3¼	– ⅜
10,260	*†CenturyPet., (a prospect).	60	58	60	– 2
4,600	*Cosden & Co.	26½	25	25⅝	– ⅝
25,000	*Cosden O.&G.	16⅞	15¼	15¼	– 1½
5,300	*Cos.O.& G.pf.	5⅝	5⅜	5½	– ¼
120	Empire Pet.	5	3½	3½	– 2½
17,200	*Federal Oil	[illegible]	⅞	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
3,050	*Int. Petrol.	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	..
49,400	†Kenova Oil. (a prospect).	93	55	65	– 26
7,250	Metro. Petrol.	18	15½	16	– 1½
38,100	*†Midwest Oil.	49	42	48	+ 6
1,000	*†Mid. Oil pf	82	80	80	– 2
3,555	*Midwest Ref.	68½	60	63½	+ 2½
46,400	*Musko. Ref.	3⅞	3⅛	3½	+ ⅞
18,430	*†N. Y.-Oklahoma Oil	84	79	84	+ 4
37,030	*†Okla. Oil	13	12	12	..
1,700	*Okla. Oil pf.	1	⅝	⅞	– ⅛
24,900	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	– ⅜
2,223	Penn. Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞	– ⅛
24,500	*Prud. O. & G.	17	15	16	..
5,000	*Sap. Oil & R.	12⅝	11⅝	12	..
13,850	*Sinclair Oil	47½	44	46⅝	+ 1⅜
31,100	*Un. W. Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
700	*Ven. Con. Oil.	9½	8½	9	– ½
8,400	*Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1½	1⅝	– ⅛
1,550	Way. O. & G.	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	– 1⅛

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
225	Alaska Yukon.	43	42	43	..
22,200	*†Alaska-W	61	56	60	+ 3
15,400	*†Atlanta	11	9¼	10½	+ ½
112,000	*†Adanac Sil.	1 1/16	.70	1 1/16	..
21,000	†A.-B. C. Met., (a prospect).	90	62	65	+ 1
1,000	Bingham Min.	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅝
10,200	*†Booth	17	15½	16⅝	+ ⅛
1,700	Big L. Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
116,000	Boston & M.	2 1/16	1 15/16	1⅛	– 1 1/16
10,800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5⅜	4½	5¼	+ ⅛
100	Butte & N. Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3,800	*Calaveras Cop	5	4⅝	4⅞	– ⅛
10,500	Caledonia	67	65	67	– 2
1,650	Canada Cop.	1⅜	1 1/16	1⅜	+ 1/16
13,500	†Cashboy	7	4½	5	– 2
3,000	C. de P. Cop.	35	34	34	– ¾
2,100	*†Comstock T.	9	8	9	+ 1
11,500	Con. Ariz. S.	1 1/16	1¼	1 1/16	– 1/16
3,500	Con. N.-Utah.	⅝	..	⅜	+ [illegible]
9,900	Crystal C. M.	1 1/16	.97	1.00	– 1/16
300	Con. Cop. M.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
4,490	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a prospect).	1½	1½	1½	..
925	*Du Pont Cop.	1½	1⅜	1½	..
300	*Eagle & B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
1,000	†Ely Witch	10	10	10	..
124,500	*†Emma Cop.	45	40	43	– 4
900	First Nat. C.	3⅞	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
8,000	†Goldfield Con	85	81	84	+ 3
14,000	*†Gold. Merger	8½	8	8	..
1,100	G. Gold Min.	30	30	30	..
8,600	Hecla Mining.	5½	5⅛	5 1/16	– 1/16
1,250	Howe Sound	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
11,600	I. & M. & R	2⅝	2	2⅝	..
3,000	Inter Mines	13	13	13	..
3,750	*Iron Blossom	1 13/16	1⅝	1⅞	– 1/16
31,000	Jerome Verde, (a prospect).	1⅞	1½	1⅝	– ⅛
3,400	*J. Victor Ext., (c prospect).	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	..
11,000	*†Jim Butler	1.00	.88	.96	+ 5
18,000	†Jumbo Ext.	81	77	78	..
5,000	*†Kewanas	11	10	10½	– ½
2,500	La Expo. Min., (a prospect).	50	50	50	..
8,100	†Louis. Con.	17	17	17	..
1,200	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1/16
1,500	Lexing. Ariz.	60	60	60	..
1,525	Magma Cop.	15¼	13½	14⅝	+ ⅜
29,200	*†Marsh Min.	15½	13	15	+ 2
650	†McK.-Dar.	52	50	50	+ 1
4,900	*Moj. Tungs.	6	5½	6	..
9,800	*†Mont. G. M.	73	70	72	– 1
3,900	Monitor Silver	1⅝	1½	1⅝	– ⅛
64,000	*†Mother Lode	30½	26	30	+ 2½
11,100	Murdock Min., (a prospect).	44	41	42	– 1
17,000	Neuray Mines	42	40	42	..
1,700	N. Y. & Hon. Rosario Min.	16	15⅝	15⅝	– ¼
1,200	Nipissing Min.	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
2,000	*No. Butte Dv.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
205	Oat. Big Jim.	85	83	83	– 17
2,100	†Oat. Lex'ton, (a prospect).	60	60	60	..
3,000	†Oat. South'n, (a prospect).	33	30	30	– 3
1,700	Oro	5	5	5	+ 1
3,200	Ray Hercules.	4	3½	3⅞	+ ½
300	Round Mt.	64	64	64	– 2
24,700	*†Rex Con. M.	16½	15	16	+ 1
10,100	†Roch. Mines.	60	55	57	..
7,300	†San Toy	16	14	15	..
300	Scratch Gravel	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
600	Seven Tr. Coa.	30	30	30	..
1,000	Silver Pick	9	9	9	..
9,550	Std. S.-Lead	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	– 1/16
6,200	Stewart	¼	..	¼	– 1/16
36,500	*†Success Min.	86	79	85	+ 6
5,300	*†Temisk'g.	63	61	61	– 2
500	Tono. Be'm't.	4⅛	3 15/16	4 1/16	..
13,200	Tonopah Ext.	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	..
50	Tonopah Min.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅜
3,900	Tri-Bullion	⅝	..	⅝	..
1,477	Un. Eastern.	4	3⅞	3⅞	– ⅛
23,000	*†U. S. C. Mine	9	8	8	– 1
37,745	*U. Verde Ex.	31½	27	27⅝	– 4⅝
5,250	U. G. M. Co.	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
175	West Dome	36	36	36	– 4
109,000	Wettlaufer	23	10	23	..
10,400	*†W. End Con.	93	90	93	– 3
4,305	*White O. M.	6⅞	5⅞	6	– 1
4,305	*Yuscaran C.	1⅞	1	1	– ½
100	Yukon Gold	2	2	2	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$315,000	*C. & O. 5s.	94¾	94	94¼	– ⅜
25,000	*C. U. S. 4½s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	..
264,000	*C. Oil 6s.w.i.	110⅞	109	109⅝	+ 1⅜
1,080,000	I. M. M.6s.w.i.	103⅛	97⅝	97⅝	..
291,000	*M'vale S. 5s.	96¼	95½	96¼	..
183,000	*Rus'n Govt. 6½s, w. i.	100½	100¼	100¼	..
21,000	Sinc. Oil 6s.	99⅜	99	99¼	– ¼
150,000	Sulzb'ger 6s.	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	– ⅛
18,000	V. O. 6s. w. i.	105	102	104	– 1

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dormer Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Salvate<B & O RR.
Wagner<Pullman Co.
Gray<Mayer.
Barrett Mfg Co<Sergeant.
Keatley<U S Trust.
Patey<Spencer.
Partola Mfg Co<Parke Davis & Co.
Smith<So Pac Co.
Hamelef<Penn R R.
Pidkorczewny<Pa RR.
Brady<Anderson.
US<Strauss.
Same<One Case Laces (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bersecker & Rowland Mfg Co<J Kroder & H Reubel Co.
Goldstein<Pellicano, Grayer, as Trustee<Marotta et al.

The following cases will be added to the calendar and called July 5:

Furst, as Trustee<Lefstein & Rosenthal Co et al.
Crown Cork & Seal Co<Adriance Machine Works, Inc.
Individual Drink Cup Co<Pub Serv Cup Co
Marconi Wireless Tel Co<Lowenstein.

At 10:30 A. M.—Criminal—US<Broder.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Haviland<Allen.
NY Sav Bk<Burke.
Pen Carbon Manifold Co<Ditmars.
Hadginska<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
CNY<Goldschmidt (2.)
Macri<Bell.
Re Jenks.
Kassman<Abraham (3.)
Feinstein<Feinstein (2.)
Momand<Landers.
Dunn<Dunn.
Monfrede<Prendergast
Levy<same.
Gabel<Gabel.
Kessler<Len Val RR (2.)
Wood<Bissell.
Re Ordover (Schiff.)
Hunter<Hunter.
Curtis<Crow Motor Car Co.
Scheffer<Schmid.
Powell<McKee.
Runde<Runde.
Berman<Berman.
Glamann<Glamann.
Guttfried<NY Rys.
Ford<same.
Bilinsky<same.
Rappaport<same.
Sturim<same.
Greenfield<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Orlick<same.
Silver<same.
Turk<same.
Bertman<same.
Mehlman<Panama Cloak Co.
Re Frisbie (Odell St.)
Re Nafis (Odell St.)
Adlerblum<Adlerblum.
Re Blass (Pleasant Av.)
Re E F Cullen, Inc.
Kiefer<Kiefer.
Beugger<Ashley.
Sonnenheim<Schaefer
Ducovitch<Wasser.
Re Green (Kuper.)
Re Olin (Kristeller.)
Re Whitlock Av.
Buzelman<Buzelman.
Becker<Rubin Rlty.
Rogers<Rogers.
Rauch<Rauch.
Rogers<Rogers.
Metz<Metz.
Eckerson<Burch.
Re CNY (St Raymond Av.)
Rothschild<Haviland.
Lefkowitz<Arcelon.
McCabe<McCabe.
Re Mt Vernon Trust.
Kaufman<Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Buckley<Claussen.
Wyner<1,482 B'way Corp.
James<Hoadley.
Re CNY (Whitlock Av.)
Peritz<Peritz.
Re Winnick Press, Inc.
CNY<Staats.
City Inv Co<Saxe.
Mowery<Mowery.
Lopez<Asmus.
Blitman<Loeb.
Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co<Hirsh.
Starr<Gayley.
Mott<Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.
Dreitzer<Dreitzer.
Kelly<Marceau Co, Ltd.
People<White.
Durant<Berger.
Adler<Wanamaker.
Longo<Lewis Pub Co.
Postal Tel Cable Co<Associated Press.
Aversa<Marasco.
Re Greenhut & Co.
Re Matado Rlty Co.
Lansing Liquidation Corp<Heinze (12.)
Leone<Stevens Exp & Trucking Co.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Marcheuini<De Toma.
Howard<Howard.
Gwirtzman<M R Hold Co, Inc.
Central Trust<Dewey.
Texter<Osborn.
Leavitt<Lamborn.
Re Hart.
Honigman<Spiro (2.)
Lane<Butler.
Same<106 E 19 St Co.
Berkman<Knothe.
Calapai<Calapai.
Re Rosenzweig (Rothkopf.)
City Ins Co<Mo Pac Ry Co.
Rogers<Rogers.
Re Trnka
Goodwin<Toole.
Slobodzian<Slobodzian.
Re Dexter (197 Mulberry St.)
Fluegelman<Motor Tire Reconstruction.
Comstock<Comstock.
Hollow Screw Co<Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co (2.)
Beattie<NY Stock Yards Co.
Fertig<Sturges.
Re Impervious Prod.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Alexander Clarke, Stanislaw Sakowicz, Hannah Meyer.

TRIAL TERM — (May Term continued) —Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Waterhouse Resher Co<Jano.
Smith & Nessle Co. Inc<London.
Rosenkrantz<Schwartz
Paragon Auto Parts Mfg Co<Youngs.
Carroll<Doelger.
Schwemmer<Dreyfuss.
Brandeyee<Cleary.
Knipe<Wheelehan.
Albin<Rafky.
Brown<Femenella.
Volino<Valentine.
Hughes<Eccles.
Ginther<Shaff Bros.
Birnbaum<Bogulewicz.
Pensky<Goodman.
Bond<Drosin Bros.
Murphy<Cohen.
Funk & Wagnalls Co<Cowen.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Wolf<Duncan—Joseph P Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co<S S McClure Co—Charles W Dayton.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Simon<Simon—William Blau.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Gottlieb<Gottlieb—Francis A O'Neill.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Joseph Weldenfeld<Abraham A Silberberg—Herbert J Goodwin. Amy A C Montague<Josephine Voelker—Percival H Gregory. Olga Simon<William Simon—Max Steindler.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar adjourned until Wednesday, July 5.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. —Motion calendar—Estate of Ellen T. Randolph.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Vesely<Toledo—Harry G Guttman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Dilopoulo<Barbour.
Jaworower<Rovere.
Farmers Loan & Tr Co<McAlen.
Miller<Oliver.
De Muth<Owens.
Johanson<Kahn.
Williams<Consumers Coal & Ice Co.
Tuthill<Howell.
Beard<Queen.
Mayer<Mardhoeffer.
Shaw<Myer.
Matheson<Edelstein.
Kleinhomer<Kleinhomer.
Aetna Mtg<Zehden.
Romanow<Brokman.
Re Prospect St, (Corbett.)
Ringelman<O Daniels.
Re Bklyn Trust Co, (Jackson.)
Gandiosi<Univ Republican Club, Inc.
Abrams<Menken.
Re Hull Av, (Garity.)
Dowdney<Barstow.
Karp<Edelman.
Steele<Norton.
Simpson<Sire.
Forbes<People.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Ida Horwitz, Esther Cahn, Sarah E Gilmore, Patrick Mongey, Jessie H Mackie, George T Penny, William Marett, Paul Godrich, Edward Hughes.
Administration of: John O'Connor.
Accounting of: Catherine MacKay, George Barlow, Chas Street, Wilmot Warburton, Catharine Bowers, Adam Liebel.
Estates of: Mary E Healy, John S McClure, Elizabeth C Burton.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Levy's Salary as Justice $9,000.

In the announcement of the appointment of Samuel D. Levy to be Associate Justice of the Court of Special Sessions the amount of his salary was incorrectly mentioned as $8,000, instead of $9,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:29|Sun sets..7:32|Moon sets..9:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:28	9:36	3:33	3:27
Governors Island	9:56	9:53	4:11	4:08
Hell Gate	11:46	11:50	5:52	5:49

Arrived—Sunday, July 2.

SS New York, Liverpool, June 24.
SS Alaunia, London, June 21.
SS San Guglielmo, Gibraltar, June 22.
SS Manin, Palermo, June 8.
SS Brunswyk, Rotterdam, June 20.
SS Canadian, St. Croix, June 23.
SS Chalkydon, Oran, June 13.
SS C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz, June 21.
SS Colon, Philadelphia, June 30.
SS Tanafjord, Kirkwall, June 20.
SS Tyler, Norfolk, July 1.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, June 30.
SS Oriflamme, Havre, June 8.
SS Gulfaxe, Port Arthur, June 20.
SS Stephan, Barbados, June 23.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 28.
SS Mirjam, Liverpool, June 14.
SS Eastern Prince, New Orleans, June 26.
SS Bradford, Cristobal, June 24.
SS Cedric, Liverpool, June 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Orduna	Liverpool	June 24
St. George	Liverpool	June 19
Guyane	Bordeaux	June 18
Dipton	Bordeaux	June 17
Ben Nevis	Havre	June 18
Irvington Court	Bordeaux	June 19
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 1
Florizel	Halifax	July 1
Brazos	San Juan	June 28
Nehos	Progreso	June 25
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 25
Comus	New Orleans	June 28
El Mundo	Galveston	June 27

DUE TOMORROW.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	June 26
Vinovia	London	June 19
Mexico	Havana	July
Medina	Galveston	June 25
Sabine	Mobile	June 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 1

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Corona	Bordeaux	June 19
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Snowdonian	Marseilles	June 19
Lancastrian	London	June 21
Satsuma	Sunderland	June 21
Cleveland Range	Dundee	June 20
Roath	Havre	June 20
Panama	Cristobal	June 29
El Sol	Galveston	June 30
El Monte	Galveston	June 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	June 27
Andree	Havre	June 20
Nigretia	Havre	June 20
Pheiades	Buenos Aires	June 12
Balto	Liverpool	June 20
Almirante	Kingston	July 1
Clare	San Juan	June 30
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 3
Proteus	New Orleans	July 1
El Cid	Galveston	June 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Lepanto	Middlesbro'gh	June 22
Cambrian King	La Pallice	June 23
Minnehaha	London	June 27
Albergen	Kirkwall	June 21
Gotmarsum	Kirkwall	June 21
Comal	Galveston	July 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 4
El Alba	Galveston	July 7

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	June 28
Celtic	Liverpool	June 28
Zealandia	Genoa	June 20
Oreland	St. Nazaire	June 22
Cloughton	London	June 22
Snestad	Middlesbro'gh	June 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 5

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oregonian, Rio de Janeiro	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hercules, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Manchuria, London		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Palermo, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jelling, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bacchus, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Imperator, Demarara		2:00 P.M.
Mitazo, Naples		12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guantanamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Alaunia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Carolyn, San Juan		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 2.

SS Munsomo, Sagua to New York, was 101 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 698 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 685 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 415 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 153 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 142 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 203 miles S. at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hercules .... July 5
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Palermo .... July 6
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Montserrat .... July 7
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York .... July 8
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau. July 8
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Orduna .... July 8

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 8, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 8, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7 A. M. July 6, SS Palermo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru .... July 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .... July 7
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia .... July 8
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana .... July 14
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... July 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 9; Kobe, June 13, and Yokohama, June 14—which arrived per steamer Inaba; were dispatched east from Seattle on June 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 4.

CANADIAN ROADS PETITION.

Ask Same Mail-Carrying Rates as in American Post Office Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Postmaster General Burleson announced tonight that the Grand Trunk Railroad, one of the largest operating in Canada, had petitioned the Canadian Post Office Department for the adoption in Canada of the scale of rates for railroad mail-carrying contained in the mail pay section of the Post Office Appropriation bill as passed by the American House of Representatives. The Canadian Pacific, according to the announcement, has also proposed to the Canadian authorities a scale of rates formulated upon the plan followed by the House of Representatives in the Post Office Appropriation bill. Both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific also operate in the United States.

Postmaster General Burleson recently sent a set of United States postal experts to Canada to investigate the subject. These experts have submitted a report which states that the space method of paying the railroads for carrying the mails is in successful operation in Canada, and that the Canadian railroads are carrying mail on the space basis at rates "much lower" than are proposed in the legislation now pending before Congress, which seeks to apply the space basis of pay in this country.

In a formal petition to the Postmaster General of Canada the Grand Trunk, after setting forth the rates proposed for adoption in the United States, says:

"The railways of the United States are unanimous in their opposition to the adoption of these rates, which they consider unfair and a radical departure from the rates heretofore paid them for mail service. Although they are opposing the adoption of these rates, we feel we can reasonably accept them at this time, owing to the radical difference in the weight limit of the parcel post, which in the United States is fifty pounds, as compared with eleven pounds in Canada."

Investigation of the space method of payment in Canada was made by C. M. McBride, Superintendent of the division of railway adjustments, and Joe P. Johnston, General Superintendent of the railway mail service. In their report they say concerning the operation of the new system in Canada, which went into effect Feb. 1, 1914:

"The space basis of payment has now been in operation more than two years, and the administration of the service under the new conditions has been eminently successful and satisfactory. The officials in charge of the service testify that the system provides a simple, practicable, and equitable method of determining the payments to be made railroads for the carriage of mails. The change to the new plan was accomplished naturally and without friction, and the fluctuations in the service are taken care of automatically and without difficulty."

$42
2,000 Miles—8 Days
Including All Expenses
Delightful vacation at sea and ashore including "Daylight and Searchlight" trip on the St. John's River, the "American Nile."
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
Pier 36, North River, N. Y. City tkt. Offices, 290 and 958 Broadway

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
*S. S. ROCHAMBEAU
SATURDAY, JULY 8, 3 P. M.
†S. S. LA TOURAINE..Sat., July 15, 3 P.M.
†S. S. LAFAYETTE....Sat., July 22, 3 P.M.
*S. S. CHICAGO......Sat., July 29, 3 P.M.
*One class cabin. †First and second cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York...July 8 | Philadelphia...July 15
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland.......July 6 | Baltic.......July 26
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
ORDUNA..........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.......SAT., JULY 15, NOON
SAXONIA.........SAT., JULY 22, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA.......SAT., JULY 29, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA......SAT., AUG. 5, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ALAUNIA.........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
PANNONIA........SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.........SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships.
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CALLING AT LIVERPOOL
TUSCANIA....SATURDAY, JULY 15, NOON
*CALIFORNIA.SATURDAY, JULY 22, NOON
CAMERONIA..SATURDAY, AUG. 5, NOON
*To Glasgow Direct.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VESTRIS........July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON...........Aug. 19, 2:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up $100
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hellig Olav......July 20 | Frederik VIII......July 26
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.
For illustrated guide address Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada.

BY SEA TO SAVANNAH
Ideal trip for rest, health, recreation.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 West 42d St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours. 1472 Broadway. New York

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line will leave N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays (except July 4th) and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays and July 3d, 1:00 P. M.

SOUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS and JULY 4th, Lve. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leaves Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Phone 665 Gram.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Fare $1.75.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
The ideal way to North Jersey coast resorts leave 132d Street, 42d Street, Cedar Street.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
See Hudson River Day Line Adv.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
"Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," "Albany."
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Special Fourth of July Trips to Kingston Point and return on Steamers HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING.
Special Trips Every Saturday
To Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday (no trip up July 4th) foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.
Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-By-Water.
BOSTON Metropolitan Line. Route via Cape Cod Canal. Superb Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Lve. Pier 18, No. River, ft. Murray St., Week Days and Suns., 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Music on each Steamer.
PORTLAND Maine Steamship Line. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star. Lve. Pier 19, No. River, ft. Warren St., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and Information at Piers; also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
For "How to Go & Where to Stay," apply as above or add. R'm 1, Pier 19, N.R., N.Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line. Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting, Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M., 5:30, 9:45 P.M. Capacity limited to 2,500 Tels. 179-3263 Broad. FARE 25c Each Way

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 296 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

BLOCK ISLAND R. I. $1.50
EVERY SUNDAY and July 4
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., New York, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., E. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
Tomorrow INDEPENDENCE DAY July 4
AND EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
TOMORROW — INDEPENDENCE DAY, JULY 4
Lv. N.Y., W. 23d St., 8.20; Liberty St., 8.30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.15 a.m.
via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

VALLEY GROVE
80 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday and July 4th 75c
Bathing. Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

NEW YORK'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE RESORT
GLEN ISLANDS
EVERYTHING NEW
NEW BOATS LEAVE BATTERY PARK TO-DAY 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3, 5:30 & 7:30 P. M. East 24 St., 30 minutes later.

Astor Court Apartments
Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.
VINCENT ASTOR, Owner
Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.
Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th St.

SEE Kew Gardens TO-DAY
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station
15 Minutes from Herald Square via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
ARTISTIC NEW HOUSES Ready for Occupancy.
$9,000 to $22,500 on Convenient Terms. Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
For details address JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250.
Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day.
Convenient trains to Kew—Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:52, (1:14 Saturday only,) 1:32, 2:06, (2:45 Saturday only,) 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:25, 5:00, 5:12, 5:33 P. M., etc. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:35, 1:08, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:40, 4:06, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., etc. Return at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain—For Sale or Rent.
Georgian Colonial, new house planned and built by private gentleman for his own comfort at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sewers, electric light, gas; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; attractive sleeping porch; large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Villa Alta, Sell or Rent
Most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3-car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes' walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

New Dutch Colonial House.
For sale or rent, 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, gas and electric light; high elevation; fine shade trees; garage; plot 100x100; in restricted residential neighborhood. Particulars on request. A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

4th of July Outings
on Great Swift Day Line Steamers
"Washington Irving"
AND
"Hendrick Hudson"
Kingston Point & Return, $2
Also trips to Poughkeepsie and return, $1.50; Newburgh or West Point and return, $1.00.
Leave New York, Desbrosses St., 8:30 and 9:40 A. M. Leave West 42d St., 8:50 and 10:00 A. M. Leave West 129th St., 9:10 and 10:20 A. M.
Through service to Albany and way landings as usual. Orchestra and restaurant on all steamers.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier, Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

JULY 4th
"UP THE HUDSON"
Also Usual Thru Service to Albany & Troy
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10 A. M. Returning due 8:30 P. M.
To Newburgh and return. Music, Dancing, Restaurant. Round Trip $1.00
Hudson Navigation Company
"RENSSELAER"

UP THE HUDSON JULY 4th
A wonderful excursion of 150 miles, Newburgh Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return, $1
STR. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

July 4th Excursion
Str. RICHARD PECK
To NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M.
Foot of East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.
Return Lv. New Haven, 4:30 P. M.
Due New York, 9:00 P. M.
A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON L. I. SOUND. VISIT THE CITY OF ELMS.
FARE, $1.50. CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter. FALL RIVER LINE SERVICE.
Tickets limited. On sale only at Piers on the day of excursion.
The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Excursion to
BRIDGEPORT
JULY 4TH
A GRAND SAIL $1.00 120 MILES ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND
THE COMMODIOUS EXCURSION
STR. "ORIENT"
Leaves Battery Ldg., 10:00 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:30 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 138th St., 11:00 A. M.
Music, Dancing, Refreshments

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON
10,000 SQUARE FEET
$100
HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.
$5 Down. $2 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

IDEAL BUNGALOW HOME
Five rooms; large living room; beamed ceilings, paneled walls, open fireplace, electric fixtures, bath; all modern improvements, heat, &c.; beautiful plot, on hilltop; few minutes' walk to Hempstead Harbor and station; Oyster Bay Division; select neighborhood; owner leaves for the West in a few days; will sell to responsible party on terms as low as $250 cash, balance $20 per month. B. Williams, 349 East 14th St.

Stucco Bungalow, Freeport.
Beautiful 6-room stucco bungalow, with steam heat, gas, electric light, tiled bath, on plot 50x100; fine large shade trees; price only $3,500; terms $300 down, balance $30 per month, pays principal and interest; call or write for photo and full particulars. Lawrence, 149 West 33d St. Phone 5818 Greeley.

Manhattan Beach Estates
LOT 9-10-11, BLOCK 18, EAST SIDE OF DOVER STREET, NEAR BAY; FOR SALE REASONABLE, TERMS TO SUIT.
EDWARD MAAG, 46 WEST 23D STREET.

$25 MONTHLY
and small amount down buys fine all-year bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, with modern improvements; near bay and beach; 40 minutes from heart of city; title guaranteed. South, Box 157 Times Downtown.

FARMS FOR SALE
$3 weekly will buy good poultry farm and 6-room house in large town; factories, home markets, &c.; near harbor and station; hour out; small down payment. B. Poultry, 243 W. 34th St.

LONG ISLAND
THE BEST
SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Look! Bargain! Dutch Colonial
NEW SEASHORE FURNISHED HOUSE; HIGH-CLASS EQUIPMENT; GARAGE. OCEAN BOULEVARD, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.; rental price takes title. Photo. Navesink Park Co., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Hint for the Fourth.
While out in your car, run up to Stamford, Conn., look up our plots on Shippan Point, right on the Sound, foot of Rockledge and Hobson Streets. Enjoy the splendid view and write or 'phone for booklet to
Buek Construction Co.,
7 East 42d St., N. Y.
'Phone Murray Hill 53.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

IN
Washington, D. C.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
For sale or rent, in the best business section of the National Capital, 1108 "F" Street, Northwest. 25 ft. frontage on "F" Street by depth of 125 ft. At present connected with the building on the corner of Eleventh and "F" Streets. Possession given September 1, 1916.
THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., INC.,
738 15th Street, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Large Corner Space. One Flight
Suitable for Banking Office, Custom Tailoring, Ladies' Furnishings or Other Mercantile Business. Splendid Opportunity for Right Party. Immediate Possession; Terms Reasonable.
Apply to Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apts.
A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.
Agent Always on Premises.
Rents $840 to $1,320.
507 MADISON AVENUE,
At 53d Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED
2735-2755 CRESTON AVE.
BETWEEN 196TH AND 197TH STS.
4-5 ROOMS, $21-$38
With Every Conceivable Improvement.
PHONE 1990 FORDHAM
AGENT ON PREMISES.

THE WAR.
War incidents pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States, 10c.; $5 a year. Sold everywhere. Ten numbers, bound in cloth, $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 2. — High temperatures prevailed during Sunday east of the Rocky Mountains. There were thunder showers in the Southern States generally, and a disturbance, that has moved quite rapidly over the extreme North, was attended by thunder showers in the lake region and the upper Ohio and St. Lawrence Valleys. Elsewhere the weather was fair. Thunder showers will continue Monday and probably Tuesday over the south portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf districts, and local thunder showers are also probable Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Tuesday. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperatures will be high as a rule.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic States, moderate to fresh south and southwest, with showers Monday; fair Tuesday. South Atlantic, moderate, mostly southwest, with occasional thunder showers. East Gulf, moderate shifting, with probably showers.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania.—Unsettled Monday, probably thundershowers; Tuesday fair, continued warm.

Eastern New York, New England.—Local thundershowers Monday; Tuesday fair.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania.—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	70	4 P. M.	70	81
6 A. M.	65	66	6 P. M.	66	76
9 A. M.	69	74	9 P. M.	63	72
12 M.	72	79	11 P. M.	64	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5:20 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:10—367 9 Av.; Anna Citron	Slight
12:10—2,040 7 Av.; C. R. Brown	Slight
1:15—987 E. 163 St.; Abr. Lefkowitz	Slight
1:55—137 W. 99 St.; Ansonia Storage Co.	Slight
2:30—2,858 White Plains Av.; J. Epstein	$200
11:15—65 St., at Ave. A; Cheeseboro & Whitman Co.	Slight
11:30—952 Leggett Av.; J. Winograd	Slight
11:55—843 E. 62 St.; John Corchak	Slight
P. M.	
12:00—319 E. 44 St.; not given	Slight
12:10—191 W. 102 St.; Chas. Sears	Slight
2:00—1 St. Nicholas Terrace; Schuck R. E. Co.	Slight
3:40—1,483 Seabury Place; not given	Slight
3:50—320 E. 110 St.; Tony Guida	Slight
3:50—542 E. 13 St.; Louis Usher	Slight
3:55—Pier 1, N. R.; United Fruit Co.	Slight
4:15—249 B'way; Harrington Drug Co.	Slight
7:00—242 Canal St.; Joseph Muhlburg	Slight
7:20—227 Ave. B; Kasper Clattio	Slight
7:50—53 Vermilyea Av.; J. Irwin	Slight
8:10—105 W. 114 St.; Sam'l Schisser	Slight
8:20—11 Av., bet. 16 and 17 St.; Cons. Gas Co.	Slight
8:45—55 E. 93 St.; Eva Mangold	Slight
9:45—106 Ludlow St.; Louis Gutler	Slight
10:00—1,011 Marion Av.; Jennie Siedenberg	Slight
10:40—309 E. 94 St.; Sayner Goldberg	Slight
11:00—242 E. 104 St.; Jos. Weintraub	Slight
11:05—2,229 5 Av.; Mary Brown	Slight

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

5-story brick building, situated Hester St., 25x45, boiler, hot water tank on premises; suitable laundry or any business; rent building $75; will make necessary alterations. Small, 260 B'way cor. Havemeyer St., Bklyn.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 938, No. 33 West 42d St.

For long term of years, 6-story building, 25x90; as garage or lofts. 243 West 55th, from 2 to 5.

34th St, 11th Av.—Lofts, 25x50, with steam power; $35. C. Daly, 392 11th Av.

Prominent Broadway stores in thickly populated neighborhoods, 18x40, $1,800; corner, 16.3x58, $2,500. Knap & Wasson Co., 4,249 Broadway.

A restful, cool studio, north light; southern exposure; exquisitely, harmoniously furnished; suitable for writer, teacher, or painter; elevator service; telephone, electric light; kitchenette, bath; linen, china, silver, &c. Studio 12, 152 West 57th.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 B'way, Suite 307.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Use of part small office for legitimate business in modern building, near Grand Central; please state rental desired. Reply N 65 Times.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1916 Scripps-B. Coupe, cost $2,300, take $1,000.
1916 Stutz Bulldog.
1915 Mercer Touring, "22-70."
1915 Cadillac "8" Touring.
1915 Cadillac "8" Roadster.
1914 Mercer Speedster.
1912 Mercer Speedster.
1913 S. G. V. 5-pass. Touring.
Lancia Special Speedster.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout.
Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Model D 7-passenger Stevens-Duryea, overhauled and newly painted this Spring; six wire wheels and good tires; color, olive brown; price $2,200; no dealers need apply. Apply Y 331 Times Annex.

Velie touring car, full electric equipment, at sacrifice; don't fail to see this. Gray, 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

1916 Hupmobile, demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,764 Broadway, 6th floor.

Mercer 1916 Toy, 1915 Runabout, 1914 Raceabout; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Scripps-Booth 1916 runabout, practically new; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Wanted.

Wanted—Stearns Silent Knight 1915 or 1916 touring car. Dr. Hornik, 119 Suffolk St. Phone Orchard 131.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard touring car private appearance; weekly, monthly; reasonable; service guarantee. Circle 4024.

Handsome Packard Touring—Hour or month; best service; reasonable. Gifford, 9,021 Columbus.

Packard 6-cylinder and Lozier touring cars; day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

For hire, 1915 PACKARDS; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; owner exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3823 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

For Rent.—Elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

House to let for two months, completely furnished; lower East 60s; 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, library, dining room, kitchen. M 151 Times.

Four story and basement brown stone front, 326 East 17th Street, opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Queens.—34 minutes from Penn. station, beautiful modern house and garage, 8 rooms, tiled bath, on fine, shaded street. Fine trim parquet floor, decorated, guaranteed heating system, Winter sash, awnings, windows and porch screened; one minute to station. Plot 40x150. Price, $6,800; convenient terms; value much greater. Phone Owner, 6883-J Hollis, or 5288 Cortland, or write E. S., Room 901, 9 Maiden Lane.

Forest Hills Gardens. — $1,400 cash buys equity worth $3,000 in desirable corner plot, 55x100. D 326 Times Downtown.

Factory sites in Queens. William P. Jarrett, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Phone Murray Hill 4178.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—New six-room cottage, unusually well designed and carefully built; large, light rooms, plenty of good closets, and a real fireplace; bath, steam heat, gas and electric lights. Because it is on a comparatively small lot, (34x84,) it will be sold at the extremely low price of $3,400; an excellent opportunity for one desiring a home in the country without the expense of keeping up a large place. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath, steam heat, veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. Water Front Bungalow, Box 123 Times Downtown.

For sale at Hempstead, L. I.—New seven-room stucco and shingle house, with plentiful closets, sunny rooms, large, light attic, and cemented cellar; bath, steam heat, gas, and electricity; very carefully constructed of good material; lot 40x155, with more land available; all assessments paid; insured until 1918; price, $4,700. M. E. Blanchard, 100 Albemarle Av., Hempstead, L. I. Phone 799.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in, near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm, with a 6-room house, barn, &c.; room for chickens; garage; lawn, paths, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$2,950 modern house, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; open fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity, running water, sidewalks; 36 minutes out, L. I.; commutation, 12½c. Small payment, balance as rent. J. Madden, 325 East 31st St., New York City.

All-year-round bungalow in restricted neighborhood fronting Atlantic Ocean. Will sell at once. Any reasonable offer accepted. Terms to suit. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

PROPERTY for sale, Elmhurst, N. Y.—Two-family, 3-story, 14-room house; lot 31x100 feet; space for driveway and garage. Phone 80 W. Newtown, or write for particulars, 106 Horton St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av. Country property.

Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. 'Phone any evening after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE. Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Frank C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Bungalow, $150 cash, $12.50 monthly. Four rooms, bath, improvements; $1,850; title guaranteed. Fare 7c. Owner, 236 River Road, Bogota. Fort Lee ferry, Paterson car; 25 minutes.

MOUNTAIN LAKE. Home with magnificent view; must sell; necessary to go to Europe; great bargain. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J. Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Houses for sale on easy payments. Builder, 61 Palisade Av., Bogota, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE. FOR SALE—Modern brick factory, about 35,000 square feet floor space, mill construction; power plant, economical heating system, automatic sprinklers, low rates for insurance, public water and electric current. Conveniently located on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., one hour from New York City. 750 feet frontage on three streets. Plant is in operation and will be sold for one-half its value. One-half of purchase price can remain on mortgage. Address S, 85 Spring St., South Norwalk, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
SPECIAL RATES TO CONVENTIONS, N
AND COLUMBIA SUMMER STUDENTS
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH. Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—Between Broadway and Riverside; newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

The Sonoma, Broadway and 53th St.—High-class, all modern improvements for housekeeping, $100, $200 monthly. Apply to Apartment 93. Telephone 2131 Circle.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A. The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Furnished—West Side.

72d, 42 West.—Several exceptionally attractive two and four room apartments, with baths; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; half block from Central Park; near subway express and L. $55 to $75.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS. Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

For rent—Nicely furnished four-room apartment, 99 Claremont Av., until Sept. 20; fine location, river view. Address H. C. O'Brien, 99 Claremont. Tel. 4102 Morningside.

122d, 523 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptional front suite, all conveniences, $8; select elevator apartment; also small room. Telephone Morningside 5550. Apt. 54.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession. The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

TO LET to Oct. 1, front 5-room, furnished apartment; No. 809, overlooking Central Park, in Hotel San Remo; very reasonable.

Sublet nicely furnished three-room modern apartment; elevator; $27. Telephone 3980 Audubon. Apartment 45, 473 West 158th St.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Real downtown artistic home, four rooms. Allen, Astor Apartments, 305 West 45th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

416 Madison Av.—Apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; service.

31st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

140th, 477 West.—Elevator apartment, opposite City College; 5 or 6 large, light rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. Telephone Audubon 2840.

A.—102 West 93d St., corner Columbus Av., and adjoining and overlooking Aqueduct Park, large apartments, 6 to 8 rooms, most attractive entrance; rents $432 to $840. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Ft. Washington Av., 15, (Rio Grande,) 5 rooms, elevator, all improvements; reasonable rent; near 157th St. Subway.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

Superior accommodations, two or three adults, private family; best home cooking; very easy commuting; Summer or permanently; golf, tennis; references. 55 Roxbury Road, Garden City. Phone 1288-W.

Beechurst, L. I., the White House-on-Sound. —Bathing from house; boating, fishing, tennis; 25 minutes P. R. R.; 2 minutes to house; comfortable rooms; excellent meals. Phone 711 Flushing.

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

Rockaway Park.—Rooms, modern house, 300 feet from ocean; adults. J. O'C., 43 1st Av. 'Phone 1295 Hammels.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

"Elliswood," Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Telephone Bryant 34.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

Widow, Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, will take paying guests; fishing, boating, bathing; 16 acres. Telephone Warren, 3502 Morningside. Write 414 West 118th St.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey, "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

East Orange, 24 Evergreen Place.—Spacious, quiet; 2 minutes Brick Church Station.

SUMMER HOMES
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent.—At Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., two cottages, seven and nine rooms respectively, furnished, all improvements. On Sylvan Lake, short distance from ocean. Rent $325 and $425 for season. Same houses can be purchased for $6,500, one-half cash down. For particulars apply to agents, H. T. Cole, 96 Broadway, New York City, or R. C. Love, Avon, N. J.

Unique for Summer or all year round, large new 8-room house, handsomely decorated, beautifully furnished; electric lights; rent season, $175; situated pine grove; miles shady walks, boating, bathing, fishing. The Sunrise, Ronkonkoma, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills. Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Three and five room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, one hour from Manhattan; bathing, boating, and fishing. Phone E. R. Fox, New Dorp 449W, or Orchard 3767, 205 East 9th St.

To Rent for Season.—Bungalow, six to twelve rooms; all improvements and nicely furnished. The only cottages facing the Great South Bay. For particulars apply G. G. Roe, Patchogue, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont, Beach Av.—11 rooms, completely furnished; modern conveniences; 2 baths; garage; reasonable rent; season or year. Address L., 370 Hudson St.

On Palisades.—Splendid river views; furnished house, convenient three ferries, $140 season; refined small family; inspect immediately; leaving town. 87 Grant Av., Grantwood, N. J.

Furnished 5-room bungalow; $100 season; near river and station; commutation, 18c Lackawanna. Call Joseph Foote, Lincoln Park.

North Shore, L. I.—Cottages and estates for rent. Daniel Gerard, Huntington, L. I., and 1,270 Broadway, (33d,) New York.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.—Furnished cottage, 3 baths, garage; cheap. Phone Circle 1810 New York.

At Oakland Beach, Rye.—In private park, furnished, two artistic bungalows, 7 rooms and bath. C. E. Richards. Tel. 569 Rye.

Edgemere—Elegant cottage, furnished, 12 rooms, 2 baths; lane plot. Call 10, Beach 37.

Furnished Houses Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted, furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths; New Jersey shore or inland, with tennis; $400 two months. Telephone 4180 Riverside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE
Twenty cents an agate line.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, physical director with executive ability, desires position where her training would be of service. A 23 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR EXPERT AND BOOKKEEPER DESIRES POSITION; FURNISH BEST OF CREDENTIALS. COMPTOMETER, D 289 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GOVERNESS.—Superior German governess. Refinement, gentleness, patience, combined with qualifications to teach French and music. Good references. (S) F. E. B., 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4723.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Young, refined girl, speaking English, German, and French, wishes position as nursery governess; able to teach. Apply Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d St.

SECRETARY.—Exceptionally clever, accurate and efficient worker, expert stenographer, long legal training, knowledge of finances, highest credentials; seeks position as assistant to executive. Miss A., 100 East 101st St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, (18,) beginner, seeks position; high school education; would accept position as office assistant; A1 references as to character and honesty. Y 347 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; NEAT APPEARANCE; COMPETENT, CONSCIENTIOUS; $10. SARAH LIGHT, STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1318.

WOMAN wishes a position with son, 17; strong and obliging. N 67 Times.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, wishes position doing clerical work. N 64 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

The Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls, 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4728, desires to place a number of college and high school girls in positions during the Summer months as office assistants, governesses, mothers' helpers, &c.; city or country.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

FURNISHED ROOMS
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Small rooms; all attractively, newly furnished; telephone. Catt.

51ST, 329 EAST.—Elegant bedroom, sitting room; twin beds; bath; phone; $5; single, $2.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large front room, also small, with or without kitchenette.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished rooms with, without private bath; phone; electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST. — Large rooms; private baths; also hall rooms; telephone; reference.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Artistic, airy, 2 rooms and kitchenette; also smaller room; telephone.

22D, 427 WEST.—A comfortable large room in a well-kept house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; high-class references; electricity.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; electricity; running water; near bath; Summer rates.

52D ST., 48 WEST.—Furnished single room, bath, electricity, steam heat.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, front basement and parlor floor; modern conveniences.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Delightfully cool, south room; other rooms; electricity; moderate; telephone.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; comfortable; $2, $5, $6.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Wonderfully cool, large rooms; single; perfectly kept house; very moderate.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Elegant small and large rooms; doctor's house; all improvements.

72D, 134 WEST.—Superior accommodations, gentlemen; large, small rooms; location, transportation unexcelled.

72D, 268 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful suite; private bath, kitchenette; medium rooms.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large airy rooms; private bath; electricity; quiet; refinement.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large front room, large closet, washroom, electricity; near subway and "L"; private; also adjoining rear room.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Large room, bath, $7; gentleman. Phone 1242 Columbus.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large, well furnished room and bath; others smaller; electricity, telephone; very low; until September; near subway, elevated stations.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 162 WEST.—Cool, large rooms, between Park and Riverside; Summer rates.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large room and private bath; electricity; references.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, $9.00; other rooms, $4.00; bath, conveniences.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Near park; medium and large rooms, private baths; $5, $10.

75TH, 138 WEST. — Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths, electricity; $4, $6, $10.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large, cool front room, kitchenette; suit couple; reasonable.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electric light; also small room; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

77TH, 160 WEST. — Desirable single rooms; southern exposure; reasonable; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large front room, excellent location, opposite subway; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 110 WEST. — Rooms, large, medium; private baths, with shower; electricity; $5-$12.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Facing park; single and double rooms, bath; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 19 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; 'phone, select house, fine neighborhood; park.

West Side.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, twin beds, running water, telephone; references; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite, newly furnished; small front room; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; suitable gentleman; reference.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, running water, bath adjoining.

88TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large or small room, $6-$4; bath; gentlemen only.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Gentlemen only; first floor; suitable for physician or dentist.

93D, 251 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bedroom, suitable two; no other roomers; first floor; moderate; references. Gordon.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms; one, two gentlemen; conveniences; reasonable; private family.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy room; Summer rates. Apartment 4D.

109TH, 206 WEST.—Nice, airy, light room; kitchen and home privileges; telephone; reasonable. A. Sacks.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rates. 6th floor, west.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Couple rent attractive, large front room; private lavatory adjoining bath; cool, unrestricted view. Apt. 82.

112TH, 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Southern exposure; elevator; New Englanders; 5th south.

115TH, 604 WEST. — Attractive light, cool room. Apartment 3. West.

118TH, 425 WEST, (Bachelor Apartment.)—Outside rooms, facing Columbia Campus, $3-$4 per week. Apartment 61. Lawrence. Call 401 West 118th, Apartment 44.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, adjoining bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, Morningside Heights; kitchen privileges. Apartment 2.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Apt. 81.)—Facing Morningside Dr., two splendid rooms; moderate.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Living room, with alcove bedroom; 5 windows; delightfully cool; near Teachers College, Columbia University.

123D, 547 WEST.—Small housekeeping suite, near Columbia; private; moderate. Apt. 21.

124TH, 557 WEST.—Front housekeeping suite; other rooms, $3 up; electricity. Apt. 32.

137TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium sized room; private family. Apt. 2.

138TH, 606 WEST. — Several large rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; twin beds; telephone.

139TH ST.—Corner, facing river; large, cool room for gentleman; references required. Phone Audubon 9587, mornings.

142D, 502 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; smaller room, $3; conveniences. Wiechers.

142D, 550 WEST.—Large, small; all conveniences; near Broadway; board optional.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated; Hudson view; large; $7; convenient location. 2B.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Single room, private bath; $5 weekly; gentlemen only. St. Nicholas 8220, Apartment 49.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61, (140th.) — Light, cool, all improvements; board optional, reasonable. Telephone 980 Audubon, Apt. 4.

NEW YORK HOTEL, 22 West 60th St. Columbus Circle. Single rooms, $3.50 w'kly; double, $5 w'kly. Rooms with private bath, $8 weekly. Suites, $10.50 weekly. Electricity, hot and cold water in every room. Visitors and tourists accommodated. One-half block from subway. Restaurant. Phone Columbus 10241.

RENT large room in apartment, near Broadway; breakfast optional. Tel. 6238 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, (Apt. 5N.)—Delightful suite of rooms, facing river; also two small bedrooms to rent to refined couple or business woman; breakfast served if desired; references.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner suite, with, without private bath, independent; no roomers; Apartment 53.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive rooms; private home; exclusive location; near subway; modern conveniences.

White Plains.

White Plains, N. Y.—Exceptional rooms, all conveniences; large porch; opposite Westchester Station. H. Bater, 25 Westchester Av.

BOARDERS WANTED
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

210 EAST 15TH ST, Stuyvesant Park; desirable rooms; home cooking.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful cool rooms; near park; board optional; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms with private bath; board optional. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (near 39th.)—Handy 5th Av. stores and theatres; teacher's residence; $8-$12. Telephone Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16 WEST 49TH ST. Rooms, with board; references; table board.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Board can be had for two at $25 a week from July 1 to Oct. 1; large front room, over parlor, 18x20; private bath.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior house; refined appointments; double and single rooms; rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; electric light; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 338 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 322 WEST.—Summer home, finest residential section Riverside Park, overlooking Hudson, large, small rooms; single or en suite. Col.—1085.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; board optional.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single rooms; fine table.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished, cool room; unexcelled table; Summer rates; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive homelike rooms; superior table; moderate priced; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small cool rooms; reasonable; excellent table.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; excellent location; fine table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Cool double, single rooms; baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST (Wide Parked Street) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large and small rooms, private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent cooking; table guests. Phone 8176 Schuyler.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; single, en suite; electric lights; Jewish family; references.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Refined Southern family offers handsome suite, two rooms with private bath, or singly; excellent table; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Separate, large room; private bath; table boarders; Summer rates; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms and bath; private residence; board optional.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

118TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with or without private bath; excellent table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private boarding house; excellent table.

117TH and Amsterdam Av. Hotel La Porte, Opposite Columbia University Grounds.—Two blocks subway express station; delightfully cool, outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding rates.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Subway, Riverside; most healthy section; Audubon; bright, cool, comfortable rooms; good meals; piazza; sociable surroundings; $8 to $12, single; $14 up, two; tourists accommodated; pamphlet. 2757 Audubon.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; running water; electric lights; home table; refined surroundings. Audubon 4678.

AMERICAN PRIVATE HOME, beautiful elevator apartment, Riverside Drive, facing river and park, desires married couple, paying guests; delightfully cool. Telephone Morningside 9411.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, facing the Drive; private family; refined surroundings; high-class apartment. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north of 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 871.—Beautiful front room in Jewish family; select location; home comforts.

WEST END AV, 254, (86th Subway.)—Room, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

Brooklyn.

The Stratford, 148 6th Av.—Desirable rooms; electricity; convenient beaches and subway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURERS WHO HAVE A STACK OF WEARING APPAREL, DRY GOODS, HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, OR SPECIALTIES TO DISPOSE OF, WE OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY IN A NEW PLAN WITHOUT RISK TO YOU TO DISPOSE OF YOUR GOODS IN THE BEST RETAIL SECTION OF THE BRONX, WHERE 3,000 BUYERS PASS OR ENTER DAILY IN THE PEOPLE'S BIG MARKET, 149TH ST., WEST OF 3D AV. APPLY S. E. JACOBS, 30 EAST 42D ST.

TREASURER WANTED. Business in New York City now earning $1,500 net per month, with fine opportunity for expansion, needs good man for Treasurer and business manager; President in position to keep factory loaded with work, but needs associate to look after office and accounts; $10,000.00 will buy one-half interest. D 233 Times Downtown.

Responsible business man wanted who can put $5,000 and his time in thoroughly established, fast-growing professional business which bids fair to pay large dividends for many years to come; strictly safe, conservative; over 1,400 manufacturers, exporters, and others our present customers; references required and given. N 11 Times.

Busy manufacturing business desires active partner. Investment required. High references. Y 340 Times Annex.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 7394.

MESSRS. KOPPENHAGEN & CO., LTD., 100 Broadway, New York, are prepared to finance and develop any sound business proposition, domestic or foreign, or the handling of any good stock or bond issue; kindly give full particulars in first letter or by personal interview.

For Sale, Miscellaneous
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Public Notices.
Fifty cents an agate line.

J. J. K.—Communicate with me. You will hear something to your advantage. Frank.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALE
Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, university graduate, desires position as junior with certified public accountant. D 350 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced all lines office work, desires temporary position; excellent references. L 99 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Trained to take a great deal of burden off the shoulders of a busy executive and systematize and manage a large office.
A Yale graduate, 29; exceptional executive ability and initiative; 6 years office manager and assistant to President; sound, practical business experience covering sales, credits, collections, finance, statistics, correspondence, and efficiency methods. M 154 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and high-class clerical worker; educated American; $12. D 341 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MAN, experienced, would like a position as chauffeur, salesman, or office details. L 151 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (33;) wide experience, well educated; highly recommended character, ability. F. Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, ten years' experience mercantile manufacturing corporation; good executive, correspondent; full charge, show results. N 56 Times.

BOY, 16, neat, honest and industrious, with 3 years' high school training, desires position in office. D 284 Times Downtown.

BUILDING ESTIMATOR AND SUPERINTENDENT, AGE 35, WITH 13 YEARS' EXPERIENCE ESTIMATING AND SUBLETTING CONTRACTS FOR MODERN BUILDINGS; VERY FAMILIAR WITH STEEL AND CONCRETE; CAN MANAGE COMPLETE OPERATION. L 38 TIMES.

BUSINESS ENGINEER.—Graduate engineer, with eight years' practical experience and exceptional business sense, a thorough accountant and excellent correspondent, desires executive position with responsible firm. L 145 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Nathan Heyman, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Russian, single, 28; experienced driver, mechanic, on high-class cars; own tools, repairs; city or country; $21 week. Box 155, 163 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, German, married, careful driver, good mechanic, wishes position; private, commercial; city, country. Homann, 527 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, Japanese, desires situation; seven years' experience; careful, willing. Fujiyama, 23 West 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, school graduate, wishes position; private, city, country; willing do anything. J., care Mullen, 108 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, white, seven years' experience foreign and domestic cars. Circle 2799. Crowley.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, seeks any commercial opening; any salary; knows bookkeeping, typewriting; business experience. B. H. Plesser, 131 Av. A.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Mechanical technical school graduate, 3 years' experience, employed at present on heavy machinery, also shop experience, desires change. E. B., Times, 2,960 3d Av.

DRAFTSMAN.—Technical graduate; 10 years' shop and office experience, steam, electrical engineering; aged 28. F. B., Times, 2,960 3d Av.

GOING to England about Aug. 1, a gentleman with business connections will undertake commissions; best of references. Address L 94 Times.

MANAGER, 33, college man, accountant and office work, desires responsible position with established firm; highest credentials. L 138 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT, fourth year; college graduate, desires Summer position in New York. L 129 Times.

PRACTICING ATTORNEY IN NEW YORK CITY, BACHELOR OF LAWS FROM NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, MASTER OF LAWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN, WITH FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS PRACTICING ATTORNEY IN SCANDINAVIA, WOULD ACCEPT A POSITION OF TRUST, LEGAL OR COMMERCIAL, FOR SERVICE ABROAD. FULLY VERSED IN ALL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES, AND FAIRLY CONVERSANT WITH GERMAN AND FRENCH. BEST OF REFERENCES AND EXCELLENT CONNECTIONS, HERE AND ABROAD. D 285 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REAL ESTATE MAN, 22, (employed,) collection, management, renting; qualified. 200 East 23d.

SALES MANAGER. A creator of original ideas, with record as producer of profitable sales; a co-worker with his staff and unifier of their strength for results, through tact, experience, and ability to show, is open to change. Address Quality, Y 341 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (21,) a real live wire, seeks employment with dress or waist house. R. N. Kardos, 50 West 117th.

STENOGRAPHER.—TAKES FAST DICTATION; NEAT, ACCURATE TYPIST, WILLING AND OBLIGING; $8. MR. T., STENOTYPE COMPANY, 220 WEST 42D. BRYANT 1319.

SWISS, 30 years old, commercial education, speaking and writing several languages, seeks any kind of position; A1 references. W. L., 137 East 48th St.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) university graduate, with executive ability, seeks position with big firm, (foreign exchange,) or passenger ship company; speaks and writes fluently English, Polish, German, Slovak, and French. Address Y 322 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, high school biology teacher, Cornell graduate, desires Summer connections. Address Peria, 332 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COOKS, $30-$40. Waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, $25-$35. Couple, $70. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HELP WANTED, MALE
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

A YOUNG MAN wanted, about 16 years old, of good family, willing to do errands, and should have some knowledge of stenography; must be well recommended. Apply by mail, P. O. Box 1906.

BELT MAKERS WANTED. Experienced leather belt makers and pressmen for manufacturing of machine leather belts; give references. D 249 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS. — ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN WITH GOOD RECORDS NEED APPLY. FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO., 10 EAST 102D ST.

CHAUFFEUR, married, no children, with shope experience, for nearby country place; write particulars. D 320 Times Downtown.

COOK wanted at once, white, good character, for well equipped boys' camp; Lake Champlain; $75 month; traveling expenses. Apply Room 951, 215 West 23d.

CONDUCTORS.—PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; GOOD REFERENCES REQUIRED. FIFTH AVENUE COACH CO., 10 EAST 102D ST.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — First-class mechanical draughtsman, experienced on machine tools. Van Auken Machine Co., Inc., 280 Sip Av., Jersey City.

MACHINISTS.—Several first class screw machine operators, experienced on chucking work, on No. 4 and No. 6, W. & S. and screw machines; good pay; steady work for competent men; state age, experience and wages expected. Operators, 300 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Wanted immediately, several first-class machinists. Apply the Van Auken Machine Co., Inc., 280 Sip Av., Jersey City.

SALESMAN (bonds and preferred stocks) wanted for established investment house, dealing only in highest grade securities. Drawing account and commission will be given man having established investment business among conservative list of customers. A man believing he can sell high-grade securities because of successful selling experience in other lines will be given chance on commission basis. Permanent salary position for man making good. Only those who can furnish bond, best references, and have had successful selling experience need reply. G 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (shirts) wanted for Western and Middle Western territory; good following and long experience; commission basis. H 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Resident shirt salesman, through Western and Southern territory; good following and long experience; commission basis. H 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Shirt salesman wanted for Southern territory; good following and long experience. Commission basis. H 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

SHIPPING CLERK—One who has had experience in a printing office doing a large business; none other need apply; write stating experience. Confidential, A 39 Times.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED. This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 80 Church St.
ACCOUNTANTS—Traveling accountant; prefer man familiar with public service corporation work; to audit books; $1,800-$2,000; several high-grade cost accountants, experienced in figuring manufacturing costs; good personality; $1,500-$1,800.
OFFICE MANAGER—First-class accountant, with experience in chemical manufacture; age 30-35; $2,500.
PURCHASING AGENTS—One who has been buying electrical supplies for jobbing house; $1,500-$1,800; also man who has been buying line of material and manufacturing supplies; $2,500.
STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY—Fluent in French; to travel in Belgium; $1,800-$2,500.
SALES CORRESPONDENT—Advertising and general sales experience; familiar with general follow-up methods and circular letters; $1,800-$2,000.
GENERAL MANAGER—Hardware, plumbing, heating, ventilating, and tinning business; must know how to buy, estimate, &c.; be practical and an executive; salary $2,000 to $3,500.
ATTENTION, DRAFTSMEN—We have fifty positions open for mechanical, electrical, architectural, structural, and concrete men, designing layouts, detailing, &c.; if you are not congenially located or think you deserve more money, why not register with us? Salaries ranging from $1,000 to $2,000.
EFFICIENCY ENGINEERS—Experienced in the sheet metal stamping business; age 30 to 40; salary $150 to $200.
DRAFTSMAN and interior marble work; salary $30 to $35.
Call between 9 and 2.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MOTHERS' HELPER wanted; Scotch; housewook, children, sewing; $20 monthly; farm. Y 845 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to work long hours; dictaphone experience desirable; excellent opportunity for capable stenographer. D 351 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

The Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls, 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4728, desires to place a number of college and high school girls in positions during the Summer months, as office assistants, governesses, mothers' helpers, &c.; city or country.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAUSE, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Johanna Krause, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.
FREDERICK KRAUSE,
CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER,
Executors.

LOST AND FOUND
Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Certificate of stock No. N-17333, dated March 3d, 1915, representing 10 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., registered in the name of George Vlachos, 74 Lumsden Avenue, Southampton, England. Communicate with Union of London & Smiths Bank, Southampton; National City Bank of New York, Agents, 55 Wall Street.

LOST—Sunday, on ferry between Sheepshead Bay and Rockaway Point, gold watch, closed face; monogram E. C. B.; valued as keepsake. Reward. 252 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn. 6720 Bedford.

LOST—In vicinity of Hotel Biltmore, gold watch fob; very liberal reward paid to finder. C. C. Perpall, 50 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone 1630 Broad.

LOST—Small black purse, containing money and identification cards, between 67th and 65th Sts. Liberal reward. Return to 65 Central Park West, Apartment 5 C.

LOST—Silver mesh, monogram "A. B.," from Criterion Theatre to 42d St. crosstown car to East 39th; liberal reward; July 1, evening. A. Trier, 155 East 39th, city.

LOST—Gold oblong purse, between 145th and 72d Sts., possibly in subway. Reward. Julia Adler, 601 West 142d.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,399.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH R. ROSS, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Joseph R. Ross are hereby given notice that on June 29th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 18th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist of N. Y.—No. 23,401.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KROMMINGA, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Louis Kromminga are hereby given notice that on June 29th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PHOTO PLAY PRODUCTION CO., Bankrupt.—No. 21622.
To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold pursuant to an order of this Court dated June 19, 1916, under the direction of Matthew A. Henkel, the Trustee, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on July 3, 1916, at 11:30 A. M.
The property to be sold consists of a moving picture film known as the "Littlest Rebel," together with a copy of the said film.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.
New York, June 22, 1916.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
William Henkel, Jr., Attorney for Trustee,
64 William Street, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of COTTIER & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 21034.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this Court dated June 22, 1916, a meeting of creditors of the bankrupt herein will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, on July 3, 1916, at 11 A. M., when an application will be made by the Trustee for leave to sell at public auction, without appraisal, the interest of the bankrupt in two pictures by Reyburn, at present in the possession of W. L. and C. M. Agnew of London, England, subject to a lien by said Agnew.
Please take further notice that in the event that the creditors herein authorize the sale of the two pictures as aforesaid the said pictures will then be offered for sale at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 539 Broadway, New York City, on July 7, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. in the forenoon.
New York, June 22, 1916.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BREAKELL & HUGHES, Inc., Bankrupt.—No. 23324.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William Henkel, Jr., the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 228 Lexington Avenue, New York City, on July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.
The property to be sold consists of a stock of plumber's supplies and office furniture and fixtures.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of its appraised value.
New York, June 22, 1916.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.
Matthew A. Henkel, Attorney for Trustee,
64 William Street, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. A. STEVENSON COMPANY, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 10th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 6 East 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine stock of high-grade ladies' suits and dresses, gowns, costumes, silks, satins, laces, embroideries, taffetas, chiffons, furniture, typewriters, safe, machines, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE and THEODORE McCARTHY, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ISRAEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 3, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 300 West 48th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, sheet metal, metals, office furniture, fixtures, &c.; also the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain securities, &c.
HOWARD H. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE SKAPERDAS & CONSTANTINE ANASTAS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 3d, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, dyed fox skins, black and red, Persian lamb skins, fitch skins, satin, fur scarfs, muffs, trunks, &c.
GUIDO H. VAN RUSSEM, Trustee.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directly and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.
Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.
The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.
Catalogues mailed upon request.
Dated New York, June 25, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated June 23, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN, MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c.; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

STATE NOW FIGHTING INFANT PARALYSIS

Commissioner Biggs Sends Out Instructions to Officials of Six Counties.

55 NEW CASES IN THE CITY

Authorities Hope to Check Spread of Disease Through Co-operation of Persons with Children.

Those in the Department of Health who have been assigned to fight the spread of infantile paralysis had no rest yesterday, for the disease continued to claim new victims. Fifty-five new cases for the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday were reported, and although no record for deaths in the day was made public, it was said at the department's offices, which were kept open despite the fact that it was Sunday, that the high rate of mortality which has marked the present outbreak had not been lessened. Of the fifty-five cases reported, forty-five were in Brooklyn, eight in Manhattan, and two in the Bronx.

Report reached the city yesterday that Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Commissioner of the State Department of Health, had taken energetic measures to prevent the spread of the disease to other towns and cities in the State. In orders issued yesterday, Dr. Biggs instructed the local health officers of Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties to report by telegraph every suspected case of infantile paralysis and to enforce the strictest quarantine of the patient. The health officers were also urged to give the widest publicity to the orders, and, in the event of anything threatening an epidemic, to issue special bulletins, so that the public in each locality might be informed of the danger.

State to Aid if Needed.

Dr. Biggs pledged the support of the State Department of Health in every possible way if an outbreak of the disease should occur in any place outside of the City of New York.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of the City Department of Health, warned residents of New York again yesterday of the dangers from the disease, and appealed to them to help the department in its work.

"New York is in danger of being scourged with the worst epidemic of infantile paralysis in its history," he said. "You citizens, however, can help us check the ravages of the disease and perhaps help in the saving of hundreds of lives by obeying a few simple rules. For instance, any illness of a child should demand immediate medical attention, and, the moment you note any suspicious signs of illness, segregate the child from the other members of the family until medical diagnosis has been made. Suspicious signs are fever, digestive upsets, lameness, or weakness in any joint."

Concerning the period of incubation of the disease, Dr. Emerson said:

"The period of incubation has not been definitely determined. The time elapsing between the date of contact, direct or mediate, with a known case and the development of the disease has varied very much in different epidemics and in different cases in the same epidemic. The range is from two to thirty days, the average seven to ten days. The possibility of the abortive cases acting as carriers must be borne in mind, and also the fact that there are many authentic reports of cases in which the disease was in all probability carried by a third person.

"There is no definite information as to the duration of the period of infectivity, i. e., the time during which a person ill with the disease is capable of transmitting it to others. Experiments on animals have shown, however, that the virus can persist in the nasal mucosa for many weeks, and even months."

Parents Show More Concern.

Parents have begun to show more intelligent concern about the disease, it was said at the department's offices yesterday, and have been making inquiries about how to detect suspicious cases, what to do when the cases were detected, and what preventive measures should be followed.

It will be due as much to the co-operation of parents, the Health Commissioner said, as to the work of physicians and nurses when the disease is checked. As the disease is one of the most contagious known, the Commissioner emphasized the fact that too much care could not be taken.

He also impressed upon the public the terrible results of the disease. Not only is the death rate high—20 per cent. in the present outbreak—but 70 per cent. or more of the children who do not die, Dr. Emerson said, usually are left paralyzed and crippled for life. The efforts of all, therefore, should be, he added, first, to keep the disease away from children; and, second, so to treat a child as to improve its chances of recovery, and its chances of return to normally healthy condition of mind and body.

PLAN NEW HIRING SYSTEM.

Merchants' Association Co-operates with Department of Labor.

A co-operative agreement between the Merchants' Association and the Federal Department of Labor to aid employers in obtaining employes is announced in "Greater New York," the bulletin of the Merchants' Association to be distributed today.

The United States Department of Labor is organizing a national employment agency, and has entered into an agreement with the association by which it will be a central agency for its members in gathering information as to labor conditions. Blanks will be filled in by employers desiring labor and sent to the association offices or to the Department of Labor, Ellis Island, New York, where they will be distributed to agencies supplying labor.

Employers, if they have no blanks, may telephone their labor needs to the Merchants' Association, where the details of the demands will be entered on the blanks and forwarded to the Department of Labor.

The association objected to a proviso in the agreement that the Government should not co-operate in supplying labor where strikes, lockouts, or other labor troubles existed. Commissioner Howe replied that "where strikes exist there is no shortage of labor to be met or equilibrium to be maintained."

The Merchants' Association agreed to the plan, but announces that it would continue to seek the abrogation of the strike proviso.

SOCIALISTS NAME LEE.

Nominate Him for Governor at Convention in Albany.

ALBANY, July 2.—Algernon Lee of New York City was chosen as the Socialist Party's candidate for Governor at its State Convention here today. He was selected after Morris Hillquit of New York had refused to accept the nomination. Other candidates chosen were:

Stephen J. Mahoney, Buffalo, Lieutenant Governor; Pauline Newman, New York, Secretary of State; Charles Noonan, Schenectady, Controller; Eugene Woods, Long Island, Treasurer; S. J. Block, New York, Attorney General; George M. Warner, Catskill, State Engineer; Joseph E. Cannon, New York, United States Senator; Louis Boudin, New York, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and Raymond Wilcox, Elmira, Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

$40,000 TO CLEAN SUBWAYS.

Interborough Removes 12½ Tons of Rubbish Daily.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday published statistics on rubbish accumulation and removal in the subway for the first six months of the year. Here are some of the items:

Five tons of newspapers and seven and one-half tons of dirt were cleaned off the steps and platforms of the subway stations every twenty-four hours. This refuse would have blocked the tracks completely if the cleaners had left off work for any considerable period.

Passengers to the number of 728,000,000 tramped 1,500 tons of dirt into stations and dropped newspapers sufficient to make 36,000 bundles weighing 15 pounds each in the period for which the records were kept.

The services of 100 porters, at an expense of $40,000, were required to keep the stations clean for six months. The porters used 42 dozen corn brooms, 18 dozen hair brooms, 120 cases of polish, 72 dozen mops, 42 dozen scrubbing brushes, 60 cases of ground soap, 1,000 pounds of cotton waste, 18 dozen wringers, 36 dozen sponges, 18 dozen huge cans of brass polish, and 180 gallons of crude oil.

In the various stations 750 rubbish cans were utilized in the period, and every station was cleaned four times a day. The tiling was cleaned once each week, and each night work trains picked up from 300 to 350 cans of dirt and 800 bundles of newspapers.

EMPLOYES SHARE PROFITS.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. to Give $550,000 a Year to Savings Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Sears, Roebuck & Co., the mail order house of which Julius Rosenwald is the President, announces a plan for an employes' savings and profit-sharing plan. The employes are expected to pay into this fund 5 per cent. of their salaries, and in turn the corporation will turn into the fund 5 per cent. of its net earnings. On the basis of last year's profits, Sears, Roebuck & Co. will contribute to the fund $550,000 or more annually. In announcing the plan, Mr. Rosenwald said:

"In order that employes may share in the profits of this business and to encourage the habit of saving, the company has decided to contribute annually a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its net earnings, (without deduction of dividends to stockholders,) as shown by the annual audit of its books, to an employes' savings and profit-sharing fund, which will go into effect commencing July 1, 1916. This fund will enable an employe to secure an income for himself after the close of his business career, or in the case of his death, for his family."

Participation in the fund is voluntary. Each employe who takes advantage of it must deposit 5 per cent. of his salary, but no more than $150 a year will be accepted.

DIES AFTER ATTACK BY FISH

C. E. Vansant Had Been Bitten While Swimming at Beach H..ven.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., July 2.—Charles Epting Vansant of Philadelphia, who was badly bitten in the surf here on Saturday afternoon by a fish, presumably a shark, died late last night.

He was less than fifty feet from the beach and was swimming in when those on the shore saw the fin of a fish coming rapidly toward him. They called to him to hurry and yelled warning at him but before he swam many feet the fish closed with him. Vansant shouted for help and then went under. Alexander Ott, an expert swimmer and a member of the American Olympic swimming team, dashed to his assistance, but arrived too late to prevent his being bitten. After a struggle, Ott brought him ashore.

Mr. Vansant was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Vansant of 4,038 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, and was in his twenty-fifth year. He was a graduate of the Department of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania and was connected with the firm of Nathan Folwell & Co., of Philadelphia.

It is said that large sharks have been seen recently a few miles out.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—John Oberle, 31 years old, of 224 Avon Avenue suffered a compound fracture of the right leg yesterday when his motor cycle collided with an automobile owned and driven by William Frank of 90 Tracey Avenue. He was taken to St. Barnabas's Hospital.

NEWARK.—More than 20,000 attended the field mass yesterday morning at Weequahic Park, which was celebrated by Mgr. Patrick Cody, rector of St. Agnes's Church. A national prayer composed by Bishop John Carroll was read and the mass was sung by a choir of 150 voices.

HACKENSACK.—Moving pictures are being used in the campaigns of Major S. Wood McClave, Republican candidate for Congress, and William B. Mackay, candidate for State Senator.

CLIFFSIDE.—A recent report that the School Board had summoned him to appear before it for preaching a sermon on Sunday observance was denied yesterday by the Rev. D. P. Pressly, who said he had never even been "invited" to appear before the board.

MONTCLAIR.—After being deserted by its mother at the home of Miss Grace McGinnis of this place, a six-week-old baby, whose mother seems to have disappeared, was yesterday sent to the Mountainside Hospital, where it will be temporarily taken care of

ORANGE.—Martin Mulvehill of Christopher Street is in a serious condition in the Memorial Hospital after being slashed with a knife in the hands of Thomas Woodruff, a negro, of Cone Street. Woodruff is being held to await the outcome of Mulvehill's injuries.

BRANCHVILLE.—William C. Cook, former Mayor here, believes he has the only mate to the New Jersey penny sold recently for $900 by the estate of the late Senator E. Lewis of Burlington. The coin bears the date of 1786 and has "Nova Caesarea" on its face.

SPARTA.—A man believed to be Charles Major, address unknown, and about 30 years old, was killed here today by a fast train on the Lehigh & Hudson line.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Between 50,000 and 60,000 persons went into the surf here yesterday. There were eleven rescues and no drownings. Mrs. G. Schuyler and P. Tuney of New York City were among those saved.

PATERSON.—George Ferely, a munitions worker at the du Font Powder Company in Pompton Lakes, stepped in front of a train on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad yesterday afternoon and was so badly injured that he died in the Paterson General Hospital.

Cool!

On a hot, sweltering day you don't want a tight belt binding and chafing—

No, sir—you get the cool, easy freedom that comes with a

"Live" Leather Belt

It is genuine leather—that s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s like rubber. Holds trousers better than the old-fashioned kind, too.

55c, $1 and $1.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
240-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

GUARDS FACE DEATH TO SAVE 5 IN LAUNCH

Heavy Seas, Rolling in Upon Manhattan Beach, Swamp Life Savers' Boat Six Times.

THOUSANDS CHEER RESCUE

Steamboat's Timely Arrival Prevents Loss of Life—Identity of Those Imperiled Unknown.

A large motor boat which seemed to watchers on shore to have five persons on board became disabled in the great waves that swept in on Manhattan Beach late last evening. Life guards made six attempts to fight their way through the combers to the imperiled boat, but their boat was capsized on each occasion. The great crowd of Sunday visitors attracted by the signals of distress from the launch and the efforts of the life guards finally saw a steamboat rescue the five persons and take their motor boat in tow. Their identity and that of the steamship had not been learned late last night.

The presence of the disabled motor boat was reported to William Naumer, manager of the Manhattan Beach Baths, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The launch was lying about three-quarters of a mile off shore, and, despite the fact that it was growing dark, persons could be seen moving about on board. The craft seemed in imminent danger of being swamped in the unusually heavy sea running yesterday, and those on board were waving their hands to attract attention on shore.

Mr. Naumer ordered Ernest Weiss and Joseph Hanley, two life guards employed at Manhattan Beach, to go to the assistance of the endangered launch, if possible. The two men dragged their lifeboat into the water, but were caught the next instant in one of the combers and thrown floundering into the water. A second attempt and a third met with similar results.

Thoroughly exhausted with their efforts, the guards were on the point of giving up the attempt, but were spurred on again by the appeals of the crowd and by the peril of the persons on the launch. Dragging their boat to a point farther down the beach where the water did not seem so rough, they succeeded in working their way through the first breakers only to be capsized and almost drowned for the fourth time. The huge wave all but smashed the lifeboat on the fifth attempt, and after making still another trial the life guards gave it up.

The steamboat that finally came to the rescue of the launch is believed to be one of the fleet of the Iron Steamboat Company and was going in the direction of Rockaway Beach. Officials of the Steamboat Company later said, however, that none of their boats went to Rockaway Beach at so late an hour, and that none of their captains had reported picking up the launch. It was thought at first that the boat was one that the Iron Steamboat Company had lying off Manhattan Beach during the afternoon for orders, but inquiry proved she was not the one. The police of Rockaway Beach said none of the persons rescued had been brought there, nor could they give any clue to the identity of the motor boat.

A motor boat, they said, had broken away from its mooring at Rockaway Beach early in the day. There was no one on board. The description of this boat did not correspond with the one seen off Manhattan Beach last evening.

The police of Harbor A were notified by telephone that the launch was in trouble, and sent the steamer Patrol to the rescue. When the Patrol reached Manhattan Beach, however, the disabled motor boat was gone.

Four hours before the motor boat was seen Max Tietjen, 20 years old, of 121 St. Nicholas Avenue, a clerk, was drowned off Manhattan Beach while bathing with friends. Tietjen and the others were also members of a motorboat party, and this gave rise to the report that they were the ones whom the life guards attempted to reach. Tietjen was seized with cramps after diving from the boat, and sank despite the efforts of his friends to reach him. His body was later recovered by William Connors of 339 Gates Avenue, a member of the party, who belongs to the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

POLICEMAN SHOT IN FIGHT.

Gets Two Bullets from His Own Pistol in Street Row.

Policeman Edward Schmidt of the East Fifty-first Street Station was shot in the right hand and the right hip early yesterday morning. Schmidt, off duty, was escorting two young women in East Fifty-eighth Street when an altercation developed with two men. Schmidt was knocked down and kicked. He tried to draw his revolver, but it exploded twice, both bullets striking the patrolman.

The noise brought Patrolman Malony, who arrested the two men, who gave their names as Francis Dugan, recently discharged from the United States Navy, and Frank Costello of 272 Crescent Street, Long Island City. Dugan was badly beaten. Schmidt was taken to Flower Hospital, where it was said that his wounds were not serious.

SUNK BY A SUBMARINE.

Steamship Terno Sent to Bottom—Crew Lands in Sicily.

LONDON, July 2.—The steamship Terno has been sunk by a submarine, according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The crew was landed at Licata, a seaport of Sicily.

A Declaration of Importance

Important to *you*—because it means you can buy the newest and smartest of 1916 Hart Schaffner & Marx Summer Suits, and still keep a good many dollars of your clothes money—

Entire Stock of Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced

Except Tropicals, Blues and Blacks.

$16.50 for $18 and $20 Suits
$19.50 for $22.50 Suits
$22.50 for $25 and $28 Suits
$26.50 for $30 and $32.50 Suits
$32.50 for $35 and $40 Suits
$38.50 for $45 and $50 Suits

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

PROFESSORS BACK STRIKERS

Columbia Economists Say Cause of Cloakmakers Is Just.

The group of Columbia University economists, who a month ago issued a statement on the cloakmakers' strike, in which they blamed the manufacturers, yesterday made another declaration of its belief in the justice of the strikers' cause. The statement issued yesterday denied the assertion of the Manufacturers' Protective Association that the open shop and the right to discharge were the main issues involved, and reiterated the professors' contention that the principle of arbitration was the sole principle involved. The statement said in part:

The locked-out workers, in refusing to go back to individual employers until they can return to employment under some agreement which will accomplish at least as much as was being successfully achieved under the protocol of 1910 and the agreement of August, 1915, are standing for a principle which in our judgment is of the highest significance in industrial organization and of the greatest public interest. The facts developed since our last statement confirm the conclusions of that statement and further stamp as contrary to public interest the unfortunate stand taken by the officers of the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

The calm and dignified behavior of the workers, many of them reduced to the verge of starvation and dependent upon public assistance for the meagre support of their families, makes the justice of the principle for which they are contending all the more worthy of support. The statement of the Protective Association, published June 30, says: "We believe in collective agreements." If the association really believes in collective agreements why did it break its 1915 agreement, which had still more than a year to run, and thereby precipitate the present unfortunate condition? If the association expects the public to accept its declaration of belief in collective agreements it will without delay state in detail the terms of the agreement which it is prepared to make to take the place of the one it broke.

The statement was signed by Professors Samuel McCune Lindsay, J. P. Chamberlain, Charles A. Beard, Franklin H. Giddings, James H. Robinson, Thomas I. Parkinson, A. A. Tenny, Wendell T. Bush, James T. Shotwell, and Edwin R. A. Seligman.

Instead of contributing funds to aid the striking garment makers, in response to an appeal, the Board of Directors of the Queens Chamber of Commerce have decided to call to their attention the demand for labor in the many new factories in Long Island City. To give those who want work assistance in obtaining employment Secretary Willis has been authorized to establish an information bureau in the vicinity of the Queensboro Bridge. It is said 1,000 workers can find employment in the Long Island City factories.

REA ASSAILS STRIKE BALLOT

Pennsylvania's President Urges Men to Vote Against Walkout.

With the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods starting to take their vote on the question of a national strike if the carriers do not grant their demands for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime, President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Lines issued an appeal yesterday to the 225,000 employes of that system asking them to vote against the strike in order that the issues might be submitted to arbitration. The appeal, in poster form, will be posted on bulletin boards in the waiting rooms, ticket and freight offices and other public places on the system.

The poster bears the heading, "An Appeal by This Railroad System to Its 225,000 Men," and says:

Eighteen per cent. of your number, the enginemen, conductors, firemen, and trainmen, are being polled for a strike.

No just reason for thus interrupting the service exists. The railroads have offered to arbitrate every question raised by the demands which have been presented. The representatives of the men, however, rejected this offer, and have issued strike ballots.

The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad System earnestly hopes:

1. That the men receiving ballots will vote against a strike.
2. That all other employes will use their influence to that end.

The management reiterates its position favoring the settlement of all questions in dispute by arbitration. Such a course will preserve to each one of you unbroken earning power; to the public, uninterrupted service, and to the railroad continuance of the earnings by which alone it can perform its public duties.

The brotherhoods expect to finish the strike vote by Aug. 1 and soon thereafter to return to New York for another conference with railroad managers. The first conference, held from June 1 to 14, resulted in a disagreement.

MANY 5TH AV. BUSES RUN.

Company Able to Maintain Three-Minute Headway All Day.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company succeeded in maintaining yesterday a fairly adequate bus service over its Fifth Avenue line. The company's whole service of 140 buses had been more or less paralyzed since the strike of the chauffeurs last Wednesday morning. The company waited three days for its chauffeurs to return in response to an offer of higher wages, offered individually and not to the union, and then started in to hire and train new chauffeurs.

The buses which ran on a three-minute schedule all day on Fifth Avenue were operated by a few chauffeurs who did not go on strike and by new men. Three buses ran on unfrequented uptown streets all through the day on which new men were trained in handling the heavy cars. On each of the cars which operated on Fifth Avenue, a guard was seated by the side of the driver to prevent interference with him by the strikers. All of the buses were crowded. The company had a number of plain clothes policemen on duty to watch the garages for any disorderly tactics of the strikers.

There was practically no service on the Riverside Drive line yesterday. The company announced last night that today the regular service would be restored on the Fifth Avenue line. President Meade of the company said:

"We find no difficulty in obtaining plenty of competent chauffeurs who are eager to take the places of the strikers and have kept three training cars busy all day breaking them in. We are agreeably surprised by the good quality of the men who apply for work and are confident of being able to get sufficient men to restore service over the principal routes in a very few days."

INSPECT INTERSTATE PARK.

George W. Perkins Takes a Party Over the Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 2.—George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, together with several other members; Chief Engineer W. A. Welch, and Attorney Joseph A. Warren, yesterday took a large number of New Jersey State officials and others on a tour of inspection of the park now being established along the Hudson River. The trip included a sail from Hoboken to Nyack, an automobile ride from Nyack to Bear Mountain, where luncheon was served, and a final ride through Harriman parks to Arden, Tuxedo, and so on back to Nyack. The second section of the Henry Hudson Drive along the Palisades is nearly completed.

The visitors also saw the massive steel arch bridge over the Popolopen Creek at Bear Mountain, which will be opened to the public about Aug. 1. Five lakes have been completed in the Harriman Park section, which roadway of eleven miles was finished at a cost of more than $35,000 a mile.

Among the New Jersey officials present were Assistant Attorney General Josiah Stryker and Alfred Gaskill and Henry Crofut of the Department of Conservation and Development.

GOPSILL SHOT NEAR RANGE.

Former Postmaster of Jersey City in Critical Condition.

Shot in the neck while returning from the Sea Girt rifle range, ex-Postmaster John G. Gopsill of 707 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, a wealthy coal dealer, Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Masons of New Jersey, and a close personal friend of Governor Fielder, is in the Spring Lake Hospital, where it was said yesterday that he is in a very critical condition.

On Friday he went from his Summer home at Ocean Grove, N. J., to visit the rifle range, where there are a number of New Jersey National Guardsmen, many of them his friends. After spending some time there, Mr. Gopsill boarded the trolley car for home. The car had gone a few miles when a faint shot was heard, and he was seen to pitch forward in his seat. The passengers and conductor went to his assistance, and found that he was bleeding from a wound in the back of the neck, near the base of the brain. The car was rushed to Spring Lake Hospital.

It was not considered possible for Mr. Gopsill to be wounded by a stray shot from the rifle range, as the car was going in the opposite direction, and was too far away from the range.

POWDER DEATH LIST GROWS

Four Die of Injuries After Twenty Tons Explode.

Special to The New York Times.

EMPORIUM, Penn., July 2.—Four of the workmen injured in the explosion yesterday at the dry house of the Aetna Explosive Company died today at the Williamsport Hospital, raising to eleven the total of the death list.

The dead are George Blose, Max Lewis, and Otto Toner of Emporium; Rufus Tyler, Randolph Iron, and Oren James of Williamsport; Frank Clinton of Costello, H. I. Stebbins of Harrison Valley, Richard Erickson of Kersey, Edward Hoban of Syracuse, N. Y., and Albert Nelson of Ludlow.

There were twenty tons of powder in the dry house which was destroyed. Seven workmen were killed outright.

Hale and Stimson Roosevelt Guests

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 2.—Frederick Hale, a Republican leader of Maine, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet, were guests at Sagamore Hill this afternoon and stayed to dinner with Colonel Roosevelt.

SAYS THIEVES ROB ARMY.

Dr. Eaton Sees No Other Reason for Its Annual Cost.

"We ought to have gone down into Mexico years ago," said the Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton, preaching on "Your Country Needs You" at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church last night. "In fact, we should have gone down there when Diaz got through."

Dr. Eaton advocated a firm but kind policy toward the Mexicans. He said this country owed Mexico the obligation of a neighbor, and should go in there for the purpose of raising its standard of civilization, but with no idea of conquest.

"Our citizens have millions of dollars invested down there," he said. "You may say those citizens are robbers and thieves, but they are entitled to the rights which citizenship should give them. It is the right of the citizens of every country to go about their business where they please, and if they are not protected, citizenship is worth nothing to them.

"There are fifteen millions of people down there. Only three million can read. Ten million can fight. In truth, most of them don't want to do anything else."

Dr. Eaton spoke sarcastically of conditions following the Columbus raid.

"We didn't have a machine gun with which to meet the raiders," he said, "and had to scour the country for a week to rally a squad of soldiers to go to the support of the handful supposed to protect our citizens on the border.

"Yet during the last thirty years we have spent as much, or more, money than Germany for military purposes, and Germany has the most efficient fighting machine the world has ever known. Where did our money go? Most of it went into the hands of thieves. Who elected the thieves? Other thieves. Who are our Congressmen? They are but the reflection of you and me, and we have no right to complain."

The minister said he believed thoroughly in democracy, but that the people, like individuals, had to pay for experience, without which they would never rule themselves successfully.

SEES NO GLORY IN MEXICO.

Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady Says Americans Must Teach World.

"The great world conflagration must yield some good. If I did not think some great good was coming out of it I think I should be compelled to curse God and die," said the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady in a patriotic sermon last evening at the Independence Day service in St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

The theme running through Dr. Brady's entire sermon was that Americans must think, and teach men to think, in the terms of the United States.

Dr. Brady declared that force in itself had never wrought anything. The great conflict of the nations, he said, was not only the suicide of Europe, but would be the suicide of the world had it not been for the masterly manner in which this country has been kept aloof from the struggle. Dr. Brady commended the Government at Washington for its clear thinking and cool-headedness in a time of stress. He had no sympathy for those who sneered at the President when he said that we must stand for humanity.

"Men talk of Mexico. Is there any glory in beating up Mexico?" asked Dr. Brady. "It is our duty to uphold American ideals. If we become involved in Mexico it will be in terms of humanity.

"When men now fighting drop their arms from their palsied hands, when their rulers no longer know what to advise and they turn to us and say, 'What shall we do?' America should be able to answer, and answer in the spirit of the United States. The ideals of the nation are just beginning to be understood, and if there should come a showdown, the first blast would blow away 90 per cent. of the hyphens."

DENIES $5,000,000 OFFER.

Untermyer Says Guggenheim Brother Won't Get That Much.

William Guggenheim's Supreme Court action against his five older brothers to recover $10,000,000 alleged damages, which was withdrawn from trial on June 26, at the request of counsel, and the case postponed to the October term of court, will probably reach a settlement out of court. Since the interruption of the trial, before Justice Callaghan at Mineola, L. I., negotiations for a settlement have been in progress, it was said.

The Brooklyn Eagle announced yesterday that a settlement had been made whereby William Guggenheim was to receive $5,000,000, of which his attorney, Stephen C. Baldwin, was to get 10 per cent., or a fee of $500,000. When this purported settlement was called to the attention of Samuel Untermyer at his home at Greystone, Yonkers, he said:

"It is preposterous. There has been no settlement for that amount, or for any amount like it."

"Has a settlement been reached for a less amount?"

"I cannot answer that," replied Mr. Untermyer, who is of counsel for the Guggenheim interests.

Daniel, Isaac, Solomon, Morris, and Simon Guggenheim were sued by William Guggenheim for alleged damages, on the charge that they, as members of the firm of M. Guggenheim's Sons, had withheld certain information from him to which he was entitled as a partner of the concern. It was cited in court that the withholding of this information enabled the other partners to induce William Guggenheim to withdraw from the development of the Chuquicamata Prospect, a copper mine in Chile.

MRS. SAGE GIVES $100,000.

Provides Funds for Girls' Dormitory at Lawrence College.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., July 2.—A gift of $100,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage to Lawrence College was announced by President Samuel Plantz today. The money will be used in building a girls' dormitory, to be called Russell Sage Hall, and will be available at once, so that work can be started on the building this Summer. Mrs. Sage gives the money to the college as a memorial to her husband.

The trustees had been carrying on a campaign to raise the money for the dormitory by popular subscription, but had been able to get only about half the amount necessary. The money which had been raised for the dormitory will now be used to build a chapel.

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE FAILS

Men at Vickers Plant Return to Work When Facing Prosecution.

LONDON, July 2.—A statement issued tonight by the British official press bureau says:

"Five thousand five hundred engineers and allied workers at Vickers, in Barrow-in-Furness, struck over the dilution of labor last Monday. The strikers, repudiated by their responsible leaders, were threatened under the Defense of the Real and the War Munitions acts. All picketing was prevented, and the public houses were closed. A general resumption of work with the dilution of labor began last night."

The above brief British statement refers to the huge shipbuilding establishment of Vickers, Ltd., where some of the world's greatest warships have been constructed for the British Navy, the tonnage of all classes of such warships exceeding 240,000 prior to the outbreak of the war. Since the war no figures have been available as to the number of men employed, but operations, it is known, have been greatly extended. In addition to dreadnoughts and battle cruisers, the Vickers firm is a large manufacturer of marine engines, armor plate, and heavy ordnance.

SALMON FISHING. Three miles of the Nepisiguit River at Bathurst, New Brunswick, from July 11th to 23d. $200. Address H. Bishop, Bathurst, New Brunswick. —Advt.

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WELCH'S is first aid to the proper celebration and enjoyment of the Nation's Birthday. For it's a day when we're all out-of-doors, all thirsty, all playing, cares forgotten in the joys of sunshine and living.

What, then, can be more fitting than on this day of all days to quench the National Thirst with Nature's choicest product—Welch's, The National Drink.

Take Welch's along if you are not sure it can be obtained where your outing takes you. We suggest the Junior (4 oz.) at 10c, as particularly convenient.

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